Mat. 61

Augus Matheson.

1st term MD Poems 1-12 + 40,36

TG pp. 1-10

SVDL Poems IV, VI, VII, VIII, XI, XII

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MEASGRA DÁNTA

TÉAXAÍ GAELGE AS LSS.—I

IRISH TEXTS FROM MSS.—I

MEASGRA DÁNTA

MISCELLANEOUS IRISH POEMS

EDITED BY

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SEÁN INGLIS AGUS A CHU.,
LOCH GARMAN, DO CHLÓBHUAIL

AR

ROBIN FLOWER

FHORÁILIM AN DÍOLAIM SEO

MAR BHEAGCHÔRTHA MÓRMHEASA

PREFACE

It is now six or eight years since the eighty poems comprised in the present volume were first collected by me with a view to publication. Most of these poems have never before appeared in print. I have divided the book into two parts, each with its own notes and vocabulary, in the hope of making it the more accessible to students.

The poems range in date from about the twelfth century down to the early nineteenth. They deal with a variety of subjects—friendship, poverty, natural beauty, and so on,—but not with love, which has already a whole volume to itself in *Dánta Grádha*. They are often of unequal merit ; but of the best of them it can be said with confidence that they are poems of which any literature might well be proud.

In selecting the poems I have aimed at giving preference to those which are simple in style and which can be appreciated to-day by a reader who is unequipped with special knowledge of Irish history or genealogy. Accordingly I have in general avoided the official panegyrics and elegies composed by the poets of the schools, and also the more formal kind of devotional verse as practised by the same poets.

My thanks are due to Dr. Osborn Bergin for his kindness in giving me the benefit of his skilled advice whenever I consulted him regarding textual difficulties.

I have pleasure also in placing on record my indebtedness to the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, who have generously promised a grant to help me to defray the printing expenses. Without such aid this book would have had to remain unpublished, for experience has taught me, to my cost, that, in the Ireland of to-day, the demand for books of this kind is very small indeed.

T. F. O'R.

MEASGRA DÁNTA

v. Maclagan Ms. 98.

CUID A HAON

1

Mo-chean do theacht, a sgadáin !
druid liom, a dhaltáin uasail ;
do chéad beatha 's do shláinte !
do thuillis fáilte uamsa.

Dar anam h'athar, a sgadáin,
gidh maith bradáin na Bóinne,
is duit labhras an duain-se,
ó's tú is uaisle 's is óige.

A fhir is comhghlan colann,
nách déanann comann bréige,
cara mar thú ní bhfuaras ;
ná bíom suarach fá chéile.

Dá bhféachdaois uaisle Banbha
cia is mó tarbha don triúr-sa,
iasg is uaisle ná an sgadán,
idir bradán is liúsa.

Is é ar bhféachain gach cósta
go crích bhóchna na Gréige,
iasg is uaisle ná an sgadán
ní bhfuair Conán Chinn-tsléibhe.

A sgadáin shéimh shúgaigh,
a chinn chūmhdaigh an Chārghais,
a mhic ghrádhaigh mo charad,
leam is fada go dtángais!

Gidh mór do thuit a-nuraidh
dod ghaol bunaidh fán méis-se,
ná cuimhnigh fíoch ná fala,
ó's tú cara na cléire.

A sgadáin shailltigh shuilbhir
nach bíonn go duilbhir dúinte,
leamsa do theacht ní hanait,
súil ar charaid an tsúil-se.

I dtús an Charghais chéasta,
a fhir le ndéantar comhól,
ortsa, go teacht na Cásga,
is mór mo ghrása 's is romhór.

2

Mug, cupán, agus píopa
tá annso sgríobhtha ar a leabaidh;
is olc a bpáirt re Maoilre,
nach leigeadh dhóibh sgíth ná colladh!

" Ní misde liom féin," ar an Mug,
" má bhíon sé gan musgailt chuíche ;
is minic d'fhág sé mo bholg
folamh lá fada agus uíche."

" Mise mar an gcéanna," ar an Píopa,
" cé gur minic a níodh mo phógadh,
do loisgeadh sé mo bhéal gach am,
is do chaillinn mo cheann ina phóca."

" Éistigí !" ar an Cupán,
" a dhís breallán gan tuigse ;
éireó sé arís go folláin ;
níl air ach crithán beag misge."

3

Mairg agá mbí meanma mhear !
tosach fuaras nár chleacht cách :
taobh re haonlocht ní bhí daoi ;
minic do bhí saoi re dán.

Ní hionráidh aifreann gan fhíon ;
annamh curthar síol na sméar ;
tig Máirt i ndiaidh gacha Luain ;
tearc, dá threise, nách fuair léan.

Ní coimseach coite gan tóin ;
truagh, a Mhuire, tóir gan arm ;
atá sgológ i nGleann Gó
nách tabhair muc mhór ar bhanbh.

Ní teirce uisge ná fíon
san bhaile bhíos gan chuan long;
ar talmhain dá siubhladh súd,
ní badh moille cú ná corr. a heron.

Ní hiondulta i luing gan lón;
ionann díbh an t-ór 's a luach;
itear arán ar bórd Gall;
feirrde crann ar a mbí cnuas.

Ag pápa dá raibh san Róimh
do bhí saidhbhreas óir, más fíor;
innsim so dá gach neach,— Prep. do > dá before gach
feirrde teach ar a mbí díon. Cf. 14.14.

Annamh itear muc gan dódh;
is minic fear mór go meirbh;
gach fear dá léighfe mo dhán
ní bhfuighe bás do bhreith leinbh!

Is tearc duine théid ón bhás,
innsim sin do chách os aird;
an uair do mhair Fionn na bhfian
do bhíodh a shealg ar Sliabh Mairg.

4

v. p. 64

Iomchair beannacht go Móir Chéir,
a fhir do théid don taobh thuaidh;
minic bhíos an ghaoth a-ndeas;
ar an Éirne atá Eas Ruaidh. the falls of Assaroe at Ballyshannon, Co. Donegal

Atá pápa san Róimh thoir ;
do bhídís coin ag an bhFéin ;
do-níthear tinte don mhóin ;
iomchair beannacht go Móir Chéir.

San mhainistir bhíos na cluig ;
ní bhíonn na bruic ar Loch Léin ;
bídh easbairt san Nás um nóin ;
iomchair beannacht go Móir Chéir !

5

Ní binn do thorann rem thaoibh,
a mhacaoimh shaoir na bhfonn ngarbh !
giodh deacair dúinn gan a chleith,
do b'fhearr liom thú do bheith balbh.

Do dhúisgeóbhthá mairbh a huaigh
leis gach fuaim dá dtig ód shróin ;
a chaomhthaigh luigheas im ghar,
is doiligh damh bheith dod chóir.

Dá mbeith ceachtar díobh im chionn,
do badh lugha liom do ghuais
gáir chaoilcheann ag tolladh chrann
ná do shrann ag dol im chluais.

Binne liom grafainn na muc
ná gach guth lingeas ód shróin ;
binne fós—ní bhiam dá cheilt—
gaineamh agá meilt i mbróin.

Binne bodharghuth lag laoigh,
díosgadh drochmhuilinn mhaoil bhrais,
nó géis gairbheasa chaor mbán,
re lingeadh do lár tar a ais.

Binne bloisgbhéime na n-all
ná gach srann dá dtig ót ucht,
's is binne donál na bhfaol
ná gach claon chuireas tú id ghuth.

Binne guth lachan ar linn
ná glothar do chinn id shuan,
agus is binne fá seacht
fuaim garbhthonn ag teacht i gcuan.

Is binne búirtheadh na dtarbh,
gáir chlogán, giodh garbh an dōrd ;
gul leinbh, giodh siabhradh cinn,
is binne linn ná do ghlór.

Mná i n-iodhnaibh go ngoimh ag gul,
gan árach ar sgur dá mbrón,
caoi chadhan i n-oidhche fhuair,
is binne ná fuaim do shrón.

Sgeamhghal sgine re sgrios práis
ní mheasaim gur páis dom cheann,
ná géim cairte re cloich chruaidh,
ón dord tig uait ar mo pheall.

Ceannghail tonn re creataibh long,
uaill fhearchon*, giodh lonn a sian,
is míle binne céad uair
ná gach fuaim lingeas ód chliabh.

* fearchú, a fierce hound. It seems probable that fearchú is merely a reconstru[illegible] form of the older árchú (a fierce hound, fig. a warrior).

Árach ní fhaghaim ar shuan,
do tógbhadh leat gruag mo chinn ;
gach bolgfadhach tig ód cheann,
dar Brighid, dar leam, ní binn !

6

Saoi le searbhas Eóin mac Eóin,
daoi le'r dearbhadh cóir 'na locht ;
mar chráin ag crónán dá cluinn
fuinn a lámh, dōrdán a dhocht.

Is mó do-geibhthear i nguaillibh Eóin
do shult ceóil ná i luas a lámh ;
alpa a dhá amhchrobh 'na bhfeidhm
mar chreim dá chlamhchon ar chnámh.

Mar bhíos céis ag coin ar chluais
i nguais ag ceisneamh a cáis,
ó n-a chlos is céasta cluas,
crobh gan luas ag pléasgadh práis.

Ní aithneann aon a phort féin,
an tan théid i gcaschrobh Eóin ;
tuar tuirse tafann a lámh,
blas na gcrann gafann 'na ngeóin.

Faghairt caorthainn ar a chrobh,
'na ladhraibh do leagh an creamh,
sás marbh do mhosgladh a huaigh
cosgradh cruaidh na n-arm n-amh.

Iongnadh, is méid saothair Eóin,
nách seinntear leis cóir ná ceart ;
baca ar a dhochtaibh ní bhí,
's tapa do-ní do lochtaibh leacht.

Prap do-ní praiseach do phort,
an tan theagmhas fá n-a smacht ;
mar bhíos muileann maol ag meilt,
ceilt ní chuireann go raob reacht.

Mar umha dá sgrios le sgiain,
mall rian a iongan ar chruit chaoin ;
saoth liom a sgreadach 's a chás,
mar phrás dá ghearradh le gaoin.

Truagh do thoisg, a chláirseach bhinn,
dod ghriolladh le rinn a ghlac ;
níor fhág sé cuisle id chorp
gan rian docht tuisle agus tacht.

—*Tadhg Ruadh Ó Conchobhair.*

7

Conspóid Dhonnchaidh Mhic Labhra agus Ghiollamhuire Chaoich Mhic Cartáin.

" Cia an traghna so san ghort
shinneas dúinn port ar sliabh ?"
" Mise Giolla 'na bhfaghthaoi spéis,
Oisín mé tar éis na bhFian.

* In later times best known as hereditary historians in Tír-chonaill.
o hereditary poets in Birghialla, Ǵbh-lathach (Co. Down), Tír-chonaill and Ǵ-Maine

Ní 'traghna' do ghoirdís díom 3 Pl. Superf. Sud.
ríghshliocht Chonaill is síol Néill;
'na measg súd ba mhór mo luach,
ba bhinne mé ná an chuach féin.

Muintir Chléirigh* 's Clann an Bhāird°
's na hOlltaigh, gé táid gan fhréimh,
saoithe sin nach bhfaghadh locht
ar aon phort dá sinninn féin.

Iomdha ceól i bhflaitheas Dé,
ní haoibhneas gan é gach uair;
duine marbh nach sinneann ceól,
tuirseach é 's a dheór re a ghruaidh

Ceól ainglidhe, ag teacht do Chrióst
dár bhfuasgladh ó chíos an chuil,
do chualaidh go ceólmhar caoin
an lucht do bhí ag faire an chruidh.

Bocht an eaglais bhíos gan cheól,
Dáivídh rí do sheól an reacht;
cia an pápa tháinig riamh
nár mhol dá chliar an ceól ceart?

Ní bó bhíos i dteampall mhór
ag géimnigh, ná bró bheag bhreac, Quern
acht orgáin, cláirseach is sailm,—
aoibhinn a dtairm gach re feacht.

Teithidh an diabhal ria gceól, Eclipsing prep ré or ria later replaced by roimh, reim. Cf. 19.19.
dearbhaid ughdair eól gan locht;
follas sin ar Dháivídh rí
is ar Shaul do bhí go holc.

? 29/30 Teithidh diabhal ré bhfuaim ceóil / eóil

Clann Ádhaimh, Donnchadh 's an t-ab,
atáim lag ó táid i gcill;
níor chríon mo chruth ná mo bhrat,
an dá mhac dá maireadh linn.

Brian Mac Mathghamhna na n-each,
fear nach dearna creach ar chill,
is ua Í Ruairc na gcuach n-óir,
ó theasta im chóir ní bhead binn.

Ní thuigid mise an aois óg,
lánmhar iad ó bhród na nGall,
is ní mó thuigid iad féin;
ní bhfuilim gan chéill im rann.

Ní thuigir-se an phaidear féin,
a Dhonnchadh chléibh chognas mill;
ní bhfuil ionnad acht brughaidh bocht,
bí id thocht, is ná labhair linn."

" Éist, a Ghiolla, liom go fóill:
saoilir féin gur cóir do dhán;
do-ghéana mé praiseach díbh,
bí ar mire nó bí slán.

Róard an ghairm duitse cuach,
ní bhfuil don cheól a luach leat;
níor thuill Éamonn féin a hainm,
gé'r mhór a ghairm san cheól cheart.

San dá éan-sa is mór mo dhúil;
tuaraid arán dúinn is im;
ní bhfuil don ealtain a luach,—
an traghna 's an chuach bheag bhinn.

* Perhaps orig. Ó Nair (lit. the descendant of Noah), the name of the harper who was said to have come with the Normans to Ireland.

Anadh iolar i bhfad suas,
anadh seabhac na ruag ngéar,
anadh gach éan i bhfad siar;
ní cosmhail iad lem dhá éan.

Éan an bhainne bhinn an chuach,
truagh a luadh led cheapán cuill;
is tur tirim lúth na meór;
binne í ná ceól críoch gCuinn.

Binn, a Ghiolla, traghna an ghuirt;
níor bh'iarrtha dhuit breith a gill;
an cumhain leat gorta, a ghrádh?
atá is atá an t-arán binn.

'Chugaibh! chugaibh! gruth is im,
éistear linn!' adeir an chuach;
rádh na traghna do ghlór cheart:
'Atá an eórna ag teacht go luath!'

Aon phort riamh is fearr ná sin
níor sinneadh libh le lúth meór,
Colla, Naoise, is Nioclás Dall,°
's a raibh sibh ann riamh le ceól.

Ní mharbhann siad cearc ná gé,
ní mó ithid féar ná gort;
ní bhfuair biatach fairsing fial
aon locht riamh ar chéill a bport.

Ar an gceól nach dtuigim uaibh
créad fá dtiubhrainn duais gan chéill?
Acht an bhó, 's an bhró, 's an gort,
don deamhan port thuigim féin!

block, stump; applied disparagingly to the harp.

'ó excel ber.

3.

° Harper famous in his day & for long afterwards. Surname Pierce. Appears in a series of English pardons granted in 1601. For poems in his honour v. Studies, Dec. 1919 & March 1920.

A Ghiolla-mhuire is binn meóir,
seanchas ceóil giodh ionmhain leat,
a lán bainne 's a lán mēidhg
ní thiubhrainn féin ar do cheap.

Annsa leam géimneach na mbó
ag teacht fá dhó in gach lá
chugam le gruth is le him
ná an ceap nach bia binn go bráth.

An ceól is binne fán ghréin,—
dar liom féin is creite uaim—
binne liom ná dōrdán salm
crónán na dtarbh ris na buaibh.

Más ait leatsa ' draoill ó dró,' *
ró-ait liomsa bó san bhféar;
más milis leat ' draoill ó druth,' *
milse liomsa gruth im bhéal.

Guth téad má líonann do bhrú,
ní hionann thú is mé féin;
ná hiarr orm 's ní iarrfad ort
ceól do chrot, a chláirseóir chléibh.

An traghna ghlórach 's an chuach,
ní iarrann siad luach ar cheól;
ós tusa is seirbhe le cluais,
ná hiarr duais ach uiread leó.

Ní bhfuil san cheól uile acht gaoth,
's is duine baoth shinneas é;
annsa leam go mór an taos,
ó' sé choisgeas fraoch mo dhéad.

× the side of a harp which is next the performer, the side containing the soundboard.

Cláirseach caimfhiaclach na dtéad
olc an séad ag duine bhocht,—
fiche preabán ar a toll,
's dá fhichid poll ar a corp.

Olc a lámhchrann, olc a corr,
measa a com mar chriathair beach ;
mór a leac, luaimneach a gléas ;
suaimhneach an fear téad nár mheath.

Luch ag sgeilleadh airgid rí
ar leic mhín, is cosmhail ribh ;
cuirim spéaclóir ar mo chluais,
's ní chluinim uaibh acht ' big, big !'

Sinn, a Ghiolla, go teann tréan ;
maith mo chomhairle ar séan duit ;
ó táid gotha an umha fann,
cuir-se téad charr in do chruit.

Muintir Chléirigh is Clann an Bhāird
ní fiú a n-eagna ná a ndán bró ;
an brughaidh is mó ba is laoigh
isé sin an tsaoi bhrón (?).

An borb 'gár lia caora is cruach,
's 'gá bhfuil a luach d'airgead gheal,
ní bodach é nach déan meall ;
isé is uaisle 's is fearr ceap.

Reac do chláirseach, ceannaigh píob,
leig díot an druimseach° gan āird ;
róbhinn feadán re cois brón,
's is binn an dos mór ar sráid.

° contemptuous name for a harp, formed from druim, as cláirseach from clár.

Nach gcualais go bhfuil i n-úir
Brian mac Con, gan úidh ar cheól,
's Ó Seachnasaigh gan bheith san nGort;
gread do bhos, ná hiarr bheith beó.

Ná déan uaill as an Chalbhach Ruadh;
ca fios duit an buan a bhláth?
ní chanaim díbh leath mo sgéal,—
uch! ní mhaireann séan do ghnáth.

An cheard ris nach bhfaghthar bróg
acht mire is bród, mairg 'gá bhfuil!
tarbhach toradh ceóil na brón,
's is maith an stór thig ón mbuin.

Is mór mheathas ris an gceól,
caillid leis a seód 's a mbláth;
uch! mo thruaighe mar tá siad,
mar nach bhfaghaid a riar ó chách.

Ná caill i-bhus agus thall;
ó tá tú dall, ná tréig Dia;
tuair flaitheas Dé do chuid,
ó 'sé mhairfeas duit go cian."

8

A bhean do-ní an lionn,
ná déan lionn dá éis!
aithne dhamhsa thú,
is tusa thú féin.

Mo chomhairle dhuit—
ná hól cuid dod lionn,
is ceannaigh lionn cháigh,
's ól do sháith do lionn.

Ibh-se féin do lionn,
dar liom isí an chóir;
nó tiodhlaic do lionn,
's ceannaigh do lionn d'ól.

Ná hiarr airgead air,
olc an bhraich dá bhfuil,
olc a shean 's a úr,—
slán gach brú dá gcluin.

Atá sé dubh ruadh,
atá sé fuar bog,
atá sé searbh géar,
measa é ná olc.

Atá sé reamhar marbh,
atá sé garbh glas,
atá sé 'na mhuirt mhéith,
ní choisgeann sé tart.

Ní bhia mé dá cheilt,—
ní cóir a reic linn;
fuair sé a dhódh ar clé,
ní deoch é is ní grim.

Trom is caorthann glas
(olc a mblas i mbéal!)
hóp do leanna bhuig;
ag sin duit mo sgéal.

Sul chaithfir do chlú,
    má tá tú re maith,
dhuit is biseach mór
    do lionn d'ól 'na bhraich.

Dá bhfaghthá go luath
    lá gan fuacht gan teas,
uisge is teine mhór
    's urradh badh lór leat,

Ní dhéantá acht lionn géar,
    is sin féin do mheath;
ó tá sin id chionn,
    sguir dod lionn, a bhean.

9

Aoibhinn beatha an sgoláire
    bhíos ag déanamh a léighinn;
is follas díbh, a dhaoine,
    gurab dó is aoibhne i nÉirinn.

Gan smacht ríogh ná rófhlatha
    ná tighearna dá threise;
gan chuid cíosa ag caibidil,
    gan moichéirghe, gan meirse.

Moichéirghe ná aodhaireacht
    ní thabhair uadha choidhche,
's ní mó do-bheir dá aire
    fear na faire san oidhche.

Do-bheir sé greas ar tháiplis,
is ar chláirsigh go mbinne,
nó fós greas eile ar shuirghe
is ar chumann mná finne.

Maith biseach a sheisrighe
ag teacht tosaigh an earraigh;
isé is crannghail dá sheisrigh
lán a ghlaice do pheannaibh.

10

Ar maidin, a mhacaoimh óig,
iarr teagasg ar an dTríonóid,
ionnail go cáidh, gabh go glan
gan sal id láimh do leabhar.

Féach gach líne go glinn glic,
déan meabhraghadh go minic;
ceacht bheag is meabhair ghéar ghlan;
a leanaibh, féagh gach focal.

Bheith ag féachain cháich ná cleacht,
tabhair t'aire dot éincheacht;
taisigh í ó chúl do chinn,
bí lé, gidh cruaidh an choimhling.

Gé madh cruaidh í, ná géill di;
ná stad choidhche go gcuire
go socair caoin re chéile
caoimh (?) fhocail dá aimhréidhe.

Ar mhuir mhóir an léighinn láin
bí id loingseóir mhaith, a mhacáimh ;
bí, madh áil, it fháidh eagna
i ndáil cháigh do choimhfhreagra.

Don eagna áin is dá fios
an tan gheabhas tú toircheas,
biaidh gach cleath fá chíos id chairt,
biaidh in gach leath dod labhairt.

Ibhidh gach laoi láindigh dhi,
tobar na heagna uaisle ;
ní badh searbh id bheól a blas ;
badh sealbh aoibhneasa an t-eólas.

11

Gabh, a mhic, mo mhúnadh-sa
ré dtoichim uaim ar eachtra ;
do dhol as an dúnadh-sa
is de thiocfas do leas-sa.

Gé chanaid na míodhaoine
aitheasg nách téid i dtarbha,
briathra diana díomhaoine
nárab mian leat a labhra.

Ná bíodh ort 'na dhubhachas
sgéal dá olcas dá bhfuighe ;
nárab mó do shubhachas
fán sgéal is fearr dá gcluinfe.

Lucht na mbréag gan chomaoine (?)
ná faghaid uaibh bhar n-urraim ;
na ríogha is na rodhaoine
gurab iad do lucht cumainn.

Déshearc uait badh marthanach
d'éis imtheacht ar do thuras ;
bí red chairdibh carthanach
gach uair dá roichfid chugat.

Déana, mar a-dubhart-sa,
a mhic bheireas gach éanbhuaidh,
mar bhadh airdrí cumhachtach,
toil gach fir don aois éagcruaidh.

Comhaill fós go fírinneach
do ghealladh, a ghéag fhionnghlan ;
badh glic sibh ór sírchinneadh (?) ;
mo mhúnadh ort ná hiomghabh.

12

Tá cuach i n-éisteacht asail
roimh fhear faire na n-éanlaith ;
is fearr le muic an raithneach
ná cíor mheala mar mhéile.

Do tharla pónra is péarla
i n-ionad éigin ar chuileach ;
do thóg an gráinne pónra,
d'fhág an tseóid, is d'imigh.

Mór unga óir is corrán
chas ar Thomás mac Lóbais ;
do b'fhearr leis cab na déise
ná ór Éireann 'na phóca.

Is fearr le fiach dubh ablach
is cead a tharraing ó chéile
ná arán cróch is meala,
's ba dual athar dhó féin sin.

Do canadh salm don tsaltair,
do canadh glafar Mhic Lóbais ;
ba binne rann na daoithe,
mar do síleadh le hÓrla.

Is binn le cat an sgeāmhghail
do-ní a mháthair is a athair ;
ní thugann cluas ná éisteacht
do na téadaibh ag labhairt.

An tí nár chleacht acht duairceas,
beag a shuairceas i gceólta ;
do b'fhearr leis duine ag drantán
ná ceól iomlán na Fódla.

Quod scit, quisque colit,
bíodh gur chóra dhó a sheachna ;
quod nescit, spernit et odit,
donas mór ar a mhalairt.

Bídh gach éan mar a huiltear,
rádh file nach camghlór,
iolar i mbarr na píne,
bíodh an traona sa neanntóig.
—*Seán Ó Neachtain.*

13

A lucht chumas bréag san dán,
dá dtí an bráth budh aithreach súd ;
dígheólaidh, dá n-éirghe a fhearg,
bréag do chur air, Ceard na ndúl.

Gach ar cheannaigh Críost i gcroich,
gach ar chruthaigh dhá thoil féin,
gach ar dhealbh Breitheamh laoi an Luain,
a n-athchuma is cruaidh an chéim.

An dúil ghránna gan bheith mór
cumaidh sibhse (lór do phléid) :
" Áille súd ná gach mac mná,
ós gach míleadh a-tá ar méid."

Cuirthí urla cruthach caomh
ar éadan mhaol, mór an oil ;
cumthaoi d'fhior chriothshúileach cham
go mbí a rosg mall mar an ngloin.

Fear na gcos bhfionnfadhach bhfiar
nachar sgar a-riamh re gáig,
'sé duine is áille dhá chois
idir cholpa is troigh is tsáil.

Don duine chartbhuidhe chrón
cumaidh sibhse, gidh glór truagh :
" Cneas mar eala nó mar aol
atá 'gan ghéis is caomh snuadh."

Ní tuigthear súd acht 'na spórt ;
cumaidh sibhse, gidh glór saobh,
fear gadtha caorach is cearc :
" Beidh Éire fo neart a mhaor."

Tréan i gcill, neimhthréan i dtuaith,
ní thógbhann don luaith a thón
ceann feadhna an dá ghlac go leith ;
bronnaidh súd eich agus ór.

An fear do-ní istigh a ——
's nach beireann amach a ——,
adéarthaoi re giolla an tuill :
" Biaidh Banbha Chuinn aige súd."

Do gach aon ó mbeirthí duais
do thuilleabhair fuath is fíoch ;
isé a mholadh an lá leóin,
is ifreann fa dheóidh a chríoch.

Is mairg do-chuaidh re bhar gceird,
a dhaoine atá ag deilbh na dtlus ;
i n-uaimh ifrinn (dorcha a dreach !)
do chuireabhair fear 's a lucht.

—*Tadhg an Ghadraigh Mac Aodhagáin.*

14

Do bronnadh damh cara cuilg,
ollamh glan tana nách teilg ;
slán don ghríbh bhaisleithin bhuirb,
glaisbheithir chuilg mhín gan mheirg.

Lann fhíorfhuilteach fhaobhrach lonn
thaobhghlan chīorrbhaightheach nách cam,
colg dár ndáigh ro fríoth ag Fionn ;
ní díoth liom im láimh an lann.

Do sgar méidhe is bas re bonn
mo chéile is glas glan fám chom,
an ghlasfhaobhrach ghéar nár fheall,
beann bhrasbhaoghlach thréan nách trom.

Colg gan fuireach i n-am áigh,
lann bhorb dá nách buidheach liaigh,
do sgar re Bolcán go mbuaidh,
cruaidh re car corpán i gcriaidh.

Glaislíneach fhíorolcach fhuar
bhaisdíreach dhíoghaltach dhaor ;
adhnadh fala a buille buan,
buinne fuar is tana taobh.

D'fhuil nathrach fuair folcadh dlúith
an chruaidh dhathghlan olcach áigh,
gríobh fá chléir chathlann nách tréith,
ag béin fá chléith chathbharr cháigh.

Áith éachtach comhlainn nár chaill,
do ghéabhadh re gormlainn Ghuill,
an lann shaor nár sheachna sinn
nár aomh re linn deabhtha a druim.

Ag Heachtor ba líomhtha a lorg,
is ag Hearcul fhíochmhar ard ;
mian mo chridhe an bhaismhín bhorb ;
is colg nimhe an ghlaismhír gharg.

An lann áithmhín ghlan nách garbh
ag mac Dáivídh Dhuibh 'na dhorn ;
fuair buaidh i n-oileamhain arm,
an bhadhbh chruaidh ghoimheamhail ghorm.

Mar chomthach rem thaoibh-se a-tá
an gormghas is caoimhe cló ;
tuar meanma dhamh mar is dú,
gar clú is buadh ndealbha dhó.

Fóm thaobh-sa ní héidir nách feárrde sinn
Seóid éadrom shéimhchuilg shásta shing ;
Cóip créachtach ó a béal tana is gnáth i gcill,
'S is mó baochas an éin duibh ná an leá ar an luinn.
—*Muiris* (*mac Dháivi Dhuibh*) *Mac Gearailt.*

15

Fuaras each nách duaibhseach doirbh,
each uaibhreach bhuacach san spairn,
doinnghreagh ait 's a hionmhain oirn,
draic nách doirbh i n-iorghail airm.

Láineach mhór bhorbaistreach bhuan
do bhronn an donnmhailgheach dún,
searrach lonn coirpreamhar caomh,
mo dhonn tsaor fhoiltleabhar úr.

Each chruthghlan nách gealtach garg,
don chubhar nách beanfadh balg,
san chorrach is luaimneach lorg,
an mhongach bhorb uaibhreach ard.

Geall leam ar luas as a los
an bheann is fearr cluas is cos,
stéad mhārbhas an míol go deas,
gríobh na gcleas fhágbhas an t-os.

Tar gach ārd dá shlēimhne slios,
tar fán is tar céimibh clas,
gan chruas go coimhréidh do ros
do luas cos gan oilbhéim as.

Dá mhire i ló gréine gal,
dá tréidhibh i dtós na sgor
gan bheith fann aillseach fá fhear
acht bann mear taidhbhseach tar tor.

Sgairt i bhfalach ná gráin ghliaidh,
gáir bhratach ná dath ar dhúil,
omhan as uirre níor léir,
mo bhuinne bras, mo léim lúith.

Dá crobh dheas tiomchal ar dtocht
tug an ghreagh is sliomghlan slacht
go meanmnach ó chridhe i gcorp
sidhe docht greadhnach san ngart.

Fear fuilt bhāirrshlīm is bas gcorr
do mhac Dáivídh Dhuibh do bhronn,
dreagan súgach síleach seang,
mo bheann lúbach dhíreach dhonn.

M'onchú bheódha, ar seabhac saor,
leómhan re leadradh na sluagh ;
cuid dá cheird, re hur na n-ágh
go cur a n-ár d'fheirg níor fhuar.

Do bronnadh dam each, i bhfad is feárrde sinn,
Is fonnamhar tapa ag teacht i bhfáinne chruinn,
An cuilgneach cleasach cneasta ceáfrach caoin,
Gan tolg, gan stailc, gan stad, gan sgáth, gan sgim.
—*Muiris* (*mac Dháivi Dhuibh*) *Mac Gearailt.*

16

Fada leam an lá a-márach
gan chara gan chompánach,—
tar és an chuire rom-char
gan spés i nduine ar domhan.

Ó Dhoire Mhic Lachtna i le
triallfad le teacht na maidne
tre Chlár slim na sleagh bhfiuchair
feadh mo chinn i gCúileachaibh.

Uchán ! fúigfe mé a-márach
mo chuire saor soghrádhach,
drong mhíonnaoidhe ghríobhdha ghlan,
díorma is díomhaoine ar domhan.

Daoine is binne beóil chorcra
's is caoimhe cruth éadrochta,
drong shéimhidhe naoidhe nár,
daoine is céillidhe comhrádh.

Daoine is taise taoibh gheala,
daoine is cunnla croidheadha,
daoine gan aithne ar an olc,
aighthe is caoimhe do chonnarc.

Gi-bé ad-chífeadh a gcruth nár,
nó do chluinfeadh a gcomhrádh,
dar lais ní daoine an dream glan
ón fearr gach aoighe d'iomchar.

Gile a mbráighdeadh mar bhláth sgoth,
gloise a ndearc, duibhe a malach,
cuirp niamhdha, trillse tromdha,
briathra millse miochardha.

Dá mbeth gan éanmhaith ele
do bheth ionnta dh'áiridhe,
do b'fhiú urraim Innse Fáil
millse a gcumainn 's a gcomhráidh.

Fionnghuala is cách ar cheana,
mairg fhúigfeas na hingheana,
sgor soidhealbhdha ógh iodhan;
sódh doimheanma an deleaghadh.

Ionmhain dias fhúigfidhear ann,
Fionnghuala is Giolla an Ghabhann;
truagh mar tá an cridhe ar a gcor,
na mná is dile ar domhan.

Cuimhne ar a mbriathraibh binne
's ar áilghine a n-intinne,
aighthe sídheamhla ar snuadh sgoth,
badh tuar mímheanma a-márach.

Mairg fuair a siansán síthe
's a mbeóil chráite chruibhfhíthe,
beóil nár dhiomolta do dháimh,
's a sgeóil ionganta d'fhágbháil.

Inghean lághach Í Lochlainn,
gnúis ríoghdha an ruisg abhrathruim,
más í do chráidh mo chroidhe,
ní hí a-bháin don bhanchuire.

Mairg bheas ar comhair a gcruth;
mairg dhúinn mhairfeas a-márach,
tré aoibhneas na hoidhche a-nocht
san shaoirlios fhoirfe éadrocht.

Fada leam an lá geamhraidh
d'éis imtheachta ón ingheanraidh;
gearr ó anamhain aca
an ghamhadhaigh ghamhrata.

Ríghe an bheatha ó thuinn go tuinn,
saoghal Fionntain dá bhfaghainn,
biaidh choidhche ag crádh mo chridhe
dál na hoidhche d'áiridhe.

Is mairg rug eólas orra,
is mairg nár an eatarra;
mná an tighe is teagh na mban
mo-chean cridhe nách gcarfadh.

[Picture of a handsome youth at a public assembly]

17

Duibhe id mhailghibh, gríos id ghruadhaibh,
gurma id rosgaibh, réidhe it fholt,
gaoth ag iomramh do chúil chraobhaigh,
úidh fionnbhan an aonaigh ort.

Mná fear nách aidmheóchadh t'fhéachain
ar h'aghaidh ag fighe a bhfolt;
slighe ag méaraibh tre dhlaoi dhaghfhuilt
ag mnaoi ag déanaímh amhairc ort.

18

Mairg neach do-ní dearbháile,
fearr Críost ioná gach cara;
mar theagaid na gearrláithe,
teagaid na láithe fada.

Mairg neach do-ní a thaisgeadha,
féaghar leat mar atú-sa;
guth beag is é aitheanta—
'Ní thig ní san dorn dúnta.'

Barr na coille ceanntruime
gidh lór a threise thuiteas,
féaghar leat, lá Bealtaine,
an géagach dosach duilleach.

Mar ránag an caladh-sa
soir go hochras na n-airdtreabh,
níor mhaireastar agamsa
lón aonoidhche dom airgead.

Do-chí sin an Saoirbhreathach,
Íosa Críost, ceann an phobail;
seabhac gléghlan Gaoidhealach
do chuir chugainn dár gcobhair.

Gidh mór d'fhearaibh sochraide
fuaras ó aois mo leanaibh,
mó do fhuaslaig orainne
Giolla Cuibhneacht Ó Ceallaigh.

Ó Ceallaigh, mo chompánach,
cuimseach mé ar an bhfial bhfaoilidh,
go mbeire buaidh gcomhdhála
ó dheamhnaibh is ó dhaoinibh.

An gcéin mhairfeas Éireannach
agus coimhéaltar cairdeas,
madh mise bhus déidheanach,
ní ba hí an mhalairt mhairgneach.

—*Tadhg Óg Ó Huiginn.*

19

Caith a bhfuighe re daonnacht;
bí fán saoghal go suarach;
do mealladh lucht an doichill
bhíos ag coigill a gcnuasach.

Mairidh gach cnuas dá gcaitear,
ná bí faiteach dá sgaoileadh ;
bídh fear coigilte an tsaidhbhris
fá lán daidhbhris nách saoiltear.

An Té do riar ar bheagán
cách i gceartlár an fhásaigh,
an rath i mbun na caithmhe
isí m'aithne gur fhágaibh.

Seóid an bheatha dá n-áille
acht mar sgáile ní mhairfid ;
ag dul san uaigh ón gcróchar
duit badh dóchas a gcaithfir.

Ciodh maith turas is trosgadh,
crábhadh gan osnadh bhréige,
ré ndul duitse don tsaoghal
is fearr daonnacht is féile.

Do-bhéaraidh Airdrí nimhe,
do réir dhlighidh na n-ughdar,
neamh agus clú re chéile
d'fhear na féile do chumhdach.

Ó nách bhfaghthar ré a dhearbhadh
go bhfoghnann meanma chumhang,
ná bíom go doichleach doilbhir,
bímíd go soilbhir subhach.

Córaide dhúinn bheith soichleach
's gan bheith doichleach fán saoghal,
go dtéid do dhíth a chaithmhe
biadh nách gcaitear re daonnacht.

A fhir an dorais dúnta
len háil cūmhgach id chomhrann,
an biadh curthar san gcamra
caidhe an tarbha dá bhfoghnann?

Cumhdaigh do chlú go haireach,
ná bí failleach i ndaonnacht;
ní beó tar éis a náire
neach dá shláine san tsaoghal.

Déana mar do-níodh Guaire,
tréinfhear do b'uaisle croidhe;
is buaine bladh ná saoghal;
caith re daonnacht a bhfoighe.

Colam Cille mac Féilim,
do bhí i nÉirinn 'na bhiatach,
tug ar shaoghal an chlacuill (?)
caitheamh an chapaill iasacht.

Aoibhneas an tsaoghail bhréagaigh
ó nách béarthar don tsaoghal,
le Dia tabhair a bhuidhe,
's caith a bhfuighe re daonnacht.

20

Meinic sin, a ghealltanais!
ná tairg mo mhealladh feasta;
ní héanuair do dhearbhamair
nár chrete dhúinn do ghealladh.

A ghealltanais mhinic-se,
níor thuigeas tú ar tí mh'éartha ;
mór gealltar nách inchrete ;
ní thuigeann Ulltach éara.

Do ghealltanas bhéalbhlasta,
dar leam féin is mé folamh,
do bhéarthá-sa ar mh'éanfhocal
dá madh leat uile an domhan.

Má tá cion ar ghealltanas
nách dtéd i gcrích fá dheireadh,
slán carad nó neamhcharad
a dhul uaibhse fá eiteach.

Níor chreideas ar gheallaise
ar tús, go bhfuaras eólas ;
álainn ór an chleasaidhe,
dar leis an tí nách eólach.

Do bhámair go soimheallta
red ghealladh lán do lúthgháir,
ag imtheacht go soineannta
amach re ceann an tsúgáin.

Mise ris do bharánta
gur iomdha fear a rádha,
fán talamh go rachthá-sa
do mhealladh aoinfhir dána.

Nós sparáin na sgillinne
atá agad 'mun eneach ;
gan tiodhlacadh pinginne,
's gan éanduine d'eiteach.

21

Cionnas sin, a fhir na mbréag,
ós tú féin do fhéach a mbuaidh,— : buadh
cionnas do-gheibh tú do dhíol,
is a léigeann tú dhíobh uait?

Gidh iomdha re hiarraidh neith,
beir a bhuidhe sein re Dia,
nách deachaidh aonduine ód bhréig
nách bhfuair dhíobh an mhéid do iarr.

Dóchaide liom rath na mbréag
do leanmhain díot, a dhéad geal,
dá mbeitheá ar aoinbhréig a-mháin,
isé a caitheamh badh áil leat.

Ó nách lughaide do bhréag
tú dá roinn fó chéad ar chách,
dona d'aonduine tar th'éis
srian do chor re bréig go bráth.

Dona don té choigleas í;
fán mbréig is mairg do-ní olc,
's an bhréag tugais uair a-réir
agad 'na cruth féin anocht.

Muca Manannáin mhic Lir,*
uirsgéal sin bheanas re bréig;
aréir dhíobh dá marbhthaoi muc,
a beith iniu 'na cruth féin.

. . . . . .

* mentioned in the Tale of Curchóg, in the Book of Fermoy, when the nobles of TDD retired into certain hills, Manannán prepared for them the Féth Fiadha, Fleadh Ghoibhneann & Muca Manannáin, which last were to be killed & to be alive for ever for the warriors"

22

Tuar beannacht bheith i bpríosún !
cóir do chách síorthnúth rinne ;
gi-bé ar a bhfuil díth beannacht
go bráth, teagadh don tigh-se.

A fhir do thuill trét anolc
bheith id chrann mallacht doitse,
beir an uair-se id chrann beannacht
acht go dteaga don toigh-se.

An uair chuirim neach éigin
d'iarraidh déirce fán bpobal,
ní thig chugam rem theachta
acht míle beannacht fholamh.

Ait an déirc duine shaidhbhir
beannacht go braighdibh bochta,
's go dtiubhrainn féin céad beannacht
ar phionta leanna dhá olcas.

Ag reic beannacht go saidhbhir
bíd braighde bochta an uair-se ;
créad do b'áil linn don earradh
nach gnáth dhá cheannach uainne ?

Tír Chonaill mhic Néill niamhghloin
ní dóigh diabhail dá mealladh ;
ní bhíonn duine san tír-sin
acht lán do mhíltibh beannacht !

A gcrábhadh san re haithigh
gé nachar thaitin rinne,
ní fhaicim pobal beannacht
mar mhuintir Ghleanna Finne.

An chuid eile dár gcāirdibh
go nach dtáinig ar dteachta,
más iad so ar lucht cumainn,
ná cuirdís chugainn beannacht.

Cuirdís chugainn déirc oile
ar gcairde croidhe cruaidhe ;
ní shásann beannacht fholamh
duine ar dhomhan an uair-se.

Dá mbeidís mar tá sinne
Colum Cille agus Pádraig,
ní ghéabhdaois beannacht fholamh,
gér mhór moladh a gcrábhaidh.

23

Cruaidh an cheard an compántas,
ní uaim féin aithnim oram ;
tearc duine sa domhnán-sa
do chongaibh é san gcothrom.

Compánaigh na haimsire-se
truagh a fhusacht cheanglaid comann,
s nách fusa le haimhghliocas
ná leó a sgaoileadh go hobann.

x. Éibhear, son of the mythical Míle (Milesius)

A lucht cheanglas compántas,
cuartaidh féin croidhthe a chéile,
sul léigfe sibh go hantráthach
le cách fios bhar méine.

Agam do bhí an compánach
do b'annsa leam d'iath Éibhir ; x = Éire
do bhí umam go roghrádhach,
má b'fhíor do bhéal na bréige.

Níor cheil mé ar an gcompán-sa
aon rún . . . .
's do cheileadh sé go drochfháthach
a rún . . . .

Tiucfaidh don ghníomh ghránna-sa
d'imir mo chompán oram,
nach biaidh meall mo bhrághad-sa lit. apple of my throat
ar iocht móráin san domhan. + the mercy of, pending on.

Ní hiontaobhtha an aimsir-se ;
ná léig do rún le mórán ;
is duine lán d'aimhghliocas
'gá mbí iomad na gcōmpán.

Níl éinneach san saoghal darb aithne dham beó
Le léigfinn mo chonséit° ná fachain mo bhróin, ° fait°
Ach an té sin ar a smaenim don tarsna don ród,
Ar ar thréigeas gach céile dá bhfacas go fóill.

° conceit, ie. thoughts, confidences

°/ (at the cross-roads? ie. Christ?)

24

Tuirseach mé dod chomann-sa, : cumann
a fhir an chomainn bhréige !
mise fear a chomhalta, g. of v.n. of comhaill, fulfil, carry out faithfully, be true to
agus tusa fear a thréigthe.

Ní do nocht ar gcomainne
do chonnarc riamh rem chuimhne,
Past 1 sg. Abs. of do-chím.
tarla idir Fhionn romhainne
agus Diarmaid ó Duibhne.

Más fíor comann Chonchobhair
agus Naoise mhic Uisneach,
a chomholc do chonncamair,—
adhbhar dár mbeith tuirseach.

25

Mairg 'gá lagaid a lámha !
: iongnadh
ní hiongna a rádha uaimse, vn. of adeirim (besid rádh.)
an uair lagaid na lámha
lagaid na grádha an uair-sin.

Na daoine saidhbhre carthar
nó go lagaid a lámha ;
grádh do neach gan mhaith aige
ní thóir cara ná námha.
exceptionally for tabhair, 3 sg Pres. Dep. of do-bheirim (= tugan).

Mar do-chím an lámh shaidhbhir
's an lámh dhaidhbhir 'na farradh,
beanaidh dhíom bheith go dána
faicsin na lámha lagthar.

'Foirtile mé ná mh'athair' (?),
an rádh-so cé rádh fíre,
is lór a dhuarca d'fhocal,
ós follas fios a bhríghe.

Focal eile is é seanda
(misde mo mheanma a thuigsin):
'Ón dá mhaith do bhí béaraidh
an éanmhaith atá uirrim.'

Tig i láimh an tí chleachtas
an seabhac 'gá mbí aithne;
an lámh dá bhfuighe falamh,
ní dá dheóin anas aice.

Gi-bé bhíos gan maith aige
bíodh go madh maith a bhéasa,
gé bheith go tuigseach tréitheach,
annamh éistear a sgéala.

An té braitear i mbochtacht
'na fhocal ní bhí acht searbhas;
briathra an té 'gá mbíd séada
binne ná téada meannchrot.

Gi-bé thaisgeas a fhuidheall
ní maith thuigeas an saoghal;
nách é féin bhias dá chaitheamh
don té thaisgeas is baoghal.

Crodh na cruinne 's a maoine
ciodh éigneach daoine iompa,
fá dheóidh is amhlaidh aithnim
nách fuil acht aisling ionnta.

Méad a ratha ná a uaisle
ní hadhbhar uaille d'aoinneach;
rí na bPears dár bh'ainm Dáire
is Poimp Mháighe do claoidheadh.

Samson geur mhór a chéadfadh,
Aicil éachtach, is Eachtar,
Earcail nár sháraigh aoinfhear,
féach gur claoidheadh an ceathrar.

A dtiocfa dhíobh 's a dtáinig,
is a n-áireamh go haoinneach,
a mná, agus fir na cruinne,
cia dhíobh uile nách claoitear?

Ós mar sin atá an saoghal,
dul dá thaobhadh is dochar;
gá fearr dúinne bheith saidhbhir
ná bheith daidhbhir i mbochtacht?

Ós buidheach Dia don dealbhas,
acht go ndearntar a fhulang,
má 'sí a thoil mise i ndaidhbhreas,
nár léige an saidhbhreas chugam.

Eadram 's an Mac-sin Mhoire
an tráth is goire an gábhadh,
cuirim mo chara Maitias,
an t-easbal glainfhial grádhach.

Mór is docraide ar ndaoradh
dom shaoradh liom dá labhra,
acht go mbia Caitir-íona
ar cumas díona mh'anma.

[Patron ? Murchadh Ó Briain, 22d Baron of Inchiquin (†1573) but more probably leading member of Ó Briain family ie. Earl of Thomond, prob. Conchobhar 3 Earl †1580. Last Catholic Earl N.T. Son & successor Donnchadh brought up a Prot. in England.

26

composed 1576-79

Bráthair don bhás an doidhbhreas !
ní dhligheann foighdheach faoilte ; a mendicant
dúisgidh foilmhe fuath carad, 'Pres. 2nd. Rbs.
ní carthar neach gan mhaoine.

Ní chuala riamh 'gá rádha
gur gránna neach madh soidhbhir ;
bídh, 'na sheasamh 's 'na shuidhe,
gráin mhairbh ar dhuine dhoidhbhir.

Minic bhíos damhna flatha
soidhbhir ratha óg álainn,
's a mhac i bhfeidhm an tsúiste,—
trí glúine ó rígh go rámhainn ! — 3 generations from the crown to the spade — Evid. proverbial

Mar bhíd ag ól 's ag aoibhneas
fóir Ghaoidheal na ngleó neamhlag, company
bídh túis suidhte ag an soidhbhir,
's bídh an doidhbhir ar dearmad.

Ní miste an té bhíos saidhbhir
bheith aimhnirt tréith i dteagmháil,
bheith balbh túitmheach i dteangaidh, stammering ?
bheith ar leathchois nó ar leathláimh

Ní feirrde an duine daidhbhir
bheith raighlic foirfe i bhfoghlaim,
bheith fosaidh dearbhtha i ndeighchéill,
bheith neimhthréith ag cur comhlainn.

Ní feirrde dhó a bheith maordha,
bheith fraochda nó bheith ceannsa,
bheith do threibh Chuinn nó Chathaoir,
bheith sochoisg dathchaoin dealbhdha.

Ní feirrde dhó a bheith suilbhir,
má cluintear a bheith folamh ;
mar atáim-se mairg tárraidh,
lom ar mbreith áraigh oram.

Gur measadh mé as mo neamhstór,
do b'fhiú deargór mo labhairt ;
iniu ní fhaghaim éisteacht,
do thréigsead mé mo charaid.

Dígheóla mé mo thréigean
ar neach éigin nách aibéar
d'uaislibh Gaoidheal ghuirt Mumhan
dár dhual m'fhurtacht óm ainshéan.

Ós deadhail dúinn re chéile,
ar bharr áigh fréimhe fionnBhloid,†
triath Fhorghais na bhfonn lígheal,
do-ghéan mo dhíthcheall iomlait.

Inneósad air bheith bronntach,
ní dá dtig tromlot tíre,
's a bheith congháireach creachach,
mar do chleachtadh Mic Míleadh.

Adéar go dtabhair anóir,
    ursa cathshlóigh Chláir Chliodhna,
do dhaoinibh nách díol ceana,
    i n-aghaidh reachta an Phrionnsa.

Adéar go n-adhrann d'íomháigh
    ua ríogh Tháil na ruag bhfeardha;
adéar go dtéid fá thobar;
    ní badh hé an cogadh ceannsa.

Adéar iar ndul 'na dhánacht
    go mbí bádhach re biodhbaidh
is coimhitheach re caraid;
    tearc mo shamhail d'fhior iomlait.

Adéar gurab é is buirbe,
    sódh fuilngthe gacha fuarghaoil,
's nách gabhann áis gan éigean,
    's go n-éistfeadh dán is duanlaoidh.

Adéar go ndéineann coinnmheadh,
    gur líon d'fhoirneart is d'anaoibh,
go dtógbhann sreath is sobhadh;
    beidh foghar cháich rem chasaoid.

Adéar nách leó acht go Luimneach,
    síol Luighdheach Meann na míntréad;
dá gcur don chrích-sin Chonnacht,
    badh dochar dóibh a ndingéan.

Adéar geall Gaoidheal Teamhra
    ag Leath Chuinn feardha feadhmchruaidh
tar Leath Mogha na mionmhagh,
    súil re gríosadh a ghealghruaidh.

Do-geibhthear treise iar dtréithe,
do-geibhthear téigle iar dtroimchioth,
do-geibhthear síoth iar siosma;
lia 'sas lia fiorta an Choimdheadh.

Do-geibhthear síon iar ngairbhshín,
dlighthear ainmhín do riadhadh;
do-ghéabh-sa séan iar ndoishéan,
coiléan gach cú go fiadhach.

Brisfidh sé doirse ar ndaidhbhris,
ua an Taidhligh dár bh'ainm Eóghan,
fear riartha gach fir oile,
beanfaidh dom chroidhe ceóbhrat.

Dár nglanadh do ghabh daonnacht
Mac Dé is gaolmhar i ngrásaibh;
luibh chabhra cháich a chréachtghon;
mo-ghéanar 'gá mbí bráthair.
—*Maoilín Óg Mac Bruaideadha.*

27

'S do chleasaibh an tsaoghail tslim
d'fhear shaidhbhir nách baoghal táir
más daidhbhir, atá gan chéill,—
fáth nách téid an ceart 'na cháir.

Damhsa do fíoradh an sgéal:
an tan do b'aoibhinn mo sheól,
ba mór mo chairdeas 's mo ghaol;
ós bocht, ní thig aon dom chóir.

Cé chím iad, ní fhaicid mé,
10 's má chíd mé, ní fhaicid mé ;
saoilid siad, ar ndul dom spréidh,
ciodh mise mé, nách mé mé.

Lá samhraidh ó éirghe don ghréin,
(tuigeadh gach aon créad an fáth)
15 muna bhfaicinn mo sgáth féin
nó sgáth éin, ní fhaicim sgáth.

Dá madh mise mise a-rís,
badh gile ná an ghile mo nós,
anois cé nách cuirid cás
20 im bhás, ná im bheathaidh fós.

Isé meas an tsaoghail mhóir
ó bhraithid mo stór go gann,
dá dtagrainn an ceart 's an chóir,
nách fuil acht glór amaide ann.

25 Dá madh líonta d'ór mo thrunc,
's mo bheith gan unsa don chéill,
adéaradh an mhaith 's an t-olc
mh'eagna tar Sholamh go dtéid.

A Dhé do chuir iad san riocht
30 is mise san chruth i dtáim,
cion ar chaill mise do mheas
aitchim ort, dom anam dáil.

—*Tadhg Ruadh Ó Conchobhair.*

Truagh, a Thaidhg, mar caointear leat,
ó tharlais gan bhrat gan bhú,
ná faicid daoine thú féin;
is damhsa is léir gur tú thú.

Dearbhaim dhuit gur tú Tadhg
a Cruachain ó Mheidhbh do chin,
is do bhí id Thadhg roimhe riamh;
do-bheirim sliabh gur tú sibh.

Nách tú an Tadhg do chin ó Chorc,
noch chumas mór port don ghreann,
nó an sluagh sídhe tarla ort
dod bhreith ar fud chnoc is gleann?

Mar nách faicthear thú le neach,
anois ó do mheath do mhaoin,
is ródhall gach aon nách tuig
gur is-tigh atá do chaoin.

Saoithe Leithe Mogha móir
ar teirce stóir atáid siad;
dar liomsa do b'olc an bhreith
gan tusa do bheith mar iad.

Ní fhuil agad crodh ná séad,
ní fhuil agad tréad ná táin;
do chlaochlaigh do chion a-nos,
ní fhuil agad ros ná ráib.

Gabhaim-se thú it aon re lár,
ó táimíd ar sáil na suadh;
aitchim ort, dod chumhaidh coisg,
ós liomsa do thoisg is truagh.
—*Seán Mac Criagáin.*

28

Gabh mo chomhairle, a chara;
ná bí i ngalar ná i ngéirnimh
fá mhórán do mhaoin fhallsa
nách dtug annsa dod thréithibh.

Mo chomhairle dhuit an tan-sa:
ná glac-sa 'na chúis dóláis,
an feadh mhairfeas do dhaoine,
easbhaidh maoine ná móráin.

Do b'fhéidir go mb'fhearr dhuitse,
do réir tuigse agus aithne,
bheith i mbanna na n-ógán
ná mórán do bheith ar h'aire.

An drong agá mbí an saidhbhreas,
iomdha daidhbhreas is dochar
do-gheibh siad fán tsaoghal;
móide is baoghal a shochar.

Marcus Crassus, tré uabhar,
an gcuala tú, a dhuine,
a bhás do theacht tré shaidhbhreas;
cár mhó aimhleas san chruinne?

Is breith chámhaill tré shnáthaid
(mar ráidhid isna leabhraibh)
fear an tsaidhbhris do tharraing
ná a bhreith don Chathraigh neamhdha;

Mar sin nách beite dhuitse
lán do thuirse fá mhórán,
ó tá gach duine i mbaoghal
do-bheir don tsaoghal róghrádh.

Locht eile ar an tsaidhbhreas
(móide is aimhleas a fhagháil)
nách fearr leis ag na saoithibh
ná ag na daoithibh gan daghcháil.

Teacht le beagán maoine
níor bh'adhbhar maoithe dhuitse,
is gan bualadh fá mhórán
tar gach ógán dot fhuil-se.

29

Don bhothán is deacair bóin,
is mairg théid dá dheóin 'na pháirt!
ceard is doilghe dár chum Dia,
gi-bé thairgfeadh a riar go bláith.

Bean bheag mhíothairbheach bhorb
is sgaoi ghárlach is doirbh mian—
is mairg dár cuideachta an drong
i n-éadach lom is iad gan bhiadh.

Is soiléir gach lá dhá dtig
é bheith ar easbhaidh an bhig 's an mhóir,
súil le furtacht nach bí i ndán,—
don bhothán trá is deacair bóin.

AN T-AMHRÁN

Do rinne an bothán bochtán bocht buartha dhíom,
Thilg sé mo sgafántacht go hanásta suas is síos,
Do rinne sé loisgreán go hiomlán is gual dom chruí,
Is ní fhuil ach leanbán ins gach macámh dá
mbuaileann faoi.

30

Dána dhamh gan bheith im thocht,
is nách tuigim port go cóir ;
mh'inntleacht ó tharla go mall,
ní gheabha mé acht rann nó dhó.

Guth mo chinn ó tá go searbh,
dearbh nách cuirfead é le téid,
is guth m'ochta thíos ar meath ;
ní innsim díbh leath mo sgéil.

Ní thuigim téada ná puirt,
ní fhaghaim mo ghuth go sámh ;
díoghbháil gotha is cumhgach cléibh—
is tríd nách gabhaim féin dán.

31

Ciamhair cráite an croidhe-se,
an croidhe-se is ciamhair cráite ;
ní bhfuil sláinte im ghoire-se,
im ghoire-se ní bhfuil sláinte.

Do marbhadh an t-anam-sa,
an t-anam-sa do marbhadh ;
atá adhbhar agamsa,
agamsa atá adhbhar.

Ciamhair atá m'intinn-se,
m'intinn-se atá ciamhair,
ciamhair gion go n-innsim-se,
gion go n-innsim-se is ciamhair.

32

Tuirseach mé don tuirse-se,
don tuirse cé táim tuirseach ;
truagh, is méid mo thuirse-se,
mé ón tuirse go tuirseach.

Tuirse thuirseach atuirseach
atá oram 'na tuirse ;
tuirse tré mbím rathuirseach,
isé is adhbhar dom thuirse.

Tuirse thréan mo thuirse-se,
tréan mo thuirse gidh tuirseach ;
tré roimhéid mo thuirse-se
ní mór nách fuilim tuirseach.

Cé túirseach fann me, clamprach cumasónna,
Go cúthil ceanntrom seanda singilchlócach,
Is tú gan cham gan chall dom uile dhóchas
Cú mo chabhra i n-am ar dtrioblóide.

33

Saoghal so nách saoghal damh,
ní hé an saoghal-sa ar saoghal,
saoghal ó nách saoghlach sinn ;
baoghlach an saoghal, saoilim.

Níor thuigeas (ba thuigse shlim ;
truagh nár thuigeas mar thuigim !)
nách í an tuigse do thuig mé ;
tuig nár thuigse mo thuigse.

Anois tuigim nár thuig mé,
giodh mall do thuig mo thuigse ;
ní fhaghaim lem thuigse ar dtoil,
tuigse do adhair d'antoil.

Mo thuigse ar thoil mo thoile
le toil do thoil mh'antoile ;
mo thoil-se ar thoil na tuigse,
toil dár foigse fíorthuigse.

D'éis a dtuigim (truagh mo thoisg)
dar leam is duine díochoisg
nách géill ó thoil do thuigse
le céill oimh na hantuigse.

Mo thoil, a Dhé, ar do thoil-se,
coisgeadh dá toil mh'antoil-se ;
mo thoil, mo thuigse mar so
tuig-se gan oil, a Íosa.

—*Diarmaid Bán Ó Hanglainn.*

34

Truagh do thoisg, a fhir na sgéal !
olc an séan le dtáinig sibh ;
ní chollaim oidhche ná lá,
do fhágbhais mé lán do nimh.

An nimh-sin do chuaidh im cheann,
is gearr uaithi dul im chois ;
do shiobhail sí mo dhá láimh ;
och, a Dhé ! mar táim a-nois.

Ní beó mé, ní bhfuaras bás,
truagh an cás ina bhfuil sinn ;
ní bhfuigheadh an tsnáthad chaol
ionad im thaobh gan bheith tinn.

Ní aithnim airgead tar ór,
ní mór go n-aithnim an sluagh,
bím ar meisge gan fhíon ;
do thuras, fa-ríor, is truagh !

35

Triallam go caisleán an cheóil
mar dtigid na seóil is-teach ;
ba minic i n-aimsir óil
meadhair a shlóigh ag déanamh chreach.

Ionmhain brugh fá mbuailid báirc,
ionmhain tráigh is aoibhinn tonn,
ionmhain faoidhe finnéan ngeal,
ionmhain treabh is fíonmhar tonn.

Trí dúnta is oirdhearca clú,—
is díobh thú, a dhún an tslóigh,
deaghdhún Chon cCulainn na gcleas,
is an múr theas, Dún an Óir.

Go dúnadh fíonmhar na bhfleadh
inar lia greagh agus giall,
go hasard ós an lear lán
do ba minic dámh ag triall.

—*Criostóir Pléimeann.*

36

Trí gártha is gnáthach 'na dhúnadh,
dúnadh ard i n-ibhthear corm,—
gáir na stéad i ndáil na ndeighfhear,
gáir théad, is gáir geimheal ngorm.

Trí neithe chuireas 'na gcolladh
cobhlach í Dhuach ó Dhruim Ceit,—
gotha téad is faoidhe faoileann,
laoidhe géag Raoileann dá reic.

Trí neithe dhúisgeas 'na dheaghaidh,—
deabhaidh luingse láimh re port,
gáir na sluagh ar muir dá maoidheamh,
guil san chuan ag caoineadh corp.

Trí neithe aoibhnigheas ortha
d'aithle éachta fhéinnidh Lí,—
uaill na sealg, is gníomh na nglainghreagh,
fíon dearg do tairngeadh fá thrí.

37

Oisín cct.

Binn sin, a luin Doire an Chairn!
ní chuala mé i n-aird san bhith
ceól ba binne ná do cheól
agus tú fá bhun do nid.

Aoincheól is binne fán mbith,—
mairg nách éisteann ris go fóil,
a mhic Arphluinn na gclog mbínn,
's go mbéarthá a-rís ar do nóin.

Agat, mar tá agam féin,
dá mbeith deimhin sgéil an eóin,
do dhéantá déara go dian,
's ní bhiadh th'aire ar Dhia go fóil.

I gcrích Lochlann na sreabh ngorm
fuair mac Cumhaill na gcorn ndearg
an t-éan do-chí sibh a-nois—
ag sin a sgéal doit go dearbh.

Doire an Chairn an choill úd thiar,
mar a ndéindís an Fhiann fos;
ar áille is ar chaoimhe a crann
iseadh do cuireadh ann an lon.

Sgolghaire luin Doire an Chairn,
búithre an daimh ó Aill na gCaor,
ceól le gcolladh Fionn go moch,
lachain ó Loch na dTrí gCaol.

Cearca fraoich um Chruachain Chuinn,
feadghail dobhráin Druim Dhá Loch,
gotha fiulair Ghlinn na bhFuath,
longhaire cuach Chnuic na Sgoth.

Gotha gadhair Ghleanna Caoin,
is gáir fhiulair chaoich na sealg,
tairm na tuinne ag triall go moch
isteach ó Thráigh na gCloch nDearg.

An tráth do mhair Fionn 's an Fhiann,
do b'annsa leó sliabh ná cill;
fá binn leósan fuighle lon,
gotha na gclog leó níor bhinn.

38

Oisín cct.

Mian mhic Cumhaill fá maith gnaoi—
éisteacht re faoidh Droma Deirg,
colladh fá shíodh Easa Ruaidh,
fiadh Ghaillmhe na gcuan do sheilg.

Sgolaidheacht luin Leitreach Laoigh,
Tonn Rudhraighe ag buain re tráigh,
dordán an daimh ó Mhoigh Mhaoin,
búithre an laoigh ó Ghleann Dá Mháil.

Foghar seilge Sléibhe gCrot,
fuaim na n-os um Shliabh gCua,
monghar faoileann Iorrais thall,
gáir na mbadhbh ós cionn na sluagh.

Coigeadal na mbárc re tuinn,
donál conairte i nDruim Lis,
briathra Brain i gCnoc na nDáil,
gáir na dtrí sreabh um Shliabh Mis.

Faoidh buabhaill ar sgur do sheilg,
guth gadhair ar leirg na bhFian,
fleadh Almhaine i measg na ndámh,—
fá hiad sin go brách a mhian.

39

Oisín cct.

Dubhach sin, a Bheann Ghualann,
a bheann na nuabharr gcruthach ;
roimh thoidheacht an Táilginn
do b'álainn bheith ar do mhullach.

Do b'iomdha cú agus giolla
ar do shlios, a Bheann Ghualann ;
do b'iomdha ort laoch láidir
agus beann bhláithbhinn bhuabhaill.

Gotha gadhar id ghleanntaibh,
is muca allta dá bhfiadhach ;
gach féinnidh dá raibh do láthair
go gconaibh áille ar iallach.

Fa hiomdha ort cruit cheóilbhinn
ós leirg na bhfód mín bhféarghlas,
is ór dá bhronnadh an uair-sin
re gabháil duanta is dréachta.

An uair-sin, a Bheann Ghualann,
níor bh'fhuath linn bheith fád thaobhaibh,
anocht gé tearc mo charaid,
fa-ríor ! ní mhairid mo ghaolta.

Nuallán do chorr san oīdhche,
is cearca fraoich do shléibhe
le chéile, agus ceól caoince,—
do b'aoibhinn bheith dá n-éisteacht.

Is dúinne do b'adhbhar meanma
éisteacht re gothaibh bhar n-iolar;
ba bhinn cannrán do dhobhrán
agus comhrádh do shionnach.

Séis bhar lon 's bhar smaolach
is dúinne is adhbhar cumhadh;
ba tógbháil bróin do bhantracht
fearáin do chrann gcluthair.

Fa hiomdha cnuas do chuilleadh
le mnáibh fionna na Féine:
do chaora go mblas gcumhra,
do shubha agus do sméara.

Mónóga caomha corcra,
biolar, folacht, is gleórán;
is triar inghean Chais Chuailnge,
fa binn uatha a ndōrdán.

Subha craobh agus āirne,
cna go n-áille, agus féithleann,—
do b'iomdha sin a dtairmis
thall i n-aimsir Fhian Ēireann.

Álainn inbhear h'uisge,
agus leirg na sruth saoirbhinn;
anocht gé táim go harsaidh,
do chaitheas aimsir go haoibhinn.

40

Oisín (nó Caoilte) cct.

Arann na n-oigheadh n-iomdha,
tadhall fairrge re a formna ;
oiléan i mbearntar buidhne,
druimne i ndeargthar gaoi gorma.

Ard ós a muir a mullach,
caomh a luibh, tearc a tonnach ;
oiléan gorm groigheach gleannach,
corr bheannach dhoireach dhrongach.

Oighe baotha ar a beannaibh,
mónainn mhaotha ina mongaibh,
uisge uar ina haibhnibh,
meas ar a dairghibh donnaibh.

Míolchoin ghéara agus gadhair,
sméara is airne dubh droighin,
dlúth a froigh ris na feadhaibh,
doimh ag deabhaidh 'na doiribh.

Díoghlaim chorcra ar a cairrgibh,
féar gan lochta ar a leargaibh,
ós a creagaibh caon cumhdaigh,
surdghail laogh, buic (?) ag beadhgaigh.

Mín a magh, méith a muca,
suairc a guirt (sgéal is creite),
cna for bharraibh a fiodhcholl,
seóladh na siothlong seice.

Aoibhinn dóibh ó thig soineann,
bric fá bhruachaibh a habhann;
freagraid faoilinn 'má fionnall; white cliffs
aoibhinn gach ionam Arann!

suitable time, season. cf. i n-ionaim na Samhna, FFI p. 2220.

NOTES

The spelling employed in the text is in general a normalized and slightly modified form of the orthography in common use some three centuries ago. It should be carefully borne in mind that the pronunciation required in reading most of these poems is often very different from that of the Irish of to-day; thus every consonant (including *dh*, *gh*, *bh*, and *mh*) must, as a rule, be as fully pronounced in the middle or end of a word as at the beginning. On the other hand, in the occasional supplementary stanzas in accentual metre, as well as in a few of the *dánta*, a frankly modern pronunciation is required, and accordingly in these the orthography has been somewhat modernized. Here and there a macron has been employed to indicate that the metre requires the modern pronunciation of a word spelled in the old way; thus in *cūmhdaigh*, 1.22, it calls attention to the fact that *cumhd-* is here to be pronounced as *cûd* (*cúd* with nasal *ú*), and not, as the spelling would otherwise indicate, as *cuvd* (with nasal *v*).

The MSS. from which the poems have been taken are mainly in the Royal Irish Academy collection and in that of Trinity College, Dublin. MSS. whose designations begin with H (*e.g.* H. 5. 4) belong to the latter institution, while the designations of the R.I.A. MSS. begin either with certain numerals (viz., 23, 24, 12, or 3) or else with one of the letters A to G (*e.g.* E. iv. 3). After its first mention in the notes to a particular poem a MS. is, as a rule, referred to briefly by a single capital letter, usually the letter which forms part of its full designation.

I regret that I had no opportunity of collating with the original (which is no longer in Dublin) the transcripts which I made from O'Conor Don's Poem-book about eleven years ago.

As a rule all MS. readings of any importance will be found recorded in the Notes. When there are two recognized forms of a word, and the metre showed that the MS. form was not the correct one, the MS. reading has sometimes been altered silently. When the MS. scribes

Rac Lagan Ms. 98. 3. dar láimh hathara 7 do mhathara

employ *nó* or *no* in negative sentences, it has occasionally been edited to *ná*; likewise the scribal aspiration of *d* in *dhamh*, *dhuit*, etc., has occasionally been dropped in the printed text.

1

An address to a herring at the beginning of Lent.

SOURCE. 23 I 4, p. 41. There is a second version, incomplete, *ibid.* p. 115. Apart from spelling, this second version is identical with the first, as far as it goes.

MS. READINGS. 3 *uaimse.* 7 *a labhras.* 10 *cumann.* 14 *is* om. 15 may be corrupt, due to having been accidentally taken over from 19. 25 *Cia.* 34 *comhol*adh. 35 *tíacht.*

Rac L. as Rígh ar gach iasg a sgadan

2

On seeing the figures of a mug, a cup, and a tobacco-pipe engraved on the tombstone of one Maolra (Maolmhuire).

SOURCES. 23 I 4, p. 43 ("J"). 23 I 23, p. 109 ("K"). Nat. Lib. xviii, p. 36 ("N").

In K the poem is headed *air Mhaolradh Burc.* In N the title is *Maol Muire Ua Raighle ró chann.* J makes it clear that *Milis* (as it calls him in l. 3), i.e. Miles, is dead, for it has *fuair Milis bas* as a title, and at the end it adds the comment: *Nír eirighe Mílis o shoin.*

MS. READINGS. As a rule only the departures from the text of J, the oldest MS., are recorded. 1 *Mug cupán* N; *Mug dram cupa* J; *Is iomdha copán* K. 3 *Maoilra* N; *Maolradh* K; *Milis* J. 4 *sgith*amh J; *sgíste* N; *sgistadh* K. 5 *Ni misde liom ar an mug* K; *Is coma liom fein arsan Mug* N; *Ni fada liom fein a colladh* (*ar an mug*) J. 6 *ma bhion se gan éirigh a chaoidhche* K (and N); *sgan e mhusgailt a choídhche* J. 7 *is minic a dfaig* 6 K; *sminic dfagbhuidh se* J; *dfhaca sé* N. 10 gur] om. J. 11 do loisgeadh] *losgadh* J; *losga* N; *losg* K. gach am] *ann gach am* J; *go minic* KN. 13 *Eisdighe* J; *Bígídh mur ttost* K; *Bígídh ar sost* N. 15 *eireabhuigh* J.

My excuse for including this rather trifling piece is the paucity of light or humorous poems in our MSS. The poem, which is a late one, probably belongs to South Ulster or one of the adjoining Leinster counties. The rime *leabaidh : colladh* (ll. 2, 4) is to be noted. The former is spelled *liobaidh* in a folk-tale from South Monaghan in Lloyd's 'Sgéalaidhe Óirghiall,' p. 18; cf. also GJ. 67, p. 109 b, where *liubaidh* is given as the Antrim form of the word.

3

The author, probably in ridicule of a certain type of would-be poet, strings together, with mock gravity, a number of platitudes.

The short poem (no. 4) that follows is similarly built up, as is also another short poem (not printed here) beginning *Itear iasg i mBaile Shac* (23 A 45, p. 15). In the Scottish Book of the Dean of Lismore (p. 165 of the MS.) there is a poem of the same type; it is ascribed (probably wrongly) to Gofraidh Fionn [Ó Dálaigh], and the first quatrain transliterated would run somewhat as follows:

Do-níthear líonta don líon;
don tsíol do-níthear an lionn;
iomdha troigh as so go Róimh;
is mór na slóigh do bhí ag Fionn.

Similarly Dáiví Ó Bruadair's *Lá Lúnasa spiúnaid lucht saidhbhreasa* (I. T. Soc., xi, 70) is deliberate doggerel, full of obvious truisms or of what were meant as such, the writer's object in composing it being revealed in the final quatrain:

An uair ná cluinim cion ar chéill i nduain, . . .
Is guagán gliog, dom thuigse, an dréacht is dual!

Séamus Mac Cuarta's *Ní mé féin a chuir an chéadchloch i gcaiseal Dhroichead-áth* (F. v. 3, p. 177) is a later example of the same type.

Sources. I have collated eight copies of the poem, but only three need be referred to here, viz., 23 D 4, p. 225; 23 L 27, p. 89; 23 G 25, p. 335 *bis*. The poem is anonymous in nearly all the MSS., including D and L; but G (written by Ml. Óg Ó Longáin) gives the heading: *Ón Cháinte cct. .i. duanóg dhúnta dheaighdhéanta*.

MS. Readings. D, the oldest copy, is that mainly followed; departures from it are indicated below. L omits q. 5, but a later hand inserts it. Most MSS., including L, omit the final q., but D and G have it. G omits q. 2, and interchanges qq, 5 and 6. In ll. 1, 3, 20, 24 D has *bia* for *bi* of the other MSS. 6 *churthur* D. 7 *gach* MSS. 8 *dá threise* L; *fleasgach* D; *dá threise* is also the reading in E. iv. 3, p. 5, where ll. 5-8 are quoted in a grammatical tract. 9 *tonn* D. 11 *gó* LG; *an ghó* D. 14 *a mbaile* LG. 16 *corr* DL; *tonn* G. 18 *luach* L; *luacht* D. 23 *neach* LG; *fear* D. 25 *dóith* DG; *dóigh* L. 26 *is minic* L; *fuath liom* D; *fuaith liom* G. 29 is] om. D. 32 *ag seilg* G.

* Ciothruadh Ó Ág Fhioinghaill, fl. 1513, had a wife called Mór Chiar (v. Éigse viii.231)

4

See introductory note to 3.

The relative *do* in l. 2 would point to the poem not being earlier than the seventeenth century; but of course the original reading may possibly have been something like *a ghiolla théid*, etc.

SOURCE. 24 P 29, p. 356.

MS. READINGS. 3 an] *a*. 7 *Móin*. 9 *An sa Mainisdir*. 11 *bi easbuirt an as neoin*, which I have emended conjecturally. Another possible emendation is *bídh easbairt ann ar nóin*, but this is a syllable short.

5

On the nuisance of a snoring bedfellow.

SOURCES. 23 D 4, p. 120; with a few readings from 23 B 37, p. 3. A version consisting of only 4 qq., followed by two stanzas in stress-metre, is given in 23 K 11, p. 62, where it is ascribed to Aindrias Mac Cruitín. The ascription may be correct as regards the two later stanzas, but is wrong for the present poem.

MS. READINGS are noted where D is departed from. 5 *do dhúisgeocha* D. 8 *dod* B; *ad* D. 16 *gaineamh* B; *gainimh* D. 20 *a* om. 25 lachan] *na lacha* DB. 29 *is* om. *búithre* B; *buidhre* D. 33 *mná módhan* B; *mná modhach* D. [With the conjectural emendation in the text cf. the common phrase *ré n-iodhnaibh* which was misread by Lhuyd (followed by O'Brien, Shaw, and O'Reilly) as *re modhnuibh*, whence a ghost-word, *modhan*, 'child-birth,' was created].

Re lingeadh do lár, l. 20, seems corrupt; should we read *ná a ling-(eann) ód lár*?

6

On a bad harper.

SOURCES. The MSS. differ very much, and none of them gives a satisfactory text. (a) The earliest and least faulty is 24 B 28, p. 339 (*ca.* 1728). The order of quatrains is the same as in the version printed here, except that q. 9 comes after q. 4. A final quatrain ("10") has not been included in the present edition. (b) 23 G 20, p. 241. Order of qq. 1, 2, 4. 3, 5, 8, 7, 6, 9, 10. (c) H 6. 17, p. 163, in hand of William

Haliday, with a translation*; same order as last. Imperfect and still more corrupt versions are found in (**d**) H. 6. 14, p. 153 (" J "), which has 8 qq. in the following order : 1, 3, 6, 2, 8, 9, 10, 5 ; and (**e**) a number of Clare MSS., e.g. 23 L 24, p. 274, and 23 L 13, p. 72, which have 7 qq. in the following order : 1, 3, 2, 5 (mixed with 4), 7 (mixed with 5), 10, 8.

The title in B is : *Tadhg Mac Conchubhair cct do Eóin óg Mhac Cathfra .i. ollamh re ceól ata ag taisdiol na Mumhan.* In G : *Tadhg Ruadh Ó Conchúbhuir cct dEóghan mac Eóghain crutaire, 7 ar mbeith do Thadhg ag ringce do tuigeadh do gurb [ag] fonómaid faoi do bhi Eóghan.* According to J (which gives the author's name as T. R. *Mac* C.) the poem was written to Séafra Ó Donnchadha of *an Gleann*, i.e. Glenflesk, near Killarney. The other MSS., like G, give the author's name correctly as T. R. *Ó* C.

The harper's name was doubtless Eóin Óg Mac Gafraidh. Eóin is corrupted to Eóghan in G and J. His surname is not given in GH ; J spells it *Mac Cathfarra*. The Clare MSS. spell it *Ua* (or rather *Va*) *Gabhraidh* or *Ua* (*Va*) *Gabhartha*, and describe him as an Ulsterman (*ollamh le ceól ón cúige Olltaig*).

As is not surprising in a poem composed in the late seventeenth century, exactness in the number of syllables is unimportant, and the rimes are often assonantal. So also *arm*, l. 20, is dissyllabic in all probability, and the preceding line should be read with the pronunciation of to-day (except that *mhosgla* is used for *mhúsgailt*), viz. as *sás marabh do mhosgl' a huaig*. On the other hand most lines have abundant alliteration ; and there are one, or sometimes two, internal rimes (not usually found in the simple form of Rannaíocht Mhór) between the third and fourth lines of each quatrain. A few rimes are wanting, probably owing to textual corruption, viz., a rime with *lámh* in l. 16, one with *crobh* in l. 18, and one with *port* in l. 26.

MS. READINGS. I confine myself mainly to recording departures from the text of B. 2 perhaps read *na* (with MSS.) for *'na*. 4 *fonn* B ; *fuinn* or *foinn* cett. 6 *a cheóil* B ; *ceóil* cett. 7 'na] *na* B ; *a* GJ ; *i* H. 15 All the MSS. read, or point to, *tafann* (B's spelling is *taifhan*) ; but possibly we should read *grafainn* (see Glossary), with *gafainn* in following line. 16 gafann etc.] *ccath fána ngeóin* B ; much corrupted in

* Haliday's source was probably a very similar translation (unaccompanied by text) in 24 K 46, p. 99, this part of the MS. being, according to O'Curry (Ac. Cat., 43) in the handwriting of Theophilus O'Flanagan.

GH ; *gafann ag* (or *aig*) *Eóin*, Clare MSS. 17 *seigh*readh B ; *fioradh* G ; *faghradh* H ; *do fádh*radh J ; *faobhar* Clare MSS. 18 *do leig*eadh B ; *leigh*eadh G ; *do leadhad* H. 19 *sus* B ; *sas* G ; *'s as* H ; *sás* J. 20 *crosgrad* B ; *cosgradh* GHJ. 30 a] not in MSS.

The following quatrain in stress-metre is appended to the poem in B (also in GJ) ; it evidently did not form part of the original poem but was written by one who did not approve of ridiculing a musician :

Tearc le dtuigthear ceart ionmhais saoithe an eóil,
Cé mheasaid iomad gur gliogar gan chrích a[n] ceól ;
Is air do chuirfinnse tuille agus míle bó,
Gur fear é shinneas gan tuisle gach ní go cóir.

In the Irish harp the strings were made of brass wire, hence the use of *prás* in l. 12. The harper, when playing his instrument, pulled the strings by means of his hooked nails (*aduncis unguibus*, as Stanihurst wrote in 1584), hence *rian a iongan* in l. 30.

With the foregoing may be compared the following satire on another harper, which is given anonymously in 23 A 45, p. 9, and in F. v. 3, p. 187. A different version is given in execrable spelling in H. 6. 12, pt. 3, p. 59. According to this last MS. the author was Domhnall Gorm Mac Lochlainn, and the harper's name was (apparently) Rudhraighe Ó Muireagáin. The text below is based on A and F (which differ only in a few trifling matters of spelling), with a couple of emendations suggested by H. 6. 12. Obscurities and corruptions remain, but the general sense is clear :—

Searbh an chrág-sa tháinig tar tuinn
  ag dol i gcill fheabhais (*sic*) tar linn ;
do chuir sí an gafann as suim
  le tafann trom an mheóir mhuill.

Olc an ceól an coirrmhéar,
  fuair an oilbhéim go hullamh ;
san áit a raibh an mormónt
  fuair an ordóg a tumadh.

An méar meadhóin gidh siobhlach,
  is beag nach diomdhach a ndubhairt ;
do b'uras damh a rádh re tamall
  gur sa ghafann fuair a úthairt.

Lá dá raibh ar siobhal,
is é 'na aonar bréagach,
an tánaiste nach tromdha
tarla an domblas 'na éadan.

Méar beag eile dá mhéaraibh,
é le n-a fhéachain is anbhann ;
ca fios nach maith an cungnamh ?
ughdar gach neach go labhrann.

Na cúig méir sin is seirbhe ná an gafann
ar n-a bhfabhairt san domlas ae,
sul do chuala mé a ngrafainn
truagh nach bodhar do bhí mé !

Compare also the following quatrain from 23 A 45, p. 9, and F. v. 3, p. 188 :—

Aithne dhamh geinealach Ghafainn
le sinntear gach seanghrafainn,—
mic Caorthainn, mic Gotha Ghairbh,
mic Mormónta, mic Mustaird !

7

An argument between Donnchadh Mac Labhra and Giollamhuire Caoch Mac Cartáin as to the merits of music in general and in particular the music of the harp. Giollamhuire is a harper who has fallen on evil days ; his patrons are no more, and his defence of his profession is tinged with a note of despair. Donnchadh's argument is the " bread and butter " one, which he urges ruthlessly ; music will not fill an empty stomach, and crops and cattle are the only things that matter.

Sources. Mainly from 23 A 45, p. 16. Also H. 6. 11, p. 146 ; F. v. 3, p. 50 ; 23 D 25, p. 9 ; 3 B 9, p. 303. The poem is an Ulster one, as the names of the disputants suggest ; and A (dated 1745), H, and F are Northern MSS., all three giving a nearly identical text. Of these A and F have each 50½ qq. ; H, 48. An imperfect version of the poem reached Munster some time in the eighteenth century ;

this is found in D (written in Cork, 1768) and B. D has 32 qq. and B 33, both being defective at the end. In these two MSS. (D and B) the poem is entitled *Eachtra Dhonncha na mBó*, which was evidently suggested by the following quatrain which comes after l. 32 in the MSS. :—

Ní ar mo cheól-sa atá locht
(truagh nach bhfuil mo chorp i gcré)
acht ortsa, a Dhonnchadh na mbó,
ós binne leat bró ná mé.

In the present text I give 41 qq., the omissions being as follows : 1 q. (the one just quoted) after l. 32 ; 1 q. (which is the concluding q. of the version in DB) after l. 124 ; 5½ qq. after l. 132 ; and 2 qq. after l. 156. In the quatrains omitted after l. 132 there is reference to, inter alia, a place called *Leacán* (perhaps Lackan in Co. Down), and persons named *Domhnall Donnchadh 's an dá Mhaol*, *clann Váitéir*, and *clann Taidhg*.

MS. READINGS. I have ventured silently to make the following changes : *ariamh* to *riamh* ; *tá* to *atá* ; *a bheith* to *bheith* ; *a bhíos* (rel.) to *bhíos* ; *le mo* to *lem* ; *purt* to *port* ; *uirid* to *uiread*. One cannot, however, be sure but that some of these rejected forms were used by the author. I have retained the MS. *sinnim* (<*seinnim*). H and F are quoted below only when they differ from A.

8 *ba bhinne mise* BD ; *binne mise* A. 9 an] om. A. 17 *aingilighe* D ; *ainglidhe* B. 20 *an chuirp* A ; *air an ccroich* D ; *air an ccruádh* B. Qq.6 and 7 interchange in A. 22 rí] *naomh* A ; *an rígh* DB. 24 *dá* DB ; *san* A. 29 *ria ceol* A ; *ris an cceól* DB. 30 *eol* A ; *ale* D ; *eile* B. Perhaps we should read *eóil* here, with something like *Teithidh díabhal ré bhfuaim ceóil* in preceding line. 40 *ó tharl*aigh *um chóir beadsa binn* A ; *ó teasdaidh a ttreóir ní bhiad binn* D ; *ó theasdaigh dá ttreóir ní bh*eadh *binn* B. 41 *ní thuigid mise* B ; *ní thuigion mise* D ; *ní thuigimse* A. 42 *lánmhear* A ; *gidh* (*cé*) *lionmhar* DB. 48 is] om. MSS. 51 *dhaoibh* A. 56 *gidh gur* A ; *cér* B ; *coir* D. 61-63 *anaigh* A ; *fanan*(*n*) and *fanaid* DB. 68 *ceolta chriche Cuinn* A ; *ceól críthche Cuinn* D ; *ceól críche Chuinn* B. 72 atá is atá] *tá et atá* A ; *atá agus* D. 84 *bpuirt* A ; *bport* DB. 89 *meor* A. 97 An] om. MSS. 103 *leatsa* A. 104 milis] *is milis* A ; *is millse* D ; *is meillse* B. 120 *is dhá fhichiot* A. 132 *cárr* AF ; *cairr* H. 142 *druimseach* HF ; *simseach* A. 151 *sgéal* H ; *sgéil* A. 153 *cheird* MSS. 157 *a mheathas* HF ; *a mhaithus* A. 158 seód] *saog*hal A. 162 *tréigsi* A.

8

Lines addressed to a woman, the point of which consists in a play on the meanings of the word *lionn*, viz. (1) ale, and (2) one of the four ' humours ' or temperaments of the body (e.g., *lionn dubh*, ' melancholy' ; *lionn ruadh*, ' choleric humour ' ; cf. l. 17).

Sources. F. v. 3, p. 334 ; 23 K 24, p. 366. Both give a practically identical text.

MS. Readings (both MSS. unless the contrary is indicated) : 3 *is aithne*. 8, 12 's] *is*. 9 *Ibh féin*. 15 *olc é sean is ur* K. 20 *is measa*. 21 and 23 have a syllable too many ; perhaps *sé* should be omitted. 27 *cleith*. 31 *hop*. 33 *sul do chaithfir*. 40 *is uradh*.

9

On the delights of a student's life.

Sources. Mainly from 23 D 4, p. 226. Also, H. 5. 1, p. 3 ; 23 B 38, p. 152 ; 23 G 24, p. 38 ; 3 B 9, p. 250 (" C ").

The poem is anonymous in all the MSS., except C, the latest, which heads it *Cearbhall cct*. But this ascription to Cearbhall [Ó Dálaigh] may be dismissed.

The order of quatrains here followed is that of BGC. DH reverse qq. 4 and 5. H omits q. 3.

The metre reaches the extreme of looseness, the only rules observed throughout being (1) seven syllables in each line, and (2) riming dissyllables at the end of the second and fourth lines of each quatrain.

MS. Readings. These I mainly confine to recording those readings of D (the oldest MS. ; 17th cent.) not adopted in the text. 2 *a* H ; om. cett. 6 ná] *ar na* D. 8 *meirsi* D ; *meirsne* H (re-inked) ; *meirse* GC ; *meirbhthe* B. 10 *uadha* GC ; *uaidh* DB. 11 *dá* BGC ; *ar* D. 13, 15 *greas* DGC ; *dreas* HB. 15 *nó fós* GC ; *is* B ; om. DH. 17 *Is maith* D. 19 *seadh* D ; *asé* cett.

10

Counsel to a youthful student.

The text was printed from nine MSS. in ' Gadelica,' i, 260-262, to which the reader is referred for information as to the MSS., and for the MS. readings.

The present text reproduces that of ' Gadelica ' with the exception

of *taisigh* (for *taisgidh*) in l. 11, *áin* (for the *lán* of MSS.) in l. 21, and *biaidh* (with MSS.) in l. 24.

The earliest MS. in which I have found the poem does not go back further than 1788; hence it is not surprising that some textual uncertainties still remain. For example, the final couplets of qq. 3 and 7 have in their present form only one internal rime where two would be required.

11

Advice to a noble youth who is setting out from home.

SOURCES. Edinburgh MS. xlviii ("E"), as printed in 'Reliquiae Celticae,' i, 127. F. v. 5, p. 172. Both texts are corrupt, especially the latter.

It seems very probable that the poem originally formed part of some prose romance.

MS. READINGS. These are given only when both sources are materially departed from. 2 *ar toghthecht uaim* E; *re teacht dheamh* F. as an] *annsa* E; F reads for this line, *da leanair an munedhsi*. Between qq. 1 and 2 there is in E (om. in F) an additional quatrain, spoken by the youth, which with emendations would run somewhat as follows: *Do dhlighfinn do theagasg-sa | do ghabháil uait gan dímheas; | gus anois ní fheadar-sa | nách tusa m'athair díleas.* 10 *da fuighther* E; *da ccluinfis* F. 11 *ni* badh E; *nar* badh F. 12 *cluine* E; *bhfóighar* F. 13 *go tomuin* E; *gan rómaoin* F. 14 *na fuigheadh* E; *nach faith air* F. 17 *Do shirc uatha* E; *Aón sgeill uaith*eadh F. 20 *roibhead* E; *shroithfid* F. 21 *den* E; *déin* F. 27 *or sior chinadh* E; *ó shior channach* F. 28 *ní hionghaibh* E; *na hiomgeadh* F.

12

"Nature and heredity decide the tastes of every living thing."

SOURCES. G. vi. 1, p. 66; 23 Q 2, p. 29. The author's name is given only in the latter, but the style is very obviously Seán Ó Neachtain's.

The theme of the beginning of Tadhg Mór Ó Huiginn's *Gach éan mar a adhbha* ('Irish Monthly,' July, 1921) is very similar to that of the present poem. For l. 33 see 'Miscellany of Irish Proverbs,' 13. With ll. 25-28 cf. note on 'Dánfhocail,' 207.

MS. READINGS. 2 *neanlá* G; *néanluidh* Q. 3 *muc* G. *Riaithnigh*

Q. 5 *pónair* Q. 6 *naonad* G ; *anionadh* Q. 7 *do thóig* G ; *thóig* Q. 8 *dfaig* G. 9 *ung óir* G ; *iong dír* Q. 18 do c.g.] 7 *glamhfear* G ; *canamh glathmar* Q. 22 *ní a athair is a mhaithir* Q. 24 *ag labhairt* G ; *da mbrostadh* Q. 27 *is fearr duairc a drantán* Q. 30 *do seachna* G ; *do seachnadh* Q. 32 *a* G ; *an* Q. 33 *mar do hoile* G. 34 *camhglór* G ; *camghlor* Q. 36 *tríona* G ; *trionadh* Q.

13

A scathing attack on the extravagant laudation of patrons to which many poets were addicted.

SOURCE. 23 L 34, p. 178. At the end of the poem the scribe (Maurice Newby, 1714) has a note : " The above lines are here inserted, to be repeated at the end of all the precedent and subsequent hyperbolicall Poems."

In this MS. the poem is ascribed to Tadhg an Ghadraigh Mac Aodhagáin, who is otherwise known from the poem he contributed to the debate between Diarmaid Ó Briain and Tadhg Mór (or Tadhg Óg) Ó Huiginn as to which province had the best claim to the River Shannon. Tadhg an Ghadraigh lived very probably either in the 14th or 15th century ; O'Reilly (Irish Writers) errs in placing him *ca.* 1700, which is much too late. But the authorship of the present poem cannot be regarded as certain, for a copy of it (which I have not had an opportunity of consulting) in O'Conor Don's MS. (1631) ascribes it to *an Pearsún Riabhach*, who may or may not be the same man. According to the Annals (AU., FM.) *an pearsún riabhach*, son of Tighearnán Ó Conchobhair, was killed in Co. Sligo in 1278 ; but this seems too early to be our poet.

MS. READINGS. 5 Gach ar] *Dar.* 9 *gan a bheith.* 13 *curt*aidh. 15 *cumt*aidh. 18 *noch ar.* After l. 20 the MS. has the following quatrain omitted from the text supra : *Mar gabhus méad meanman íad | glúaisid ar chreich ní ciall ghlic | orrtha mar luidhios an tóir | bía fhiach féin ar thóin gach fir.* 21 *chairthbhuidhe.* 26 *saoibh.* 28 *béid. maoir.* 36 *biadh.* 37 *da mbearthaoi.*

14

In praise of a sword which had been presented to the poet.

SOURCES. H. 6. 7, p. 41. 3 B 5, fo. 41b. 24 C 13, p. 69. Imperfect versions in E. iv. 3, p. 173 (qq. 1, 2, 4, 8, 6, 10 only), and 23 M 16, p. 209 (qq. 1, 4, 2, 8, 10 only).

According to the title in C the sword was given to the poet by the Earl of Thomond : *An Gearralltach cct. do chloidhiom[h] do bhronn Donnchadh Ó Briain, Iarla Tuadhmhumhan, dó.* The title in E makes the donor to be *Ó Lochluinn* of Burren, Co. Clare ; but its testimony is worth very little, for its scribe (Aindrias Mac Cruitín) seems to have relied solely on his memory, and its text is the worst of all. The other MSS. give no information on this point.

B and C agree closely, but the former gives a somewhat better text ; both were written by Míchael Óg Ó Longáin.

MS. Readings. EC are quoted only when their peculiar readings are noteworthy. 1 *chuilg* H. 2 *nár theilg* B. 5 *lonn* H ; *lom* B ; *lóm* C. 7 *dár ndáil* HB ; *dar ndail* M. *ród fríth* HB ; *do fríth* M. 9 *bás* H. 10 *glas glas* H ; *glanghlas* B ; *glasghlan* C. *fám chlí chom* H. 12 *spréshaoghlach* B. *thréan nách tróm* B ; *riamh nár throm* H. 15 *bulcán* H ; *bhulcán* MB. 16 *cur* omnes. *corpán* M ; *corpáin* H ; *corp* B. 16 *adhradh ala* H. 22 *áith* H. 24 *ag béin* E ; *na bhéim* B ; *ná béim* H. 25 *Áith éachtach* H ; *Ag teacht chuim* B. 28 *druím* H ; *ttroid* B. 29 *Hector* omnes. 30 is] *'s* M ; *nó* H ; *no* B. 32 is] om. omnes. *an ghlaismhír* HB ; *glaisríghin* M. 33 *lann* B ; *ghlain* H ; *ghlonn* C. 36 *ghoineamhuil* H. 37 *chaomhthach* HB ; *chúmtach* M. 38 *ghormghlas* H. 39 *dú* E ; *tú* HB. 40 *chlú* B. M gives 39-40 corruptly thus : *mórghal bhfeadhma bhfuair | sgur clú is búadh ar ngeallamhna dhó.*

The final quatrain in stress-metre is found only in EC, and may be a spurious later addition. E is followed here, except for *créachtach* (*déarach* E) in l. 43. Other readings of C are : *thaébh deas* 41 ; *fhaobhrach is sásda slím* 42 ; *ón mbéaltana* 43.

15

In praise of a horse which had been presented to the poet.

Sources. 23 D 4, p. 95 ; ll. 1-12 are missing owing to a gap in the MS. E. iv. 3, p. 174 ; only 6 qq., viz. 1-4 and 6-7. F. vi. 2, p. 143. 23 G 24, p. 57. The two last MSS. are in the hand of Ml. Óg Ó Longáin.

The titles in EG supply information as to the donor of the horse, viz. *an fear céadno cct. don each do bhronn Domhnoll Ó Bríain ón Doich dhó*, E, and *Muiris mac Dháibhí Dhuibh mic Gearailt do Dhomhnall mac Taidhg Í Bhriain cct.*, G. It is very probable that *Taidhg* in the latter title is a misreading of the scribe's, and that the person referred to is Domhnall Ó Briain of Dough (*an Dumhach*, otherwise *Dumhach Í*

Chonchobhair), near Lahinch, Co. Clare, born 1579, eldest son of Toirdhealbhach Ó Briain († 1623), and proprietor in 1641 of Dough and neighbouring townlands (Frost's History of Clare, pp. 303, 467; cf. further Cal. Pat. Rolls James I., p. 561a).

MS. READINGS. 2 *each uasal uaibhreach a spairn* E. 3 *áith* G; *áigh F. orm* FG. 4 *draig dhoirbh a niorgail gach airm* E; *draig nách tláith a niorg(h)uil airm* FG. 5 E leaves the adjj. unaspirated here and in l. 8. For the *mhór* or *mór* of the MSS. the metre requires some such word as *oll*. 6 *donnfhailgeach* E; *donnmhailgeach* FG. *dhúin* E; *dúnn* FG. 7 *caol* E. 8 *úir* FG. 9 *cruithgheal* E; *cruthghlan* FG. 10 *bainfeadh* EFG. *baladh* FG. 11 *san chorrach* F; *saoi chorrach* G; *saoith shochair* E. From 13 on I have followed the text of D unless the contrary is indicated; only a selection of the readings of the other MSS. is given. 13 *as a los* DE; *is air los* FG. 14 *beann* (with article omitted) D. In the margin of D *is* is apparently corrected to *agas*. 17 *da shlimhne a shlios* D. 19 *gan cruas* D, with the letters *rua* crossed out. *do choimhchéim 's tar ros* FG; D as in text. 25 *Sgart* D. 26 *na dath ar dhúil* D; *ná daith ar dúil* E; *air dhath na núl* FG. 29-32 Text somewhat uncertain and meaning rather obscure. 29 *chrobh* DFG. *deas* DF; *dheas* G. *timchioll* DFG. *ar ttocht* D; *air tteacht* F; *air ttréacht* G. 31 *meanamnach a croidhe ionna corp* FG. 32 *foighe air ttocht grianach san ghart* FG. 33 *fhuilt* and *bhas* D. 40 *a n*[*ár*] D (partly erased). FG have for this line: *go curann* (*cúr ann* G) *air deireadh ní bhfuair*.

The " ceangal " in stress-metre (ll. 41-44) is found in EFG, but not in D, the oldest MS. It is probably spurious. 42 *is fonnmhur teacht go cas* E. 43 *an choilgneach chleasach ghasda do shásaigh inn* E; FG as in text but with spelling *cloiginneach*. 44 *sgím* FG; *sgeing* E.

16

A poet's affectionate farewell to a house where he had been hospitably entertained.

SOURCE. 23 I 40, p. 38.

The poem is unfortunately anonymous in this MS., and I have met no other copy. The place to which the poet was bidding farewell was *Doire-mhic-lachtna* (l. 5), i.e. Derrymaclaughna, Co. Galway, in the parish of Athenry. Though the poet does not indicate their surname, we are safe in assuming that the ladies whose virtues and accomplishments he praises belonged to the Burke family, for Derrymaclaughna

was the seat of a branch of the Burkes. The Four Masters (p. 2048) record the death, in 1598, of Riocard (mac Seáin mic Tomáis mic Riocaird Óig) a Búrc of Doire-mhic-lachtna. This "Rickard Bourke of Derry McLaghny, esquire," was one of the parties to Perrot's Composition in 1585 concerning the country of Clanricard (Hardiman's O'Flaherty's H-Iar Connaught, p. 323). His father, John Burke fitz Thomas, held the castles of Derrymaclaughna and Ballinderry (both in the barony of Clare) in 1574 (Galway Arch. Journal, i, 119). Derrymaclaughna is mentioned no less than thirteen times in the Fiants of Elizabeth in connection with these two men and their kinsmen. Our poem may well belong to this period, but we have no means of fixing a precise date. Of the ladies whom he praises the poet mentions by name *Fionnghuala* and *Giolla-an-ghabhann*. He also refers (l. 49) to "the daughter of Ó Lochlainn," who was probably their mother. But, so far as I know, none of these can now be identified.

Giolla-an-ghabhann (l. 38) is doubtless, as such *Giolla* names often are, a kind of nickname which supplanted the real name. Here it is exceptionally applied to a woman. For another instance of the name see Ir. Gramm. Tracts (ed. Bergin), p. 30 w.

MS. READINGS. 9 *fuicfe mé*. 18 *conla*. 21 *do chifeadh*. 27 *thromdha*. 34 *fhuicfeas*. 35 *shoidhealbha*. 36 *sógh*. 37 *fuicfidhear*. 43 *sitheamhla*. 48 *dfhágbhbháil* (sic). 49 *ladhach*. 55 *haoibhneas*. 59 *sas gearr o anmhain*. 64 *is dáil*. 65-66 *is* om.

17

A picture of a handsome youth at a public assembly.

SOURCE. 23 L 17, fo. 141a.

There is no title in the MS. It may possibly be an extract from a longer poem; but if so, I have not met it elsewhere.

MS. READINGS. 2 *rosg*. 7 *dheadhfholt*.

18

"To winter succeeds summer. When my fortunes were lowest, Providence sent me a friend to relieve me."

SOURCE. O'Conor Don's MS., fo. 24a.

MS. READINGS. 1 *dearbháile*. 2 *ina camchara*. 4 *faide*. 10 *ge*. 11 *fégha*. 13 *ranuig*. 14 *na dairdtreabh*. 15 *nír mairisg*ear (?); O'Curry's transcript in 3 C 13 has *mairistear*. 20 *ccabhair*. 21 *Gé*.

socraide. 22 *leinibh*. 23 *do fhúaslaic*. 24 *cuibnecht* followed by some letters more or less illegible and then *all*aigh. 29 *An gein*.

For the proverb in l. 8 see ' Miscellany of Irish Proverbs,' 314.

19

An exhortation to generosity.

Sources. Mainly 23 I 40, p. 3, in which some lines are defective owing to the wearing away of the MS. Also 23 A 8, p. 197, which omits q. 4. 23 O 35, p. 38 (margin). 23 L 34, p. 179, which has only 3 qq., viz. 1, 10 (mixed with 2), and 11.

MS. Readings. For the most part these are recorded only when the text of I has not been followed. For *bhfuighe*, etc., ll. 1, 44, 52, the MSS. have *bhfuighir* and similar forms in *-r*. 4 *atá* IA; *bhias* O; *bhíos* L. 8 *fá lán daidhbhrios* IA; *lan do daibhrios* O. 11 *an* om. IAO. *a chaithmhe* I; *a chathmha* A; *an chaithfe* O. 16 dóchas]*toice* I; *docas* O. 25 *ré dhearbhadh* IA; *re dearbha* O. 26 chumhang] *dhu*bach I; *chumaing* A; *an cumngaidh* O. 28 subhach] lost in I; *súgach* AO. 29 bheith] *a bheith* IA. 30 and 32, last 3 words of each line lost in I. 32 *an biadh* IAO. 33 *dorus dhúinte* I; *dorus dúinte* A; *dorais duint*idh O. 34 *lér ab áil cumh*. . . . I; *rér báit cúmhgach na comhránadh* A; *reir maith cumhgach na comhrion* O. 35 *sa camra* I. 36 *cáidh an tar*. . . I; *cá dé an tarbha da bhfóghnan* A; *caide an tairbe dha bfoghnan* O. 38 *faill* . . . I; *fáileach* A; *failligheach* O. 41 *deana mar do rinne Guardha* I; *déanaidh mair do rinne Gúaire* A; *dén mur do rigne Guaire* O; L as in text. 43 *bláth* I; *blath* A; *bladh* LO. 47 *ar saoghal a clathcuill* I; *air saoighall an chlacuill* A; *air shaogal an clachtuill* O. (A version of the poem in H. 4, 10, p. 1, reads *ar hsaoga*l *an clacuill*). 48 *caithmhe* I; *caitheamh* AO. 50 *o nach béarthar* I; *sé nach beirthear* A; *o nac mbeirthior* O.

A number of quatrains from the present poem are quoted in ' Dánfhocail.' For the proverbs in ll. 12-13, 39-40, and 43, see ' Miscellany of Irish Proverbs,' 157, 276, and 134, respectively. With l. 48 cf. *ibid*. 208.

20

On a patron whose munificence consisted in making promises which he never kept.

Source. 23 I 40, p. 47.

The poem is probably incomplete, as it lacks a proper close.

MS. Readings. 4 *ghealla*. The repetition *éartha : éara* in ll. 6, 8, is suspicious. 9 *bélbhlasta*. 19 *an cleasuighe*. 22 *ghealla*dh. 26 gur] *g*adh. 27 *rachása*.

The allusion in ll. 23-24 is to the legend which tells how a man, on visiting a house where he was not welcome, was persuaded by his host to assist in weaving a straw rope (*súgán*) ; as the rope grew longer, the visitor, holding one end of it and moving backwards, gradually approached the open door, and when at last he crossed the threshold, the door was banged in his face. The same legend is alluded to in a folk-song published by Hardiman (Ir. Minstrelsy, i. 195) :

Tháinic mē steach 's an teach [a] raibh grádh geal mo chlēibh,
'S chuir an chailleach amach air chasadh an tsúgāin mé.

See further Hyde's ' Love Songs of Connacht,' p. 74.

The *sparán na sgillinne* of l. 29 is the magic purse of folklore whose contents never lessened no matter how much might be taken out of it. It is thus alluded to by Eón Rua Ó Súileabháin :

Ba mhath an áise é ag Fortunátus,
Do chuireadh a lámh go dána ann síos
Chun ór buí is pláta do bhronna ar bhábaibh,
'S níor bh'fholamh go brách é ach lán go snuim.

Earlier we find mention of it in connection with one Maolmuire mac Suibhne, legendary ancestor of the Mac Suibhne family, who was called Maolmuire an Sparáin because a fairy lover had presented him with a magic purse, in which, whenever one chose to open it, " a small penny and a shilling " (*pinginn beg agus sgilling*) would always be found (Walsh's Lr. Chl. Suibhne, p. 4).

21

On one whose store of lying promises was inexhaustible.

Source. O'Conor Don's MS., fo. 27a. The poem consists of 9 qq., but unfortunately the three last qq. are imperfect in the MS. owing to part of the leaf having been torn away.

MS. Readings. 6 *sin*. 12 *chaithemh*. The mutilated quatrains are as follows (I retain the MS. spelling) :

Is (?) do mhuc*aibh* manannain í
ní maith scél ag nach bí fáth
do b*hr*euga is n . . . . . .

Go naireamhthar gainemh sreabh
no duille feadh crioch do sgél
ní tháinig éndhuine . . . . . .

Suil mhuin pep(h?)oc is ailm
is tinne hainm ase a fhios
a giolla bhig go mbreig mhoir
. . . . . .

In this last q. *suil*, *muin*, etc., are the names of the letters *s*, *m*, *p*, *a*, and *t*, respectively ; but I have not solved the puzzle.

The " pigs of Manannán " (l. 21) are mentioned in the tale of Curchóg in the Book of Fermoy. According to this tale, when the nobles of the Tuatha Dé Danann retired into certain hills, Manannán prepared for them the *Féth Fiadha*, *Fleadh Ghoibhneann* and *Muca Manannáin*, which last were " to be killed and to be alive for ever for the warriors " (see O'Curry in ' Atlantis,' iii, 384 sq.). O'Curry remarks (*ibid.*, 389*n.*) : " This is the only reference to these Pigs that I can remember having ever met with." The pigs of Easal, King of the Golden Pillars, in ' Oidheadh Chloinne Tuireann,' are very similar : *Gé marbhthar gach oidhche iad, do gheabhthar beó arnamhárach iad, acht go [bh]faighthear a [g]cnámha re tiomsúghadh*, ' Atlantis,' iv., 190. Eisirt, King of the pygmies (*tuath Luchra*), possessed similar pigs, which are alluded to in the following verses attributed to him in the tale : *Beir dá muic dom mucaibse | méraid duit go lá t'éga | a marbad gach énoidche | 's a mbeith beo sa tráth chétna*, Silva Gad., i., 249.

22

An unknown poet, who finds himself in prison, sarcastically tells how his friends, to whom he had appealed for help, have nothing better to send him than empty greetings.

The place of imprisonment was evidently in Tír Chonaill (l. 21), and probably in or near *Gleann Finne* (l. 28), i.e., the valley of the River

Finn. To appreciate the point of the verses it should be borne in mind that *beamacht* means both ' blessing ' and ' greeting.'

SOURCE. Brit. Mus., Add. 40766, fo. 14. For a transcript of this I am indebted to Prof. Osborn Bergin.

MS. READINGS. 6 *a bheith. dhuitsi.* 8 *tteagar.* 15 *ttiubhr*adh. 39 *ghéabhdís.*

23

On a faithless companion.

SOURCE. H. 5, 9, p. 20.

The MS. is unfortunately faded and difficult to decipher, especially in qq. 4 and 5, part of the latter q. being further obliterated by a blot. Only a couple of words can be read in ll. 18, 20, the rest of each line being quite illegible. I have failed to discover another copy of the poem. I give it here as a specimen of the many Irish poems which have tantalizingly been preserved only in a single imperfect copy, and with which fate has dealt only a little less unkindly than it has with the great bulk of our poetry, which is irretrievably lost.

The metre is loose, and some of the lines contain 6 or 8 syllables.

MS. READINGS. 1 *cheird.* 2 *pf*éin. 3 *sa dom*an*sa.* 4 *do* chon*g*baigh *san.* 6 tru*agh fhus*acht *a cheanglaid* cuman. 8 *no.* 9 *a cheanglas.* 11 *suil* (?) *a léigfigh sé*(?). 13 *Is a*gam*sa.* 14 *éimhir.* 21 *T*(*h*?)*iucfha.* 24 *sa.* 28 *aga.* 30 ná] *l-*.

24

On a false friend.

SOURCE. 23 D 4, p. 397.

MS. READING. 7 *tarlaig.*

25

" When poverty comes, friends melt away."

SOURCES. 23 D 38, p. 55. 23 N 15, p. 152.

MS. READINGS. 1 *aga* D ; *dá* N. *a* D ; *na* N. 8 *thoir* D ; *thabhair* N. 11 *dhiobh* D. *dona* D. 12 *laimhe* D ; *láimhe* N. 13 The text given is very doubtful, and there should be a rime between the final word and a word in the next line. D reads *Fearrteile mhe na mhathair* ; N, *Fearr oile mé má máithir.* 15 *dhorcha* D. 18 *meisde mo mheanmuin ó thuigim* N. 20 *urruim* D. 21 *Tig mo lamh* D. 22 *mbia* D. 25

gan aoinídh N. 27 *go bheith go* D ; *gé bh*eadh *sé* N. 30 *ní bia* D ; *ní bí* N. 32 *mbeannchrot* D ; *beannchrot* N. 38 *ciodh eigneach* D ; *gé éagnach* N. 40 *aislingthe* D. 41 *Meid ratha na huaisle* D. 43 bPears] *bfhras* D ; *peirsia* N. 44 *ag* D ; *is* N. 46 *Hector* D. 47 *Archuil* D ; *Earcuill* N. *aoineach* D. 51 ⁊ *fir* D ; *sa bfir* N. 54 *docair* DN. 55 *duine do* D ; *duine* N. 58 *ndearnthar*, with first *r* crossed out, D ; *ndéantar* N. 60 *na léig* D. 65 *Mó* D. In N the line runs : *Mór as dochairide ar ndocharadh*. 66 dom] *do* D. *labh*radh N. 67 *mbí* D. 68 *ar chumas* D.

26

A poet's complaint that he has fallen upon evil days and that his patron has abandoned him.

The poem falls into three divisions. In ll. 1-36 the theme is that, while every defect is overlooked in the wealthy, a poor man's accomplishments avail him nothing. In ll. 37-76 the poet threatens to avenge his patron's desertion of him by accusing him of " popish" leanings, of levying Irish dues and exactions, and of other practices obnoxious to the English power. In the three following qq. (ll. 77-88) he strikes a more cheerful note, and confidently looks forward to obtaining succour from his patron. The final quatrain is a conventional supplication of the Saviour.

Sources. 2 g 14, Maynooth, p. 509 (here referred to as M), in the handwriting of Eóghan Ó Caoimh, 1704 ; headed *Ag so éagnach do rín ollamh dáirighthe* (*ar mbeith dhó a ndíth maoine*) *ré duine uasal do Dháil cCais*. 23 N 14, p. 112, in the hand of Ml. Óg Ó Longáin ; ascribed to Maoilín Óg Mac Bruaideadha. 23 E 14, p. 20, in the hand of John O'Daly ; anonymous. This last is copied from Add. 29, 614 (written by Seán na Ráthíneach), fo. 31, from which O'Grady has printed (B.M. Cat., p. 532) ll. 1-44 of the poem, with a translation. Four qq. of the poem have been quoted in Dánfhocail.

Ll. 65-8 are omitted in ME ; ll. 21-24 are omitted in M only. On the other hand ME give 4 additional qq. (not found in N, and not included here) immediately after l. 88. In these the poet says that he can tell the name of all the progenitors of Sláine (the name of his patron's wife, presumably) back to Brian Bóraimhe ; he summarizes them by saying that they include five of the name of Toirdhealbhach, two Diarmaids, two Murchadhs, three Tadhgs, one Conchubhar, one Domhnall, and one Donnchadh. Sláine was a common name among ladies of the

Ó Briain family, and evidence is lacking to enable us to identify this particular Sláine. If Murchadh Ó Briain, third Baron of Inchiquin († 1573), had a daughter named Sláine, her pedigree would exactly satisfy the above conditions. It is, however, questionable whether these 4 qq. really belong to the poem. From the manner in which the poet refers to him, there seems little doubt that the patron whom he reproaches was the leading member of the Ó Briain family, in other words the Earl of Thomond; and none of the Earls of Thomond, so far as I am aware, had a wife named Sláine.

The Earl referred to was, pretty certainly, Conchobhar, the third Earl, who died in 1580. He was the last Earl whom an enemy could have accused of "idolatry" or of making pilgrimages to holy wells (ll. 53-55), for his son and successor, Donnchadh, was brought up a Protestant in England. In 1576 Sir Henry Sidney in his tour from Cork to Galway abolished "coigny" and other Irish duties and rents (FM. p. 1686); hence the force of the accusation threatened by the poet in ll. 65-68. Ll. 69-71 will be understood if we recall that Thomond (Co. Clare) had been joined to Connacht by order of the English Government in 1569, and had been restored to Munster in 1576, only to be again joined to Connacht three years later, an arrangement which continued in force until 1603. From all this we are justified in concluding that the present poem was composed in one of the years 1576-1579.

Although the poem is anonymous in the two oldest MSS., there seems no reason to doubt the accuracy of Ó Longáin's ascription of it to Maoilín Óg Mac Bruaideadha († 1602).

MS READINGS. 2 *foigheach* M; *fóigheach* E; *saighdheadh* N. 3 *dúsgadh* ME; *deasgadh* N. 5 *rádh* ME. N has for this line, *Ad chluinim riamh dá rádha*, with *nách* for *gur* in l. 6. 7 *ag seasamh is ag suighe* N. 10 *rathmhar* E. 11 *na súiste* N. 13 *Mar* N; *Má* ME. 14 *fóir* N; *fir* ME. 15 *suighe* M; *suighe* E. 18 *aimhghlic* ME. 19 *túitmheach* NE; *tuitmheach* M. 25 dhó, etc.] *a bheith rómhaordha* ME; *é bheith maordha* N. 28 *dealbhghlan* ME. 29 dhó] om. MSS. 31 *tharlaidh* ME. 32 *lom air mbreith* N; *an lámh ag breith* ME. 33 mo] om. N. 40 *aimhshéan* ME. 42 *air bhárr ag fréimhe fionnbhloid* N; *a bharr ag fréamha fionnbhladh* M; *a bhárr ag fréamha fionnblagh* E. 43 triath] *diath* N; *ó iath* M; *o Iath* E. 45 *a bheith* M. 48 *mar* ME; *dream* N. 53 *go nagrann diombádh* M; *go nagrann diombáidh* E. 54 *ruadh* ME. 56 badh] om. ME. 61 *burba* ME. 62 *sódh f.*] *sóg f.* N; *shogh fh.* M; *sodh fh.* E. 63, 64 's] om. N. 65-8 om. ME. 69-72 are placed after 76 in ME. 70 Meann] *meanmach* ME. 72 *badh*

dochur N ; *dosan bhús dith* M (and E). 78 *teigle* N ; *taighle* M ; *téighle* E. 80 *lia sas lia* N ; *fá lia* M (and E). 83 *do geibhthear* N. 85 *Brisdir dóirsi an daidhbhris* N. 90 *angrasaibh* N ; *grása* ME. 91 *chabharach* N ; *chabhartha* E. -ghon] *-ghoin* NME.

With l. 3 may be compared *is gnáth go músclann foilmhe fuath carad* in the title (in a 19th cent. MS.) to one of Ó Bruadair's poems (I.T.S., xiii, 24).

The phrase *trí glúine ó righ go rámhainn*, l. 12, i.e. there are but three generations from the crown to the spade, was evidently a proverbial one ; it also occurs in Eóghan Mág Craith's poem, *Tugadh an t-ár so ar Éirinn*, 24 L 13, p. 53. I do not know on what authority Eoin Mac Neill substitutes *cúig* for *trí* in this saying (' Celtic Ireland,' p. 125).

27

The poet laments that the world treats him with contempt since he has fallen into poverty. In reply a fellow-poet assures him of his regard and sympathy.

Sources. E. iv. 3, p. 175. 23 G 23, p. 197 ; here q. 6 is missing, and qq. 3-4 are interchanged, as also qq. 13-14. Also 23 H 30, p. 124, which has only qq. 1-8.

The first poem is attributed in all the MSS. to Tadhg Ruadh Ó Conchobhair, a Kerry poet who lived *ca.* 1670. The poem in reply is anonymous in G (where it is headed merely *An freagra*), but in E it is called *Freagra Sheadhain ui Riagáin*. Its author is to be identified with Seán Mhác Riagáin (or Ó Criagáin), who was a friend of Dáiví Ó Bruadair's. See Ir. Texts Soc., xiii, p. 100, for a poem, written in 1675, in which Ó Bruadair celebrates Seán's learning and hospitality, and *ibid.* p. 106 for an elegy by him on Seán's death.

The metre is loose. Ll. 13, 18 have a syllable too many ; ll. 20, 37 are a syllable short (we might perhaps read *tusa* for *tú*, or *dearbhaim-se* for *dearbhaim*, in the latter). The end word of *a* (the first line of a quatrain) has sometimes no word in *b* to rime with it, as in qq. 1, 2. And there are late rimes like *seól : cóir*, and *Tadhg : Meidhbh*.

MS. Readings. 1 *Sdo* E ; *Do* GH. 3 más] *má badh* E ; *madh* G ; *ma* H. 6 *sheol* EH ; *nós* G. 7 *charaid* GH. 8 *dom* E ; *am* G ; *a'm'* H. 12 *nách mise mé, gidh mé me* E. 14 *is tuigthe dhuit féin créad an fáith* G (and H). 15-16 sgáth] *sgáil* G. 18 *an ghile* EH ; *eala* G. 20 *ann*

mo . . . ann mo E ; *ann mo . . . am* G ; *in mo . . . a'm'* H. 21 *bhrathaid* E ; *braitheadh* H ; 24 *amuid* E. 26 *is beith* E. *dom* E. 27 *an tolc is an maith* E. 29 *A righ chuir* G. *iad san* G ; *iadsan a* E ; *iad as a* H. 30 *ccruith* G. 31 *mé* G. *do* E ; *dom* G ; *da* H. 32 *iaraim* G. 33 *Is truagh in toisg mur* etc. E. 35 *thú* G ; *cia thú* E. 38 *a cruachan* E ; *o chruachain* G. 39 *s do bhí* G ; *atá* E. 40 *sliabh* E ; *dar sliabh* G. 42 *noch chumus mor phort* G ; *chumas mór phort* E. 43 *nó* om. G. 44 *air fuid chnoc is ghleann* G. 47 *is* om. G. *nách ar thuig* E ; *do nách tuig* G. 48 *gur* G ; *nách* E. 52 *sibhsi* E. 53 *cró* G. After l. 56 the following q. occurs in both MSS. : *Gach duairc saidhbhir* (*fáth gan cheilt*) | *airsin bhios feilc* [*feirc* G] *is feam* ; | [*as* ins. G] *leis fein a cheann 's a thón* | *ó dtig a dhá ghlór go teann.* 57 *Gabhaim tu* EG. *re lár* E ; *do la* G. 58 *sál* E. 59 *sirim* G. *do chumhaidh chosg* E ; *dod chúmha coisg* G. 60 *ós* G ; *is* E.

G (but not E) has the following lines at the end :

Tabhair tríochad do mhíltibh beanacht na réim
Dom dhíogras dom shaoith suilt dom labharthach séimh ;
Fíorc[h]umann díleas le beatha mo raé
Ón tí sin ní sgaoílfiod lear cheanglas é.

28

On the dangers attaching to wealth. Lines addressed to a friend who had been disappointed in his hopes of reaching high estate.

SOURCE. 23 Q 2, p. 89.

MS. READINGS. 2 *no angéar nimh.* (Similarly *no* for *ná* in ll. 8, 12, 24, 32). 6 *dholáis.* 11 *a bheith.* 20 *ccruinne.* 30 *a* om. 32 *deaghcháil.*

Ll. 5, 12 have a syllable too many, while ll. 15, 29, 33 are a syllable short.

The MS. version has two further qq. (after l. 36) the precise significance of which it is not easy for us to understand in our ignorance of the circumstances which evoked the poem. They are as follows (the MS. spelling is not adhered to) :

Más eagla briste cátaoir,
a ghrádh cruí, do bhí ortsa,
do bhéarainn lámh an Phápa
nách raibh do chás ionmholta.

Níor bhriseadh corghais ná cátaoir,
do réir rádha na sagart,
feóil bheara gach uíche
don maoin-se dá mbeith agad.

29

A poor man's difficulties in supporting a wife and family.

SOURCES. 23 A 45, p. 68. F. v. 3, p. 184. 23 O 35, p. 173.

A and F agree practically word for word (hence it will suffice to quote the readings of the latter only). In both MSS. qq. 2 and 3 are interchanged. O has qq. 1-2 in the same order as here, but it has substituted for q. 3 a quatrain which does not belong to the poem, viz. a version of that in 'Dánfhocail,' 236.

MS. READINGS. 1 *mbothan* F; *bhothan* O. For *bóin* here and in l. 12 the MSS. have *buaint*, but the metre requires some such form as that printed; cf. *anbhuain* > *an(a)bhóin*. 2 *a théid* F; *a bhios* O. 3 *ceird* FO. 4 *ma thairgir a ríar é* F. 5 *Bean bheag bhorb mhiotharbhach* F; *Bean bheagthairbeach bhorb* O. 7 *dream* O. 8 *is iad* om. O. 9 *Is* om. 12 *don mbothán tráth*. Ll. 14-16 are based on O, which reads *loisgtrean* in l. 15, and *go mbuailidh faoi* in l. 16. F's version of these lines is:

rinne lasran fírghreadain lúaith [*luath* A] dom chroidhe
do sgab se mo sgathfantas súas is síos
agus ase donan gach fearan da mbúaileann faoi.

30

His failing powers prevent the bard from practising his art.

The circumstances of the composition of these lines, like the author's name, are unfortunately unknown. It was probably, as I have suggested,

composed by a *bard*. The Irish *bard*, it should be remembered, was a kind of minstrel whose chief business was to chant (to the accompaniment of a harp played by a professional harper) the poems composed by the *file*, or poet, in honour of his patron.

SOURCES. 23 D 4, p. 123. Gœttingen MS. 773, fo. 1a. For the latter (which I call " G") I have used a transcript by L. Chr. Stern, now in possession of Prof. Osborn Bergin.

MS. READINGS. 1 *mo thosd* G. 4 *gheabhadh* G. 6 *is dearbh* G. *cuireamh* D. *re* D. 7 *síos* D ; *tshíos* G. 8 *sgéal* D. 9 *no port* G. 10 *is ní* G. *sáimh* G. 11 *dioth* G. *cumhgrach* D ; *comhgach* G. 12 *ghabhaim* D ; *geabhain* G.

31

" Gloomy and tormented is this heart of mine."

A curious little poem in that the second and fourth lines in each quatrain are formed by re-arranging the words of the first and third respectively.

SOURCE. 23 F 16, p. 126.

32

" Sad I am, and weary."

The poet plays upon the meanings of the word *tuirse*, viz., (1) ' sadness, despondency,' and (2) ' weariness, tiredness.' In the additional quatrain in stress-metre he addresses some unnamed person as his one friend in need.

SOURCES. 23 D 38, p. 67. Franciscan MS. 35, p. 441. Both give a practically identical text.

MS. READINGS. 1, 4 *mhé* D. 13 *cumais ónna* both. 15 *chaill* both.

33

The struggle between Reason and Passion for the mastery of the soul.

This, like no. 32, belongs to a type of poem the distinguishing feature of which is the repetition many times over of a particular word or words, or their derivatives, usually in several shades of meaning. Apart from the first quatrain the theme of the present poem is *toil* and *tuigse*. For very similar quatrains in stress-metre see ' Búrdúin Bheaga,' 35-36, and cf. *ibid.* note on 8.

SOURCE. 23 D 4, p. 404.

MS. READINGS. 9 (and perhaps 7) *mhe*. 16 *bhfoigsi*.

In the MS. the poem is followed by four qq. in stress-metre, beginning *As saogal nach saogal damhsa so*. It is uncertain whether these really belong to the poem, and I do not give them here.

34

" The news I have heard has been to me as a deadly poison."

SOURCE. 23 D 4, p. 214.

MS. READINGS. 5 An] *A*. 9 *mhé*. 16 do] *mo*.

L. 15 is a syllable short.

35

A castle by the sea.

The particulars given are insufficient to identify the castle, although the poet ranks it with Cúchulainn's *dún* (i.e. *Dún Dealgan*, the moat of Castletown, near Dundalk) and with *Dún an Óir* (for which see Index of Place Names) as one of the three most famous strongholds in Ireland.

SOURCE. Franciscan MSS., A 34, p. 127.

A note (in a different hand) at the end of the poem gives the names of both author and scribe :—*Mo bheandacht ar anmuin an tí do rinde na roind sin tsúas .i. Criostóir Fleimeann & go madh slán don tí do sgríobh iad .i. Eoghan mhac Diarmada mo mhuighistir Gaoidheilge féin san leabharsa* anno 1628. *Misi Seaan Ó Farandán* qui in illis diebus hunc possidebam.

MS. READINGS. 1 *an* om. 2 mar dtigid] sic MS. 7 *finnnéan*. 12 *is* om. 16 *do* om.

L. 4 has a syllable too many, unless we give *meadhair* the current monosyllabic pronunciation.

36

Scenes of battle and revelry in a seaside fortress.

The fortress in question was very probably situated in Ó Catháin's country, in Co. Derry ; see Index of Place-names under *Druim Ceit* and *Lí*.

SOURCES. 23 F 16, p. 88. 23 N 11, p. 131. The first q. is quoted in O'Molloy's Grammar (1676), pp. 184-7 (" M ").

In F the order of qq. is 2, 3, 1, 4, and a quatrain (which evidently does not belong to the poem) beginning *Searbh re mnáibh maidin áluinn* follows immediately. In N the order is 1, 3, 2, 4. A version which once existed in O'Conor Don's MS. began as here.

The poem is anonymous in the earliest MSS., F (17th cent.) and N (written by Mícheál, mac Peadair, Ó Longáin). In F. vi. 2, p. 366, written by Mícheál Óg Ó Longáin, the poem is ascribed to Maoldomhna[igh] Ó Muirgheasá[i]n; whereas in 3 B 39, p. 292, the same scribe attributes the authorship to "Mac Dáire." These latter versions are nearly identical with each other, and with N, from which it is probable they ultimately derive. Both ascriptions may safely be disregarded.

MS. READINGS. 1 *as gnathach na dhunadh* M; *is gnath na dhunaidh* F; *ba gnathach ad dhúnadh* N, as amended by a later hand (originally the line read *Trí gárthadha d* (?) *dúnadh*. 2 *an dún árd* N. 3 *a ndail* M; *ar dháil* F; *a ndáil* N. 4 *gair thed is gair gheimheal* M; *gáir théud is geimhel* F; *gáir téad is gair ngiomall* N. 6 *cobhlach* N; *teaghlach* F. 8 *gheag* F.; *géag is* N. 10 *lamh le* N. 11 *san muir da maoigh*eadh N. 12 *gul* F. 14 *daithle éirge dféachaint lí* N. 15 *uaill* N; *gáir* F. *na nglanghreigh* N; *an glainghreaigh* F. 16 *do tharrang* N.

Our poets loved to dwell on the varied sounds of bustle and merriment that characterized the residences of the Irish nobility in the old days, so different from the silence and desolation that afterwards fell upon them. Compare poem 57, ll. 17-28, of this collection, and also Keating's Poems, ll. 1545-60, Uilliam Rua Mac Coitir's elegy on Sir James Cotter (23 G 24, p. 400), and Séamas Mac Cuarta's *San Achruim an áir* (Duanaire na Midhe, pp. 92-93). Sometimes, with the Irish fondness for triads, the sounds are grouped in threes, as in the present poem. Compare the poem in Ac. Sen., ll. 446 sq. (including *Trí gáire bídh ann . . . gáir ceathnata, . . . gáir graifni ocus gáir erca*); and also the following description of the house of a *flathbrugaid*, or wealthy landowner, in 'Iomramh Churraig Hua gCorra' (cf. RC., xiv, 26): *Nior fríth a theach riamh gan trí gáire ann, .i. gáir na sgagadóire ag sgagadh leanna, agus gáir na n-athach os na coireadhaibh ag luchtaireacht do na sluaghaibh, agus gáir na n-óglaoch os cionn na bhfithcheall ag breith cluicheadh ar a chéile.*

37

Oisín extols the blackbird of Doire-an-chairn, and tells of the sounds which the Fiana loved to hear in their open-air life.

The poem has no title in the MS., but it very obviously belongs to the ' Ossianic ' class, that is, to that body of poems in which the aged Oisín is supposed to tell St. Patrick of Fionn mac Cumhaill and his Fiana, whose past glories have more attraction for him than has the Saint's teaching. Most of the ' Ossianic ' poems deal with the military exploits and romantic adventures of the Fiana, but some of them (like the present poem and the three immediately following) are devoted to the praise of the sights and sounds of Nature.

SOURCE. 23 D 38, p. 59 (transcribed *ca.* 1688).

MS. READINGS. 2 *sa bith.* 15 *do chithi.* 25 *dobróin.* 28 *longoire.* 31 tuinne] *coinne.*

With the present poem may be compared another, preserved only in the Scottish Book of the Dean of Lismore, beginning (in the Dean's spelling) *Binn gow duni in teyr in oyr* (Reliquiae Celticae, i, 82). From the last stanza we see that the author is supposed to be Oisín. The following transliteration of the Dean's text is substantially accurate, but some doubtful words remain :

Binn guth duine i dTír an Óir,
  binn an glór chanaid na heóin,
binn an nuallán do-ní an chorr,
  binn an tonn i mBun-dá-threóir.

Binn an foghar do-ní an ghaoth,
  binn guth cuaiche (?) ós Caise (?) Con,
álainn deallradh do-ní grian,
  binn a-niar feadghail na lon.

Binn guth iolair Easa-ruaidh
  os cionn cuain mhic Moirne móir ;
binn guth cuach ós barraibh dos,
  álainn an tost do-ní an chorr (?).

Fionn mac Cumhaill m'athair féin,
  seacht gcatha 'na fhéin go grinn ;
an uair léigeas coin re fiadh,
  a gártha 'na dhiaidh is binn.

Nos. 37-45 of the present collection include the best of such Irish Nature-poems as would be intelligible to-day without a special know-

ledge of the older language. While there can be no doubt that most of our Nature poetry, like most of our literature in general, has been irretrievably lost, it is a fair inference from what has survived of it that Irish Nature poetry had already passed its heyday by the thirteenth century. The professional schools, which were dominant from that time on, seem to have eschewed it; at least I know of no poem of this class attributed to any of the scholastic poets. Most of our surviving Nature poems are, in fact, "fathered" on a few well-known characters in legend or early history, namely, Oisín, Déirdre, Suibhne Geilt, and Columcille.

A characteristically Irish love of detail is exemplified in the "catalogue" character of most of our Nature-poems, both those which I print here and those which I have not included. The poet delights in enumeration, whether of rural sounds, of birds and beasts, of plants and flowers, or of place-names. In some of the poems, e.g. nos. 41, 43 and 45 (which three seem to be of later date than most of the others) we have another manifestation of the same trait in the heaping up of euphonious epithets descriptive of the place which is being praised. In these Irish Nature-poems, as Meyer has aptly said, we find, not "an elaborate or sustained description of any scene or scenery," but rather "a succession of pictures and images which the poet, like an impressionist, calls up before us by light and skilful touches."

38

The sounds that Fionn loved to hear.

SOURCES. G. vi. 1, p. 35 (1788). A version in the Giessen Irish MS. (*ca.* 1685); this I know only from Stern who has, in RC., xvi, 24, printed the first line and the 2 last qq. Elsewhere the poem occurs intercalated in some late versions of 'Agallamh Oisín is Pádraig,' e.g. A. iv. 2, p. 50 (*ca.* 1752), and 23 C 26, part 2, p. 180 (1761).

In G and the Giessen MS. the poem is anonymous, but the final quatrain in the latter attributes it to Oisín.

MS. READINGS. None of the available MSS. gives a satisfactory text. 1 *maith* AG; *mhaith* C; *hard* Giessen. 2 *faoidhe* A; *faoi* C; *gaois* G. 3 *air shíoth* G; *fá shruith* A; *fá sruith* C. 4 *faoidh ghailbh* A; *faoi ghaillibh* C; *is fiadh gailbhe* G. 5 *Sgoluigheacht* AC; *Sgoluidhe* G. *loithrigh laoi* A; *luireach laoich* C; *leitreach néid* G. 6 A rime is wanting with the final word of 5. 7 *mháig* A; *mhágh* CG. 8 Mháil] *bfághail* A; *dhamháil* C; *mháll* G. 12 *an tsluagh* A; *an tsluaigh* C;

cúain G. 13 *Turnamh creat na mbarc re tonn* AC ; *Coigiodal barc re tuinn* G. 14 *a ndáil chonairt* A ; *andáil Chomairt* C ; *danal conairt* G. i nD.] *do Dh.* ACG. 15 follows AC (but the former has *ccon* for *gCnoc*) ; G reads *braine* 7 *brainéin chnuic na ngíall.* 16 dtrí] om. C. 17-20 are based on the Giessen version ; the other versions would give *Glaodh Osgair ag dul do sheilg* in l. 17, and *bheith 'na shuidhe i* (or *ar*) *measg na ndámh* in l. 19.

A sixth (and probably interpolated) quatrain is here omitted. There are two versions of it, one of them beginning *Mian do mhianaibh Osgair fhéil* (ACG), and the other *Is mé Oisín mac an ríogh* (Giessen).

Compare a poem, preserved in the Book of the Dean of Lismore (Reliquiae Celticae, i, 83), in which Fionn and five of his companions tell, each in his turn, the sounds which they deemed sweetest to hear.

Compare also the following from ' Feis Tighe Chonáin ' :—

" Créad iad na ceólta is binne leat fuarais riamh ?" ar Conán. " Inneósad," ar Fionn. " An tan bhíd seacht gcatha na gnáthfhéinne ar aonmhagh, agus ghluaiseas an ghaoth ghlórach ghaibhtheach ghlanfhuar tríotha agus tarsa, is róbhinn liom sin. Agus an tan urlamhaighthear (MS. *óirleagthar*) teach n-óla againn i nAlmhain agus tógbhaid na dáileamhain na cuirn chaomhghlana dá ndáil do mhaithibh na Féinne, an bhlosgbhéim bheanas a ndeireadh sin ag buain fá bhordaibh na bruidhne, is binn liom sin. Is binn liom foghar faoileann, agus coigeadal na gcorr, agus fuaim tuinne Trágha-lí, agus amhrán trí mac (MS. *mic*) Meadhra, agus fead Mhic Lughach, agus dord Fir-sgaradh, agus guth na cuaiche an chéidmhí [do] shamhradh, agus sgeamhghail na muc i Magh-eithne, agus dreastal damh Ceara, agus nuall na sgol i nDoire-an-ois (MS. *an nois*). [Text based on 23 M 25, p. 91. Cf. Oss. Soc., ii, 136].

39

The joys of Beann Ghualann in the heyday of the Fiana.

Sources. Taken from the beginning of an Ossianic " lay," *Laoidh Bheann-ghualann*, of which there are copies in Nat. Lib. xix (" N "), pp. 116 seq. (in the handwriting of Peter Gallegan), and in 3 C 4, fo. 171. The latter is partly illegible ; and it contains only qq. 1-20 of the *laoidh*, the remainder being lost. The extract given above consists of qq. 1-4, 6, and 11-17 of the *laoidh*. That the poem is a late one is sufficiently attested by the rimes.

An inferior version of the *laoidh*, beginning *A Bhinn-Boilbin is dúbhach aniugh*, occurs in 12 I 16, fo. 43, a MS. which was written by

Uilliam Ó Colla (sic) in 1814. Hardiman (' Irish Minstrelsy,' ii, 386) prints 37 ll. of a similar version ; in a prefatory note he says that " the following extract from a Finian poem " was " taken with several others, from the recital of a mountain shepherd, at Partry in the county of Mayo." Hardiman's immediate source was undoubtedly the present British Museum MS., Eg. 144, which Fínín Ó Sgannail transcribed for him in 1819, and which was copied from a collection of Ossianic poems taken down by William Kelly (sic) in 1812 from the mouth of an unnamed co. Mayo shepherd at Kilruddery, co. Wicklow ; see O'Gr. Cat., pp. 642, 644. The original which Hardiman's scribe copied was evidently the present R.I.A. MS., 12 I 16, already alluded to.

MS. Readings. The text of the MSS. is unsatisfactory, and emendations have been admitted somewhat more freely than usual. Below will be found the readings of the two principal MSS. wherever their text has been substantially departed from. Some of the emendations adopted were suggested by the 12 I 16 (Hardiman) version. 3 *roimhe theacht an tailginn* N ; *an tan roimhe an tailgion* C. 4 *ar* om. 7 do b'iomdha ort] *ort,—agus* N ; *ort* 7 C. 8 *bhláitheagair* N ; *bhlatheagair* C. 9 *do ghlean(n)tach* NC. 10 is] *do* N ; *da* C. 14 *os leirg na bhfonn mínfhéurghlas* N ; *o thulac fhodbhin* [. . .] C. 16 *dúanta* 7 *dreachtain* N ; *duaine* 7 *dreachtain* C. 19 *cara* N ; *chaira* C. 23 *caoince* N ; *cainche* C. 26 n-iolar] *molaird* N ; *mulaird* C. 27 cannrán] *núallann* N ; *nuallan* C. 29 *Se is* N ; *Deis* C. 32 *féurann* N ; *fearan* C. 33-36 follow 37-40 in C. 37 *Do mhonógaidh fa chaoímh chorcra* N ; *Do mhonoga fa caoímh corcur* C. 39 is] *le* N ; illegible in C. 41 *airnígheN* ; *áirnidh* C. 42 *cnáN* ; *cneamhtha* C. 43 *a ttairmis* N ; *da nairmis* C. 44 *fhíanaibh* N ; *fhiana* C. For l. 45 C has *Lucht an f(h)ior f(h)iasguidh*. 46 *ós leirg na sruthgheal sírbhinn* N ; *is leirg na sruthgheal sirbhinn* C.

40

In praise of the island of Arran (in the Firth of Clyde).

Sources. Book of Lismore text of *Agallamh na Seanórach*, ed. Stokes, ll. 340 sq. (" S "). Franciscan MS. text of the *Agallamh* ("F"). An inedited version of the *Agallamh* in 24 P 5 ; our poem begins on p. 17z. 23 L 34, p. 258, where the poem occurs by itself ; in the hand of Tadhg Ó Neachtain.

P and L, which agree closely in text, ascribe the poem to Oisín. In S and F, and consequently in the published version of the *Agallamh*, the present poem is attributed, like so many others, to Caoilte. But

the 24 P 5 recension of the *Agallamh*, which assigns to Oisín the part played by Caoilte in the published version (cf. Hyde in RC., 38, 289 sq.), probably represents the earlier tradition. Thus one of the poems ascribed to Caoilte in the printed version actually speaks of Caoilte in the third person: *Misi, Caílte, is Diarmait donn, | ocus Oscur áith étrom* (sic MSS., where Stokes, l. 3519, mistakenly tries to amend the text).

A few conjectural emendations have been admitted into the text, and the spelling has, of course, been modernized. Metrical considerations show that the text has suffered in transmission, especially in the two last qq. Alliteration is lacking in ll. 22, 23, 25. *Uaithne* (the half-rime joining the final words of each line of a quatrain) is broken in q. 6. Internal rime between the couplets is lacking in ll. 11-12, 21-22, 23-24.

MS. Readings. 2 re] *ar* PL. 3 *a mbiadhta* S; *fa mberntar* F; *gus a mbearor* P; *gus a mbearthar* L. 5-8 are found only in PL. 6 *caoimh* P. 7 *graidheach* PL. 8 *coirbheannach* (*corr*-P) *darach drongach* PL. 9 ar a] *ina* P; *ionna* L. 10 *monainn* S; *monáin* P; *monain* L. *mointi* F. 11 *fuar* omnes. 12 *donda* F. (The necessary internal rime between 11 and 12 would be secured by reading either *eas* for *uar* in 11, or *tuar* (' food ') for *meas* in 12). 13 ghéara etc.] *innti is gadhair* S; *is gadair garga* F; *geara innte is gadhoir* P; *gheara innte is gadhair* L. 14 is etc.] *is airne dubhdroighin* S; 7 *airne is ubla* F; *áirne is dubh droighinn* P; *Airne, dubh dhraghain* L. 15 froigh ris na] *fraigreadh re* S; *fraigh re na* PL. In F the line runs: *draighne dluithi ina fedhaib*. 16 *ac dedhail* S; *ar deguil* F; *ar deaghaidh* P; *ar deaghuidh* L. *sin dairbairibh* F. 17 *corcra* S; *corctoch* F. ar a] *da* F. 18 *fir* FPL. *locht* SF. 19 *cain* SF; *caomh* PL. 20 *surdgail laeig breaca ac bedhgaigh* S; *surdgal laeg brecc ic bedgaigh* F; *surdail laogh mbreac*raidh *mbéc*caigh P; *surdáil laogh mbreacruigh mbeagadh* L. (One would expect a nom. *surdghal*, as in F, but this would not rime with *cumhdaigh* of l. 19). 22 *scél as creidte* S (F is similar); *suairc a creite* P; *suairc a creithe* L. 23 *a cnó ar barraibh* S (and F); *cna for bharruibh* PL. 25-26 are reversed in FPL. 26 *fá* S; *i m* F; *os* PL. 27 *má* S; *re* F. For ll. 27-28 P reads *ticcdis o bheannoibh Alban | co rannuibh ardoibh Aronn*. L is similar.

THE METRE AND LANGUAGE OF THE POEMS

As the title of the book indicates, all the poems in this collection belong to the class technically known as *dánta*. The chief characteristic of such poems was a fixed number of syllables, generally seven, in each line; hence they are also known as poems in syllabic metre. Only one stress was fixed, that of the end-word of each line; apart from this the number and position of the stressed syllables might vary from line to line, so that it is impossible to divide the lines into "feet." Furthermore, in order to make proper rime, not only had the vowels to agree but the consonants had (1) to belong to the same class, and (2) to be of the same quality (*i.e.* slender consonants rimed only with slender consonants, and broad with broad). In later *dánta*, however, of which there is a good number in the present collection, the strictness of these rules tends to become relaxed; exactitude in the number of syllables becomes of less importance, an approximation to regular stress begins to assert itself, and loose rimes are regarded with increasing tolerance. But even the latest and loosest *dánta* can as a rule be easily distinguished from poems in stress metre by their short lines and by the position of the riming words.

There are six varieties of metre in Part I. Two-thirds of the poems are in *Rannaíocht* (*Rannaigheacht*), of which there are two kinds:—

(1) Rannaíocht Mhór ($7^1 + 7^1$): poems 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 21, 27, 29, 30, 34, 35, 37, 38.

(2) Rannaíocht Bheag ($7^2 + 7^2$): poems 1, 2, 12, 19, 22, 25, 26, 28, 39, 40.

Nearly all the foregoing are in the simple kind of Rannaíocht, in which the rimes are comparatively few, and in which alliteration and *uaithne* (the consonance of the end-words of a quatrain) are dispensed with. For examples of the stricter Rannaíocht see poems 14, 15, 40.

(3) "Ae Fresligne" ($7^3 + 7^2$): poems 11, 18, 20, 23, 24, 31, 32. Compare also 9 (see Notes).

(4) Debhí (*Deibhidhe*): poems 10, 16, 33.

(5) Séadna ($8^2 + 7^1$): poems 17, 36.

(6) Leathrannaíocht Mhór ($5^1 + 5^1$) : poem 8.

Metrical peculiarities of particular poems will be found discussed in the Notes.

GRAMMAR

Eclipsis after an old neuter is seen in *buadh ndealbha*, 14.40.

An old acc. sg. is seen in *láindigh* (nom. *láindeoch*), 10.25.

Old dat. sg. forms are seen in *fíor*, 13,15, dat. of *fear*, and in *cionn*, 5.9, 8.43, dat. of *ceann*.

The following forms of prepositional pronouns may be noted :— *dún* (=dúinn), *lais* (=leis), *leam* (=lium, liom), *oirn* (=orainn), *orra* (=ortha), *uadha* (=uaig, uaidh), *uirre* (=uirthi). The preposition *re*, now merged in *le*, combined with the 3 sg. masc. pron. gives *ris*.

The eclipsing prep. *ré* or *ria*, before (later replaced by *roimh*, *ruim*), occurs, e.g. 7.29, 19.19.

The prep. *do* becomes *dá* before *gach*, 3.23, and before *nách*, 14.14.

The obsolete prep. *go n-*, with, is used, e.g. 14.15.

Some obsolete verbal forms occur. In the pres. ind. 3 sg. the regular verb had three forms in E. Mod. Ir., viz. (taking the verb *tuig* as an example), absolute *tuigidh*, dependent *tuig* or *tuigeann* ; hence in our poems we find (1) abs., *bronnaidh* 13.32 (cf. also 13.10), *mairidh* 19.5, *dúisgidh* 26.3, and (2) dep., *tuig* 26.47, *géill* 33.19. The 2 pl. of the pres. ind. is illustrated in *cuirthí* 13.3 (=cuirean sibh), and *cumthaoi* 13.15. The 3 pl. imperative, imperfect ind., and past subj. had a monosyllabic ending *-dís* or *-daois* (not *-idís*, *-aidís*), hence *féachdaois* 1,15, *do ghoirdís* 7.5, *cuirdís* 22.32. For the past indic. 3 pl. there was an alternative ending in *-sad* (*-sead*), hence *do thréigsead* 26.36. The 2 sg. pres. and fut. ind., and pres. subj., ended in *-e* or *-a* (instead of *-ir*, *-air*) ; hence *cuire* 10.14, *cluinfe*, 11.12. The pres. subj. 3 sg. is seen in *dá n-éirghe* (=má éiríon) 13.3.

In the irregular verbs the following forms, nearly all obsolete, may be noted :—

Atáim. Impv. 1 pl., *bíom* 19.27, *bímíd* 19.28. Pres. ind. 1 sg., dep., *táim* (instead of *fuilim*) 26.30. Pres. Hab. 3 sg., abs. *bídh*, dep. *bí*. Past 1 pl., abs., *do bhámar* 20.21. Future 3 sg., abs., *biaidh* ; 1 pl., dep., *biam* 5.15.

Copula. *ciodh*, *giodh* (often written *cidh*, *gidh*), =*cé* + *is*. *madh* = *má* + pres. subj. of *is*. *ón*, 16.24, = *ó* + relative pron. + *is*. Future *badh* 10.28, 11.27, 19.16 ; with neg., *ní badh* 10.27, *ní ba* 18.32 ; rel., *bhus* 18.31. Subj. pres. (optative), with force of imperative, *gurab* 11.6 ; neg., *nárab* 11.8.

ADEIRIM (dep. *abraim*). Fut. 1 sg., abs., *adéar* 26.49; dep., *aibéar* 26.38. v.n. (besides *rádh*), *rádha* 25.2.

DO-BHEIRIM. Pres. 3 sg., abs., *do-bheir* 9.11; dep., *tabhair* (=tugan) 3.12, 26.49, exceptionally *tóir* 25.8. Condl. 1 sg., dep., *tiubhrainn* 22.15.

DO-CHÍM (dep. *faicim*). Past 1 sg., abs., *do chonnarc* 24.6. Condl. 3 sg., abs., *ad-chífeadh* 16.21. v.n. *faicsin*.

DO-GHEIBHIM. Pres. passive, abs., *do-geibhthear* 26.77. Past passive, *ro frioth* (=do fuarthas, do fuaradh) 14.7. Fut. 1 sg., abs., *do-ghéabh* 26.83; 2 sg., dep., *fuighe* 11.10, 19.1. In 25.23 *dá bhfuighe* (sic MS.) stands apparently for *dá bhfagha* (=má fhaghan), where *fagha* is pres. subj. 3 sg.

DO-NÍM. Impv. 2 sg., *déana* 19.41. Fut 1 sg., abs., *do-ghéan* 26.44 (otherwise *do-ghéana mé* 7.51); dep., *dingéan* 26.72. Subj. pres. passive, *dearntar* 25.58. v.n. (besides *déanamh*), *déanaimh* 17.8.

FÁGBHAIM. Fut. stem, *fúig-*, 16.9, 34; fut. passive, *fúigfidhear* 16.37.

GABHAIM. Condl. 3 pl., (*do*) *ghéabhdaois* 22.39.

TÉIGHIM. Pres. 3 sg., *téid*.

TIGIM. Impv. 3 sg., *teagadh* 22.4. Pres. 3 sg., *tig*; 3 pl., *teagaid* 18.3. Subj. pres. 2 sg., *teaga* 22.8.

The first and second plur. of pronouns and verbs often have a singular meaning, e.g. *do bhámair* (=do bhíos) 20.21; *sibh* (=tú) 27.40; *ibhidh* (=ibh) 10.25.

ALTERNATIVE FORMS

Many words had (as they often still have) two or more forms, from which the poet was at liberty to select whichever best suited his metrical requirements. The comparatively few examples that occur in the present part may be classified as follows (see also Part II.):—

I. Substitution of *a* (*á*) for *o* (*ó*):—*cor* (*cur*) : *car* 14.16. *folach* : *falach* 15.25. *folamh* : *falamh* 25.23. *gort* : *gart* 15.32. *onóir* : *anóir* 26.49. *cóir* : *cáir* 26.24. *dóigh* : *dáigh* 14.7. Compare *bos* 7.148, in Southern Irish *bas*.

II. Fluctuation in the quality of consonants:—*anois* : *anos* 26.55. *buadh* 14.40 : *buaidh* 14.35, 21.2. *croidhe* : *cridhe* 14.31, etc. *deagh-* : *dagh-* 17.7, 28.32. *geimhreadh* : *geamhradh* 16.57. *timcheal* (*I*) : *tiomchal* 15.29.

III. Variation in final consonants:—*féach* : *féagh* 10.8, 18.6. *teach* : *teagh* 16.67.

IV. Various:—*cumann* 16.32, 22.31 : *comann* 1.10, 23.6, 24.1. *fuar* : *uar* 40.11. *iongnadh* : *iongna* 25.2. *tús* : *tós* 15.22.

GLOSSARY

[Only a comparatively small number of compound words are included (see Part II). An asterisk indicates that the reading is uncertain.]

ABLACH, 12.13, a carcase, 'cunablach.'

ABHRATHROM, 16.50, having heavy eye-lashes.

ÁILGHINE, 16.42, gentleness, mildness.

AILLSEACH, adj., 15.23, sweating.

AINSHÉAN, 26.40, ill fortune.

AIRNE, 39.41, 40.14, sloe(s). The word appears to have a collective meaning here; cf. *luibh*, 40.6, =herbs, and *duille* which often = foliage.

ÁIS, 26.63, willingness.

ÁITH, sharp, keen; as sb., 14.25, a sharp weapon.

AITHIGH (=*athaigh*), 22.25, 'tamall.'

ALL, 5.21, cliff, 'foill.'

ALPA, 6.7, either (1) snapping, biting, v.n. of *alpaim*, or (2) pl. of *ailp*. a lump, a shapeless mass.

AMH, 6.20, =*omh*, q.v. Hence *amhchrobh*, 6.7, awkward hand, paw.

ÁN, 10.21, beauteous, bright, noble.

ANAOIBH, 26.66, trouble, disaffection.

ANÁSTA, 29.14, distressful. From *anás*, hardship, hard plight, which is used in Donegal (Quiggin) and N. Connacht (cf. *ionás*, trouble, Timony's Sgéalta Gearra, p. 8), and which is probably a shortened form of Mid. Ir. *anáithes*, non-success.

AOIBHNIGH AR, 36.13, gladden. Dán Dé, p. 26, §22.

AOIS, 7.41, 11.24, =*aos*, folk.

AOMH (*faomh*), 14.28, yield, grant.

ÁRACH AR, 5.34, 45, possibility of. *ag breith áraigh oram*, 26.32, tying me down, crippling me.

ARM, weapon; in 6.20 applied to the harper's fingers.

ASARD, 35.15; meaning doubtful. Here apparently an adj. Begly (226b, 530 *bis* b, 599b) has a noun *easard*, meaning 'sedition, contention.'

ATHCHUMA, 13.8, to re-fashion, give a new shape to.

BADHBH, 38.12, a scald-crow; also one of the furies of war that were thought to hover over battlefields in the shape of scald-crows.

BALG, 15.10, a bubble. Compare a similar expression to denote great agility in a poem of Gofraidh Fionn's: *ní bhrisfeadh ar bhailg ós abhainn . . . léim áith éttrom a dhá ghégbhonn*, Ridgeway Essays, 327, §46. Also *snámh sreabh gan bhailg do bhloghadh*, Gr. Tr., l. 1111.

BANN, 15.24, a spring, bound, start, vigorous effort, quick movement. Cf. *bann tre cheardchaibh caithshleagh gcorr*, I.M. 1921, 246 (§26); *can band ar ais ó'n irgail*, Hy F. 260; *is mithid damhsa bann do bhaile*, DBr. ii, 240; *bann .i. gach cumhsgugadh*, Ó Cl.

BANNA, 28.7, a band (of soldiers).

BEANN, a pointed or tapering thing or animal, hence applied to a sword, 14.12; to a horse, 15.14. With the latter cf. *stéad beann-chorr*. Mac. Iolair 52.

BEARNAIM, 40. 3, I make a gap in.

BÉIN FÁ, 14.24, to come into (violent) contact with, encounter. Cf *buailim fá*.

BEITE: *ní b. dhuit*, 28.25, 'ní ceart duit bheith.'

BIATACH, 7.83, a food-provider, farmer.

BLÁITH, smooth; *a riar go b.*, 29.4, to supply its needs satisfactorily.

BLOISGBHÉIM, 5.24, a resounding blow, the noise of falling waters or of dashing waves, 'fuarmáil.'

BODHARGHUTH, a deafening voice (P. O'C.); but in 5.17 (*b. lag laoigh*) it is applied to the dull lowing of a calf. Cf. *guth bodhar*, likened to the droning of bees, O'Curry, M. and C. iii, 357 *n*.

BOLGFADHACH, 5.47, 'séideóg, séidfaíol.'

BONN, 14.9, trunk.

BRAS, 5.18, 15.28, quick-moving, speedy.

BRIATHRA, 38.15, lit. words, here applied to the baying of Fionn's hound, Bran.

BRÍGHE, 25.16, =*brígh*, gen. of *brí(o)gh*.

BRÓ (gen. *brón*), 7.26, etc., a hand-mill, quern.

BRÚ, 7.105, 8.16, stomach, 'bolg' (Uls.).

BRUGHAIDH, 7.47,135, agriculturist.

BÚ, 27.34, acc. pl. of *bó*.

x buinne fuar here suggests it comes from the meaning stream, gush, jet ?

BUAILIM : *b. fá*, 28.35, light on, acquire ; 29.16, meddle with, have to do with. *brugh fá mbuailid báirc*, 35.5, a castle where ships put in, under which ships heave to.

BUINNE, lit. sprout, sapling ; applied complimentarily to a sword, 14.20 ; to a horse, 15.28. Cf. a similar use of *gas* in *gormghas*, 14.38.

BÚITHRE(ADH), 5.29, 37.22, 38.8, bellowing.

CAB NA DÉISE, 12.11, lit. the mouth of the ear of corn, = ' an corrán', the sickle.

CADHAN, 5.35, wild goose.

CÁIDH, 10.3, spotless, clean.

CAIDHE, 19.36, what is ? where is ?

CAM, 14.6, crooked, bent ; 13.15, squinting, ' fiarshúileach.' Cf. " vocatus Cam O'Kayrwyll quia luscus erat nec habebat oculos rectos, sed oblique respiciens," Clyn's Annals, p. 20. In Sc. *cam* is used in the sense of one-eyed (' luscus '), as in the proverb *An uair a bhios am pobull dall, ni an gille cam ministear* (Nicolson, 39).

CAMGHLÓR, 12.34, = an untruthful utterance.

CÁMHALL, 28.21, a camel.

CAOILCHEANN, 5.11, a woodpecker (?).

CAOIN, 27.48, the outer surface.

CAOINCE, 39.23 (var. *cainche*), some kind of song-bird. Other exx. of the word in this sense are *biaidh fidil ag caoince*, Seán Ó Neachtain (in l. 3 of his " Rachainn fán gcoill leat ") ; *in chaoinche bhras*, ITS. vii, 84 ; *da choinchinn ó Chorraiffe*, ibid. 20, = *di chainche na Corraibthe*, Proc. R.I.A., vii, 186 ; *cáoincheann* (g. pl.), Ériu, ix, 168 ; *caincinn*, Meyer's King and Hermit, p. 18. The word also means a strain of music, melody ; thus, *caince corr*, Ac. Sen. 861 ; *ceól nó caince*, ITS. xxiv, 100 ; *caoince*. P. Haiceud, pp. 57,63. Compare *Cas Corach mac Caíncinne*, musician of the Tuatha Dé Danann in Ac. Sen. The word occurs also in an obscure phrase in Ac. Sen. 2327, viz. *do chuir* [sc. *Oisín*] *in caincinn frithroisc* (al. *in cainchinn rithroisc*) *for a lurg*, with which compare *leigfidhear caoinche ar do lorg*, ITS. vii, 84 (§10). where the editor takes *caoinche* to be a proper name. An adjective *caoinceach*, ' melodious,' is seen in *a ndíoghail do chuir chaoinchigh*, Studies, 1919, 612, and in *an comhcheól cainceach comhmbinn*, H. 5. 28, fo. 134a, *Caince* appears to be a borrowing of the Welsh *cainc*, a strain of music ; the *aoi* of *caoinc(h)e*, etc., is probably due to association with *caoin*, while the *-ch-* which is sometimes found for *-c-* may have been borrowed from *cairche* a volume of sound, etc. (cf. Contrr. ; Ac. Sen. gloss.).

CAOMH, 13.18, 15.7, 16.13, 20, lovely, handsome, attractive.

CAOMHTHACH, 5.7, companion.

CAON, 40.19, surface, (mossy) covering, another form of *caoin*. Cf. also *caonna* or *cúnna*, rind, husk, moss (Contrr., s.v. *cóenna*; Gr. Tr., p. 39); current Irish *caonach* and *cúnlach*, moss.

CAOR, 5.19, mass (of foam).

CARAIM, 26.4, I love.

CARR, 7.32,=*corr*, odd, additional (?).

CARTBHUIDHE, 13.21, yellow-skinned, with a skin like parchment, swarthy; the true reading may be *cairtidhe* or *coirtidhe*, tanned.

CEANN, head, etc.; *i gcionn*, 5.9, 8.43, in store for, awaiting, about to befall.

CEANNGHAIL, 5.41, dashing, beating (*re*, against). Ac. Sen. 858; Contrr. 339.

CEAP, (1) a block or stump of wood; applied disparagingly to a harp. 7.92, 96. Similarly *ceapán*, 7.66. (2) stock, family, 7.140, Búrdúin 84.

CÉIS, 6.9, 'muc óg.'

CIAMHAIR, 31.1, gloomy, sad.

CIAN : *an gcéin*, 18.29, 'an fhaid.'

1. CION, 27.31, a proportionate share, an amount corresponding to. See Part II, and cf. *cion mo thuirse dod dhoghuilse*, as much of thy grief as would equal my sorrow, Studies, 1918, p. 281, §6; *do chion d'f[h]aghâil do'n éiric*, Celt. Misc., 364.

2. CION, 20.13, 26.51 (gen. sg. *ceana*), 27.55, affection, esteem, regard, rank.

CIORRBHAIGHTHEACH, 14.6, maiming, lacerating.

CLA(I)S, 15.18, a trench, hollow.

CLAOCHLAIGH, 27.55, change, deteriorate, disappear.

CLÉ : *ar clé*, 8.27, 'ar (d)tuathal.'

CLEATH, 10.23, nobleman, prince (lit. stake, prop.).

COIGEADAL, 38.13, music, rhythmic sounds.

COIMHLING, 10.12, contest, struggle.

COIMSEACH, 3.9, fitting, convenient.

COINNMHEADH, 26.65, quartering oneself and one's retinue upon the inhabitants, "coigny."

CÓIR : *do chóir*, 5.8, near. So *im* (<*dom*) *chóir*, near me, 7.40,=*dom* (var. *am*) *chóir*, 27.8.

COISG DE, 27.59, cease from.

COL, 7.18, sin.

Com, 7.122, the ' chest ' or forepillar of a harp, *i.e.* the side furthest from the performer.

Comthach, 14.37, companion.

Comhaill, fulfil, carry out faithfully, be true to; *coimhéaltar*, fut. pass., 18.30; *comhalta*, gen. of v.n., 24.3.

Comhól, 1.34, drinking together, festivity.

Comhrann, division; *id chomhrann*, 19.34, ' id chuibhreann,' in sharing your food.

Conairt, 38.14, pack of hounds or wolves.

Congháireach, 26.47, attended by (noisy) troops. From *congháir*, a rout, etc.; cf. *an chlochsoin gus ar chruinnigh an c[h]ongháir mór dia saighidh*, FM. p. 2174, and see TD. ii, 213.

Conséit, 23.30, conceit, *i.e.* thoughts, confidences. Cf. *ar meas ⁊ ar cconseit ar phais ar ttighearna*, Luc. Fid. 221.

Cor, a stipulation, bond, hold (on), influence (over), sway; *ar a gcor*, 16.39, under their influence, in their power. Cf. *ar mo chor*, ITS. xx, 132, §53; *go raibhe cor ag Rómhánchaibh ar Éirinn*, Keating, FF. i, 18.

Corcair, 40.17, purple, a purple flower.

Corm, 36.2, beer.

Corr, sb., (1) a projecting part, peak, curve, corner; in 7.21 the neck of a harp. Cf., in the latter sense, *corr mo chruite*, Ériu, iv, 60; *én áloinn iongantach na shuidhe air corr na cruite*, H.5.28, fo. 134a; *s a[n] chorr ghlan re a ghualoinn*, Walsh's Gleanings, 113. (2) a heron, 3.16, 39.21. As an adj., 15.33, curved, tapering. See Part II.

Corrach (Mid. Ir. *cuirrech*), 15.11, a marsh, marshy plain.

Crann, tree, staff; *c. mallacht*, 22.6, a recipient of maledictions.

Crannghail, timber; in 9.19, a plough (of wood) is meant.

Creamh, 6.18, wild garlic.

Creat, 5.41, hull or timbers (of a vessel).

Criothshúileach, 13.15, blinking.

Cróch, 12.15, cream. Here and in Búrdúin, 163,195, we should expect a gen. sg. *cróich*, as in *arán cróich*, PCT. l. 1154. Cf. *cróch*, gen. *cróich* and *cróigh*, Gr. Tr., p. 114.

Crodh, 7.20, 26.37, 27.53, cattle, flocks.

Cruibhfhíthe, 16.46, (?). The correct reading may be *crúibhíthe*, which would be a compound of *crú*, blood, and *bíthe*, feminine.

Cuilgneach, 15.43, impetuous or high-spirited (animal); from *colg*.

Cuilleadh, 39.33, gen of *cuill* (*coill*).

Cuimseach (ar), 18.26, powerful (over), influential (with).

CUIRE, 16.3, 10, a' band, a group (of people). So *banchuire*, 16.52, group of women.

CUMASÓNNA, 32.13, 'lagbhríoch.' A compound of *cumas* and *ónna* (weak, innocent).

CUMHAIN, 7.71, 'cuimhin.'

CUMHGACH, 19.34, stinginess; 30.11, tightness, oppression; now *cúnggaracht*.

CUNNLA, 16.18, superl. of *cunnail*, kindly, prudent, constant.

CHUGAIBH, 7.73, here comes (lit. to you). Tribes of Ireland, p. 50.

DÁIGH, 14.7,*=*dóigh*.

DÁIL, vb., 27.32, dispense, allot, bestow.

DÁL, DÁIL, sb., 16.64, meeting, social gathering; 35.3, assembly, or possibly *i ndáil* here, as often elsewhere, may mean along with.

DAMH, 38.7, 40.16 (n. pl. *doimh*), a stag.

DAMHNA, 26.9, 'abhar.'

DAOI : *na daoithe*, 12.19,=*an daoi*, *na daoi* (gen. sg.).

DATH AR DHÚIL, 15.26, tempestuous weather (?). Cf. the various colours of the winds in S. na Rann (Joyce, Soc. Hist., ii, 521-2).

DEABHAIDH, 36.10, 40.16, strife, contending; g.sg. *deabhtha*, 14.28.

DEARBHÁILE, 18.1, grief, dejection. Gadelica, i, 301.

DÉSHEARC, 11.7, 'déirc.'

DÍOCHOISG, 33.18, ungovernable, unteachable.

DÍOGHAIL, avenge; 3 sg. fut. *digheólaidh*, 13.3.

DÍOGHLAIM, 40.17, a gathering, gleaning.

DÍORMA, 16.12, a band, a group of people.

DÍOSGADH, 5.18, creaking, a grating sound, 'díosgán.'

DLAOI, 17.7, a lock of hair, a tress.

DLIGHIM, 26.2, I have a right to.

DOCRAIDE, 25.65, compar. (+*-de*) of *docair* (opposite of *socair*), 'deacair.'

DOCHT, 6.4,23, a difficult run or flourish in harp-playing. Cf. *seinn cura bhus cruaidh dochta* in Eoch. Ó Heódhusa's "A fhir iomtha an aosa téad."

DOICHLEACH, 19.27, 30, grudging, stingy, churlish, 'dothileach.'

DÓIGH, 22.22, likely.

DOIRBH, 15.1, 29.6, discontented, sullen, sulky.

DONÁL, 5.23, 38.14, howling (of wolves). *donál chon*, ZCP. xiii, 7; pl. *donāla*, Ac. Sen. 3417, CCath. 4170, Ériu ii, 55. Cf. *donálach na gcon alla*, ITS. xi, 152.

DONNAIBH, 40.12, old dat. pl. of adj.,=*donna*.

DONNMHAILGHEACH, 15.6, brown-browed (person).

DORD, 5.30, 40, a deep sound.

DORDÁN, 7.99, a droning, buzzing; 38.7, belling (of stag); 39.40, a crooning.

DOS : *an d. mór*, 7.144, the drone of the bagpipes.

DOSACH, 18.12, tufted, bushy, leafy.

DRAIC, 15.4, a dragon, here applied to a steed. The MSS. have the regular form, *draig*; the emendation to *draic* is doubtful, as such a form is not attested, and the riming word, *ait*, is itself uncertain.

DRAOILL Ó DRÓ, 7.101, a contemptuous expression for music. Similarly *draoill ó druth*, 7.103.

DRUIMNE, 40.4, a ridge, elevated land. GJ. 223, p. 169.

DRUIMSEACH, 7.142, a contemptuous name for a harp, formed from *druim*, as *cláirseach* from *clár*.

DÚ, 14.39, 'cóir.'

DUAIBHSEACH, 15.1, gloomy, sullen, inert.

DÚINTE, 1.30, =*dúnta*, churlish (lit. closed).

EACHTRA, 11.2, an expedition or journeying abroad.

ÉADROCHT, 16.56, bright, white.

ÉADROCHTA, brightness, whiteness; in 16.14 gen. sg. with force of adj.

ÉARA, 20.8, 'eiteach.'

ÉIGNEACH, 25.38, 'sanntach' (?). Cf. Búrdúin Bheaga.

FACHAIN, 23.30, 'fáth.'

FAGHAIRT, 6.17*, a dipping, moistening, smearing (?).

FAOIDH, 35.7, 36.8, 38.2, 17, 'glór,' cry, sound.

FAOILIDH, 18.26, joyful, glad.

FAOILTE, 26.2, 'fáilte.'

FAOL, 5.23, 'faolchú, machtíre.'

FEACHT, occasion; *gach re (bh)feacht*, 7.28, 'gachara (d)turas,' each in its turn, alternately. Cf. *gach re n-uair*, 58.9.

FEADHA(I)N, a troop, company; *ceann feadhna*, 13.31, a military commander.

FEARÁN, 39.32, a ringdove (woodpigeon).

FEARCHÚ, 5.42, a fierce hound. Cf. *laoich fhearchonta* (: *cleathchorcra*), Studies, 1920, 566, §9; similarly *fearchonta : gealchorcra*, ib. 1925, p. 254, §12. It seems probable that *fearchú* is merely a reconstructed form of the older *árchú* (a fierce hound, fig. a warrior); cf. *beannchrot* for *meannchrot*, q.v.

FÉITHLEANN, 39.42, honeysuckle.

FINNÉAN, 35.7, a buzzard. Sc. *finnean*. *fineón*, "buteo," Lhuyd, p. 45.

FIONNALL, 40.27, white cliff.

FIONNFADHACH, 13.7, hairy.

FIORT, 26.80, a miracle (O. Ir. *fiurt*).

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FIUCHAIR, 16.7, fierce, angry.
FOGHAR, 26.68, =*fabhar*, favour.
FOIGHDHEACH, 26.2, a mendicant.
FOILMHE, 26.3, 'dealús,' destitution. So *folamh*, adj., 26.30.
FÓIR, 26.14, a company.
FOIRFE, 16.56, perfect, fine, admirable; 26.22, finished.
FOLACHT, 39.38, brooklime (or some other water-plant). Ac. Sen. 2334, 2368 (*fothlacht*). ITS. xii, 185 (*fothlocht*). ACL. i, 341 (*fochluc*). Hogan's Luibhleabhrán (*fol-*, *fothl-*, *fual-*).
FOLCADH, 14.21, bathing.
FONN, 26.43, land.
FORMNA, shoulder; in 40.2 applied to the projecting coast-line.
FOSAIDH, 26.23, 'stuideurtha.'
FUARGHAOL, 26.62, a disaffected kinsman.
FUASLAIG, 18.23, =*fuasgail*.
FUIGHEALL, sentence, speech; pl. *fuighle*, 37.35, applied to the blackbird's song. Cf. *béarla* in Part II.
GABH, 30.4, 12, recite; *gabh re*, 14.26, withstand, be a match for. Cf. *caoire ris nach gabhdaois airm*, ITS. xx, 50, §176.
GAFANN: *crann gafa(i)nn*, 6.16, henbane; here typifying bitterness or harshness, like *caorthann* and *creamh* in the following lines. Cf. *a dhomblaisdeoch ghoirt gafainn*, addressing an incompetent harper, in Eoch. Ó Heódhasa's "A fhir iomtha an aosa téad"; *gáir ón gránna gafann do ghlór*, P. Haiceud, 12. See notes to 6 for other examples.
GÁG, 13.18, a fissure, a crack on the skin.
GAMHADHAIGH, 16.60, =*geamhoidhche*, a winter's night, a long night.
GAMHRATA, 16.60, wintry.
GAOI, 40.4, pl. of *ga*.
GAOIN, 6.32, a rasp, a file.
GÉAGACH (coll.), 18.12, branches.
GEALL, 15.13, a prize, precious thing; 26.73, superiority, supremacy. *breith a gill*, 7.70, to excel her.
GEALTACH, 15.9, easily frightened, skittish.
1. GÉIS, 5.19, roaring.
2. GÉIS, 13.24, a handsome man (lit. a swan).
GLAFAR, 12.18, chatter, prattle, babbling.
GLAISBHEITHIR, 14.4, grey (steel) champion, here applied to a fine sword. See *beithir* in Part II.
GLAISMHÍR, 14.32, lit. grey piece, *i.e.* a steel sword.
GLÉAS, 7.123, tuning.

GLEÓRÁN, 39.38, cuckoo flower. ITS. xii, 32.

GLIAIDH, 15.25, gen. of *gliadh*, a by-form of *gleó*, contest. Cf. CCath., s.v. *gliad*.

GLINN : *go g.*, 10.5, closely, fixedly, scrutinizingly.

GLOTHAR, 5.25, a noise in the throat, a gurgling.

GO(I)MH, 5.33, pain. Hence adj. *goimheamhail*, 14.36, inflicting pain, wounding.

GRAFAINN, 5.13, grunting (of swine). Cf. *graifne chearc agas mhuc agas mheannán*, PCT. l. 56; TBg.; BNÉ. i. 102; and p. 67, ll. 11, 16, *supra*. The original meaning of the word was the shouting (of riders or spectators) at a horse-race (compare the description of such shouting in 'Immram Maíl-dúin,' RC. ix, 466), for *grafann*, horse-racing (<*graig*+*svenn*-, cf. ITS. ii, 173), is evidently the same word (see *graifne* in Part II). Cf. *tafann* (<*to*-+*svenn*-), the noise of hounds and horns at a hunt, hence (1) chasing, and (2) barking.

GRÁSA, 1.26, gratitude.

GREADHNACH, 15.32, uproarious, clamorous, resounding. TBg.; DBr. i, 6; *teach na maighdean nglac-ghlan ngreadhnach* (jubilant). Timth. vi, 37. From *greadhan*, clamour, exultant shouts, jubilation.

GREAGH, 15.30, a horse. Compounds, *doinnghreagh*, 15.3; *glainghreagh*, 36.15.

GRÍOBH, lit. griffin; applied complimentarily to what is pre-eminent in its kind, e.g., to a sword, 14.3, and to a horse, 15.16. Cf. Dán Dé, p. 50, §58, where the word is applied to saints. Similarly the adj. *gríobhdha*, 16.11, is used in some such sense as excellent, admirable, peerless. Cf. *in file gribdha glanfhoclach*, AU. 1349; Dán Dé, p. 63, §25; *ealta ghríobhdha* (*ógbhan*), P. Haiceud, 114.

GRIOLLADH, 6.34, smiting, pounding, bruising. Cf. *gáir Gaoidheal, ar an giolla, | ag maoidheamh a móir-ghriolla*, Gof. Fionn (IM. 1919, p. 103); *fá ghriolla Gall le treall ar Ghaodhluibh*, Seán Ó Coileáin (PPM. ii, 4); *griolla*, glossed (inaccurately?) *gáir*, Duan. Finn, 48.

GROIGHEACH, 40.7, possessing studs of horses. From *groigh*, an older form of *greagh*.

GURMA, 17.2, blueness.

HÓP, 8.31, hops. Beg. 321b (*hópa*).

IALLACH, 39.12, leashes; collective from *iall*.

INGHEANRAIDH (coll.), 16.58, ladies.

IOCHT : *ar i.*, 23.24, at the mercy of, depending on.

IODHAN, 16.35, pure, chaste.

IODHNA (pl. of *iodha*), 5.33, the pains of child-birth.

IOMACHAR, carrying. In 16.24 *d'iomchar* seems corrupt; one would rather expect an adj. here.

IOMGHABH (or *ionghabh*), 11.28, avoid, shun.

IOMLAT, 26.44, 60, requital, retaliation. See Part II.

IOMRAMH, 17.3, stirring, ruffling, rippling (lit. rowing).

IONAM, 40.28, suitable time, season. Cf. *i n-ionam na Samhna*, FM. p. 2220.

IONGANTA, 16.48, pl. of *iongnadh*, adj., wonderful, rare, uncommon, striking.

IONMHAIN, sb., 15.3, affection, attachment.

IONNAIL, 10.3, wash (hands).

LÁMHCHRANN, 7.21, the side of a harp which s next the performer, the side containing the soundboard.

LÁNMHAR, 7.42*, conceited.

LANN, 14.5 etc., a blade, sword; dat. sg. *luinn*, 14.44.

LEÁ (<*leagha*), 14.44, gen. of *liaig*, physician.

LEAC, 7.123, some part of a harp, perhaps the bottom or pedestal.

LIA 'SAS LIA, 26.80, ever more numerous. Cf. *is lia 's is lia* D. Grá. 41, l. 25; *lia sa lia treab[h]laid is teadhma*, Dán Dé, 22, §2; *cloig a thoighe is lia is as lia*, ib. 54, §43.

LÍGHEAL, 26.43, bright-hued.

LIÚSA, 1.16, a luce, pike.

LOISGREÁN, parched corn, corn burnt off in the ear without threshing; used figuratively, 29.15. PCT. 1014.

LONGHAIRE (MS. *longoire*), 37.28, a cry (here of the cuckoo). Cf. *longaire* ⁊ *longredan ban* ⁊ *macraidhe*, Meyer Misc., 318.

LONN, 5.42, 15.7, fierce, furious, impetuous.

LOS : *as a los*, 15.13, because of it (?).

LUAIMNEACH, 7.123, unsteady, unstable.

MAIRGNEACH, 18.32, sorrowful, sad.

MAOITH, 28.34, depression, sadness.

MEALL, a round mass; 7.139, a heap of money (?); pl. *mill*, 7.46, lumps or large quantities of food (?). *meall mo bhrághad*, 23.22, lit. the apple of my throat. Cf. *gearradh mín ar mheall do bhrághad*, P. Haiceud, 83.

MEANNCHROT, 25.32, a small harp, a lyre (lit. kid-harp?). *Binne ná téada meannchrot* was a stock comparison; see, *e.g.*, Ac. Sen. 4080*n.*, 6831*n.*; Ériu, iv. 512; Ridgeway Essays, 326, §39 (Gof. Fionn); ITS. xxi, 236. As the word grew obsolete, late MSS. often substitute *beannchrot*, 'peaked harp.'

MÉIDHE, 14.9, neck (when separated from the head).

MEIRSE, 9.8, an amercement, an arbitrary fine. From Engl. *mercy*, which formerly had this as one of its meanings. Cf. *meirse is cíos is fees Exchequer*, 23 C 8, p. 72 ; *méirse*, mersiamentum, Stokes' Irish Glosses (1860), 780. The word still survives in Connacht in the sense of 'servitude, toil' (which has come from another sense of "mercy," viz. the absolute power of, *e.g.*, a conqueror over the conquered) ; cf. *bionn meirse mór ar dhuine i gcoldiste*, ACL., i, 179 (for Aran), Raftery's *bhí na Gaédhil faoi m*[*h*]*iorsa ag na Gaill* (ed Hyde, p. 128), and GJ. 89, p. 84. Cf., in the literature, *gidh meirseach inn don Ardfhlaith*, i.e. though I am in the Lord's power to pardon or punish me as He thinks fit, IM. 1922, p. 74, §29 ; *i n-iomghuin meirse*, in ruthless (?) strife, DBr. iii, 80.

MIOCHARDHA, 16.28, =*miochair*, gentle, kind.

MÍOL, 15.15, a (wild) animal, a beast of the chase.

MO-CHEAN, 1. 1, welcome.

MO-GHÉANAR, 26.92, well for him (who etc.) ; the opposite of *mairg*.

MÓNANN, 40.10, a bogberry. ITS. xii, 116 ; *ib.* xx, 42, §121 ; Gr. Tr. pp. 54, 61, and l. 401. Cf. *mónóg*.

MONG, a mane ; in 40.10 fig. applied to a wood or shrubbery, a thicket, Cf. *trí huaire do chuir Éire trí monga agus trí maola dhi*, Keating. FF.i, 96.

MONGHAR, 38.11, clamour (here of the cries of sea-gulls).

MÓNÓG, 39.37, a bogberry. ACL. i, 344. "This sort of bog is also stored with an high raised and oftentimes conical berry, of a sharp, sour, piquant taste, and yet not unpleasant ; it makes an excellent sauce ; the natives call them Moonogs, I know not by what name to make them speak English, unless by the general name of bog-berries,"—Piers, Description of West-Meath, ed. Vallancey, p. 49.

MÓR, 27.42, 'mórán.'

MUIRT, 8.23, dregs.

NAOIDHE, 16.15, new, fresh, bright ; also in the cpd. *mionnaoidhe*, 16.11.

NEAMHSTÓR, 26.33, impecuniosity.

NÓIN, 37.8, nones (of the daily office).

OCHRAS, 18.4, bosom.

OIGHE, 40.9, n. pl. of *agh*, a hind ; gen. pl. *oigheadh*, 40.1.

OIL, 13.14, 33.24, reproach, blame.

OLCACH, 14.22, causing mischief, destructive.

OMH, 33.20, raw, crude. Otherwise *amh*, 6.20.

ONCHÚ, a wolf-dog (?); fig. applied, 15.37, to a strong, brave man or animal, just like *leómhan* (15.38), *dreagan* (15.35), and *seabhac* (15.37, 18.19). See Miss Knott's note on the word, TD. ii, 213.

OS, 15.16, 38.10, 'fia.'

PÁIS, 5.38, suffering, pain.

PEALL, 5.40, pillow.

PÍNE (g.s.), 12.35, pine-tree.

PLÉID, 13.10, cajolery, flattery (?). Cf. *bleid*.

PÓNRA, 12.5, beans, =*pónar*, *-air*, *-aire* (Gr. Tr., pp. 21, 39, 53, 66).

PRIONNSA, prince; in 26.52 applied to the English monarch (Elizabeth). A similar usage is common in the Four Masters, e.g. *codarsna do recht an p[h]rionnsa*, s. a. 1601 (p. 2264).

RAIGHLIC, 26.22, 'ana-ghlic.'

RATHUIRSEACH, 32.7, =*ró-thuirseach*.

REAC, (1) sell, 7.141; v.n. *reic*, 8.26, 22.17. (2) recite; v.n. *reic*, 36.8.

RIADHADH, 26.82, to tame. Cf. current *annrianta*, which appears to come from Mid. Ir. *anríata*, untamed.

1. ROS, 15.19, =*sroich*, *srois* (?).

2. ROS, flax-seed; *r. ná ráib*, 27.56, flax-seed or rape, i.e. nothing at all (?).

SAILLTEACH, 1.29, fat, greasy. [Or possibly we should read *saillte*, salt (adj.). ITS. xiv, 40, 42. Cf. *ag suilleadh éisg*, PCT. l. 947.].

SAL, 10.4, a stain.

SÁL: *ar sáil na suadh*, 27.58, among the last of the learned (the poets).

SAOTH: *s. liom*, 6.31, I grieve for.

SÉAN, fortune; *ar séan*, 7.130, auspicious, beneficial; *olc an séan*, etc., 34.2, thou hast brought ill luck with thee, inauspicious is thy coming.

SEICE (from *seach*), 40.24, past her.

SÉIMHIDHE, 16.15, =*séimh*.

SEISREACH, 9.17, plough-team.

SGAFÁNTACHT, 29.14, good spirits, heartiness.

SGAIRT, 15.25, a thicket; the reference here may be to ambushers, to men concealed in a thicket.

SGAOI, 29.6, a drove, multitude, swarm, 'sgata.'

SGEAMHGHAL, 5.37, a rasping noise; 12.21, caterwauling. Cf. *sceamghal na sciath ag a scoltadh*, C. Finn. l. 93.

SGEILLEADH, 7.125, shelling, unhusking (corn); here perhaps nibbling at.

SGIM, 15.44, a start from fear, skittishness, excitement. Sc. *sgaoim*.

SGÍTH, 2.4, a rest. Gadelica, i, 288.

Sgolaidheacht, 38.5, warbling (of a blackbird). From *sgol* or *sgal*, a (sustained) cry. Cf. *in seol* [leg. *scol*] *doní in lon a Leitir Laeigh*, Ac. Sen., 847-8 ; *an lon do-ní an sgal*, ITS. xii, 74.

Sgolghaire, 37.21, i. q. *sgolaidheacht*.

Sgor, 15.22, a stud (of horses) ; 16.35, a group (of people).

Sgoth, 16.43, ' bláth.'

Sgrios, 6.29, scraping.

Siabhraim, I become phantom-like or distorted, wither away ; *giodh siabhradh cinn*, 5.31, though it rack one's head.

Sian, 5.42, noise, roar.

Siansán, 16.45, sound or murmur (of conversation), accents.

Sidhe, 15.32, a rush, swoop. CRR. 245 ; TBg.

Sídheamhail, 16.43, peaceful, placid. PH (*sídamail*), etc.

Síleach, 15.35, nimble-footed, speedy. Ériu, ix, 22-24.

Singilchlócach, 31.14, having but a single cloak.

Sinn, 7.2 etc., = *seinn*. So v. n. *sinm*, 36.6.

Siosma, 26.79, strife.

Siothlong, 40.24, a long ship.

Síthe, 16.45, peaceful, gentle. Cf. *fa chuan síthe na sruth mbalbh*, TD. 74 ; *'na héanchlár shuaimhneach shíthe*, ib. 241. But *síthe* (also *síth*, *sídhe*, *sídh*) is often gen. of *síodh* or *síoth*, fairy-hill, and is used in such senses as attractive, graceful, charming, enchanting ; and this may possibly be the meaning here.

Slán, defiance ; in 20.15 the meaning is, I defy friend, etc., to go.

Sliabh, 27.40, a mild substitute for *Dia* in oaths.

Slim, 16.7, smooth ; 27.1, 33.5, slippery, deceitful.

Smaolach, 39.29, a S. Uls. form of *smólach*.

Sobhadh, 26.67, an impost levied for certain purposes by Irish lords on their subjects (up to end of 16th cent.). By English writers of Elizabeth's time called *south* or *southe*. For attempts to explain its nature see Hore and Graves, Social State of S. and E. Counties of Ireland (1869), 266 sq.

Sochoisg, 26.28, docile, easily instructed or governed.

Sochraide, 18-21, possibly retinue ; but more probably friendship, an abstract derived from *so* + *cara* (cf. *sochraide*, Laws Gloss. ; *sochraid* O'Don. Spt.). Possibly also we should read *sochraidhe*, pl. of *sochraidh*, graceful, gracious, kind.

Sódh, a turning ; but in 16.36 (*sódh doimheanma an deleaghadh*) used in the sense of *cúis* or *fáth*. Cf. *sódh eólchuire a n-iomarbháidh* TD. i, 101, l. 80 ; *sódh mímheanma do mhúchadh*, Ériu, ix, 167z. A cognate usage is seen in 26.62, where it is applied to a person

(*sódh fuilngthe*, a means of supporting, i.e. a supporter); similarly *sódh a charad do chothucchadh*, FM. quoted by Miss Knott, TD. ii, 250. Cf. further *fairrsing an sódh troda a thaobh*, IM. 1923, 642, §23.

SOICHLEACH, 19.29, the opposite of *doichleach*.

SPÉACLÓIR, 7.127, 'spéaclaí,' spectacles.

SREATH (MS. *sraith*), 26.67, cess, money-tax.

SUAIMHNEACH, tranquil, peaceful. But in 7.124 this seems to give unsatisfactory sense; perhaps we should read *is annamh fear*, etc.

SURDGHAIL, 40.20, gambolling, leaping. Cf. *ag surdlaigh*, ITS. xii, 126, 190; Manx *surrley*, a sprawl, toss, tumble.

TADHALL, 40.2, touching, lapping (*re*, on, against).

TAFANN, 6.15, barking.

TÁIPLIS, 9.13, backgammon.

TAIRMIS, 39.43, we used to get. Cf. *tárraidh*.

TAIRM, 7.28, 37.31, sound. Cf. *tairm tuinni trēni*, TBC. 5610; *tairm na tuinne*, DBr. i, 182. It also means fame, *e.g.* Ériu, v, 54, l. 23; compare the meanings of Fr. *bruit* and of Eng. *report*.

TAISIGH, 10.11, 'taisg.'

TARBHA, 1.14, 19.36, =*tairbhe*, *tairife*.

TÁRRAIDH, 26.31, has obtained, has come to be. See Part II.

TEACHT LE, 28.33, to be content with.

TEACHTA, 22.30, = *teachtaire*(*acht*).

TÉIGLE, 26.78, serenity. Cf. *teigli*, C. Finn. l. 55; *ina thopar thecht* ⁊ *ina thuinn teccle*, FM. 1599 (p. 2142); *téiglidhe*, tranquil, TD. ii, 244; *téigligh*(*th*)*e* and *éiglidhe*, invalid, weak, Begly 371a, 658a.

TEILG, throw, cast; in 14.2, flinch, recoil (?). Otherwise *tilg*, 29.14.

TLUS, 13.42, a wheedling falsehood, a flattering lie. Cf. *sluagh gan tularán gan tlus* (sic leg.), Top. Poems 42. Sc. *tlus*, compassion, tenderness.

TOICHIM, 11.2, 'imeacht, gluaiseacht.'

TÓIR (<*tabhair*), 25.8, 'tugan.'

TOISG, 34.1, 'turas,' journey; 6.33, 27.60, 'sgéal, cor, cás' condition.

TOLL, 7.119, 13.35, hindquarters, back part, 'más.' Cf. *toll capuill*, "the buttocks of a horse," Begly, 96b.

TONNACH, 40.6, waves; a collective from *tonn*. Or, possibly, swampy land; cf. *tonnach*, quagmire, O'Don. Spt, Aisl. McCongl., and the current *tuinn-ar-boga*.

TRÁ, 29.12, verily.

TRAONA, 12.36, =*traghna*, corn-crake.

TRILIS, 16.27 (pl. *trillse*), a head of hair, tresses.

Trom, 8.29, alder.

Trunc, 27.25, coffer, chest.

Tuair, 7.163, win, merit ; 7.58 (*tuaraid*, 3 pl. pres.), prophesy, presage.

Tuar, 6.15, 16.44, ' cúis.' 14.39 22.1

Tuisle, a stumble ; applied in 6.36 to a blunder made by a harper in his performance. For another ex. see the quatrain quoted in notes to 6 ; and cf. *deithneas mall do mheóir thuisligh* in Eoch. Ó Heódhasa's " A fhir iomtha an aosa téad." Haliday translates the line 6.36 as " without severe impressions of stumbling and suffocation " ; but the precise sense of *tuisle agus tacht* is doubtful.

Túitmheach, 26.19, stammering (?).

Thall, 39.44, long ago. Ériu, iii, 148 ; B. Colmáin, 117. Cf. *anall-ód* with similar meaning.

Uar, 40.11, =*fuar*.

Úidh (*ar*), 7.146, interest (in) ; 17.4, attention (fixed on).

Uirsgéal, 21.22, an apologue.

Umha, 6.29, copper, brass ; 7.131, harp-strings (which were made of brass ; see Notes on 6).

Ur, 15-39, dat. sg. of *or*, brink.

Urradh, 8.40, = *earradh*, materials, equipment.

PERSONAL NAMES

Ádhamh : *clann Ádhaimh*, 7.33, the sons of Ádhamh, unidentified ; or possibly the Ulster family named Mac Ádhaimh.

Aicil, 25.46, Achilles.

Mac Arphluinn, 37.7, St. Patrick, for an earlier *mac Calpuirn*, i.e. son of Calpurnius. The initial *C* is already lost in Tadhg Óg Ó Huiginn's *a mheic Alprainn* (with *A* alliterating), Dán Dé, p. 23. Compare the converse change in *Mac Umhaill* > *Mac Cumhaill* (Meyer, Fianaigecht, p. xxi.).

Bard : *Clann an Bhaird*, 7.9, 133, the Mac an Bhairds, who were hereditary poets in Oirghialla, Íbh-eathach (in co. Down), Tír-chonaill, and Í-maine.

Blod, 26.42, ancestor of the O'Briens and other leading families in Thomond. His father, Cas, got the soubriquet of Mac Táil, whence the Earl of Thomond is called *ua ríoghTháil* in 26.54.

Bolcán, 14.15, Vulcan.

Brian mac Con, 7.146; unidentified. *Con* stands for the gen. of some such name as Cú-uladh or Cú-chonnacht.

Calbhach Ruadh, 7.149; unidentified.

Cas Cuailnge, 39.39, King of Ulidia; one of his daughters, Bearrach Bhreac, was wife of Fionn mac Cumhaill (Ac. Sen.).

Cathaoir, 26.27, Cathaoir Mór, legendary King of Ireland (second cent.), and reputed ancestor of most of the Leinster families including Mac Murchadha and Ó Conchobhair Failghe.

Ó Ceallaigh, Giolla Cuibhneacht, 18.24. Not identified. He was presumably lord of Í Maine, for he is called simply *Ó Ceallaigh* in the next line; in which case *Giolla Cuibhneacht* cannot have been his real name but a familiar alternative designation.

Cléireach: *Muintir Cléirigh*, 7.9, 133, the Ó Cléirighs, who in later times are best known as hereditary historians in Tír-chonaill.

Colla, 7.79, a harper; unidentified.

Colum Cille (mac Féilim), 19.45, 22.38, St. Columcille or Columba (†597).

Conall: *sliocht Chonaill*, 7.6, the families descended from Conall Gulban, of whom the most distinguished was that of Ó Domhnaill.

Conán Chinn-tsléibhe, 1.20, the entertainer and questioner of Fionn in the tale *Feis Tighe Chonáin* (ed. by N. O'Kearney, Oss. Soc., ii, 1855). I do not know what were the foreign adventures of Conán alluded to in the text. *Ceann Sléibhe* may be the cape of that name (called in English Slea Head) in the extreme west of co. Kerry.

Conchobhar (mac Neasa), 24.9, King of Ulidia.

Conn, 26.27, Conn Céadchathach, legendary King of Ireland (second cent.). Hence *críocha Cuinn*, 7.68, ='Éire.'

Corc, 27.41, son of Fearghus mac Róigh, and reputed ancestor of Ó Conchobhair of Corcomroe (in Clare). From his brother, Ciar, sprang Ó Conchobhair of Kerry. The Ó Conchobhairs of Connacht were a distinct family, though the poet in 27.38 overlooks the fact—deliberately, no doubt.

Cú Chulainn: his *dún*, referred to in 35.11, was Dún Dealgan, near the town of Dundalk.

Dáiví[o]dh Rí, 7.23, 31, =*Dáth Rí*, King David.

Dáire, 25.43, Darius, King of the Persians (†485 B.C.).

Diarmaid Ó Duibhne, 24.9.

Donnchadh, 7.33; unidentified.

Duach (old nom. *Duí*): Duach Galach (5th cent.) is probably referred

to ; see Part II. But *ua Duach* (which ought to mean descendant of Duach) is probably used quite loosely in 36.7 for Ó Catháin seems to be meant. So Eoch. Ó Heódhusa speaks of Cúchonnacht Óg Mág Uidhir as *ua Duach*, O'Gr. Cat. 453. Compare the poetic use of *Lí* and *Raoile* (in Index of Place-names).

EACHTAR, 25.46, = *Heachtor*, 14.29, Hector, son of Priam.

ÉAMONN, 7.55, a musician ; unidentified. Compare *gach slighe sheanma dar chum | Ciothruaidh caoin nó an dá Édhmunn*, in a poem by Seán Ó Gadhra, GJ. 176, p. 791.

EARCAIL, 25.47, = *Hearcul*, 14.30, Hercules.

ÉIBHEAR, son of the mythical Míle (Milesius) ; *iath Éibhir*, 23.14, = 'Éire.'

EÓGHAN TAIDHLEACH, 26.86, otherwise Eóghan Mór, King of Munster in the second century.

FIONN (mac Cumhaill), 24.7.

FIONNTAN, 16.62. He was fabled to have survived the Deluge and to have lived for many centuries.

GOLL (mac Morna), 14.26, head of the *Fiana* of Connacht.

GUAIRE, 19.41, King of Connacht in the seventh century ; the type of generosity in Irish literature.

MAC LÓBAIS, 12.18, Liobar Lobhtha, son of Lóbas and great-grandson of Belsebub ; ancestor of the boors of Ireland, according to the satire 'Páirlement Chlainne Tomáis' (Gadelica, i, 37).

LUGHAIDH MEANN, 26.70, an early ancestor (*ca.* A.D. 300) of the Ó Briain and other Thomond families ; he is said to have conquered the present Co. Clare and made it part of Munster.

MAITIAS, 25.63, St. Matthew.

MANANNÁN, 21.21, the god of the sea, one of the Tuatha Dé Danann. For his pigs see Notes on poem.

MARCUS CRASSUS, 27.17, the Roman plutocrat who, in order further to increase his wealth, invaded Parthia, but was defeated by the Parthian general, Surenas, and afterwards slain, 53 B.C.

MAC MATHGHAMHNA, BRIAN, 7.37. Perhaps to be identified with Brian (mac Colla) Mac M., who died in Dublin in 1689, as we learn from an elegy on him by Eóghan Ó Donnghaile (23 D 7, p. 57). Another person of the name, viz. Brian (mac Pádraig mic Rois) Mac M., died in 1730 (see his elegy in 23 I 22, p. x), but is probably too late in date to be the person referred to in our poem. Neither of these two men can be the person referred to if the *Brian mac Con* of 7.146 is the same as the *Brian Mac Mathghamhna* of 7.37.

NAOISE, son of Uisneach, 24.10. In 7.79 Naoise, is mentioned as a harper; but the original reading here may have been *Ó Naoi* (lit. the descendant of Noah), the name of the harper who was said to have come with the Milesians to Ireland. (In Keating's Foras Feasa, ii, 102, the name is inaccurately printed *Ónaoi*. For the connection of Noah with the *tiompán*, see 'Imtheacht na Tromdháimhe,' p. 100).

NIALL : *síol Néill*, 7.6, the Ó Néills.

NIOCLÁS DALL, 7.79, a harper famous in his day and for long afterwards. In a series of English pardons granted in 1601 his name appears as "Nich. Dall, of Ratoo, harper" (Fiants Eliz., 6494), i.e. of Rattoo, near the Cashen, in North Kerry. See further O'Curry's Manners and Customs, iii, pp. 263-4; from a document there quoted we see that the harper's surname was Pierce. Three poems in his praise have survived; two of them have been edited by Prof. Bergin in 'Studies' (Dec. 1919 and Mar. 1920).

ÓRLA, 12.18, = Órlaithe, wife of Tomás Mór, the grandson of Lóbas (PCT. l. 76); see *Mac Lóbais*, supra.

PEARS (gen. pl.), 25.43, Persians.

POIMP MHÁIGHE, 25.44, Pompey. *Máighe* is a curious transformation of the Latin *Magnus*; Stokes's explanation of it as a native word (CCath., p. 528) is hardly possible. The length of the *a* is confirmed by *Poimp Māighe* riming with *na Tesāile* in a poem by Cú-uladh Mac an Bhaird, 24 P 27, p. 74, l. 1.

Ó RUAIRC, 7.39, the ruling family of co. Leitrim.

SAMSON, 25.45, Samson.

SAUL, 7.32, Saul.

Ó SEACHNASAIGH, 7.147, lord of a district round Gort in the south of co. Galway. The family continued in possession of part of their estates until 1697, when they were confiscated. The person alluded to in our poem is Uilliam Ó S., born *ca.* 1689, head of the family after his father's death in 1690, who went to France, where he died in 1744 (O'Donovan, Hy Fiachrach, 381).

SOLAMH, 27.28, Solomon.

TÁL, 26.54, see *Blod*.

PLACE NAMES

AILL NA GCAOR, 37.22.

ALMHAIN, 38.19, the hill of Allen, co. Kildare; the head-quarters of Fionn mac Cumhaill.

ARANN (with both syllables short), 40.1, 28, Arran Island in the Firth of Clyde.

BEANN GHUALANN, 39.1 etc., unidentified. The metre shows that it cannot stand for *Beann Ghulban*, Benbulbin, the well-known mountain in the north of co. Sligo.

CLÁR, 16.7, the barony of Clare (adjoining the eastern shore of Lough Corrib), co. Galway.

CLÁR CHLIODHNA, 26.50, lit. the plain of Cliodhna (a fairy-queen associated with Glandore harbour); here used as a name for Ireland, or the South of Ireland.

CNOC NA NDÁIL, 38.15 (reading uncertain).

CNOC NA SGOTH, 37.28.

CRUACHAIN, 27.38, 37.25, Croghan, in North Roscommon, the residence of Ó Conchobhair, King of Connacht, as well as of the legendary Meadhbh, queen of Connacht.

CÚILEACHA, 16.8, a district in the barony of Kilmaine in the extreme south of co. Mayo. The name seems to be preserved in the townland of Coolaghbaun, near Hollymount.

DOIRE AN CHAIRN, 37.1 etc., possibly Derreenacarrin, a place half-way between Glengariff and Adrigole, in the Beare peninsula.

DOIRE MHIC LACHTNA, 16.5, Derrymaclaughna; see Notes on poem.

DRUIM CEIT, 36.7, very probably the same as *Druim Ceata* or *Druim Ceat*, where the famous convention (*mórdháil*) was held in which Columcille took part. This has been identified with Mullagh or Daisy Hill, in Poe Park, near Newtownlimavady, co. Derry (Onom.)

DRUIM DEARG, 38.2. There are numerous places called (in English) Drumderg (and one called Dromdarrig); but the place alluded to here may have been *Druim Dearg (na Féinne)*, which in Ac. Sen. (ll. 6892, etc.) is employed as an alias for *Druim Cliabh*, i.e. Drumcliff, co. Sligo.

DRUIM DHÁ LOCH, 37.26. Hogan (Onom.) identifies a place of this name with Drumdallagh, near Ballymoney, co. Antrim.

DRUIM LIS, 38.14, one of the various places called in English Drumlish (in Fermanagh, Longford, Monaghan, Roscommon and Tyrone).

DÚN AN ÓIR, 35.12. There are two places of this name in Munster: (1) on Smerwick harbour, co. Kerry, where Grey butchered his Spanish and Italian prisoners in 1580; and (2) on the island of Cape Clear (cf. "the castle, town, and lands of Doonanore in Cleere island," Cal. Pa. Rolls Ja. I, 296b). Probably one or other of these is meant; but there are also two placed called Dunanore in co. Wexford, in the barony of Bantry.

EAS RUAIDH, 38.3, the falls of Assaroe at Ballyshannon, co. Donegal. *Síodh Easa Ruaidh* (also mentioned in Ac. Sen., 5127) is now known as Mullaghshee.

FORGHAS, 26.43, the River Fergus.

GLEANN CAOIN, 37.29, one of the many places called Glenkeen, of which the one best known in our literature is Glenkeen in the barony of Kilnamanagh Upper, co. Tipperary.

GLEANN DÁ MHÁIL, 38.8.

GLEANN FINE, 22.28, the valley of the River Finn, co. Donegal.

GLEANN GÓ, 3.11.

GLEANN NA BHFUATH, 37.27.

AN GORT, 7.147, Gort, co. Galway.

IORRAS, 38.11, the barony of Erris, co. Mayo.

LEATH CHUINN, 26.74, the Northern Half of Ireland (north of a line from Howth to Galway Bay).

LEATH MHOGHA, 26.75, the Southern Half of Ireland.

LEITIR LAOIGH, 38.5, unidentified. The blackbird of Leitir Laoigh is also referred to in Créd he's lament for Caol (see quotation *supra*, s.v. *sgolaidheacht*), and again in "A Oisín, is fada do shuan" (cf. Oss. Soc. iv, p. 4). From a poem in 'Duanaire Finn' (ITS. vii, pp. 14-15) we see that *Leitir Lon* was another name of the same place.

LÍ, 36.14, a district lying to the west of the River Bann in co. Derry (v. Hogan, Onom., s.v. *Lee*). *Féinnidh Lí* is probably Ó Catháin, who was lord of the adjoining district of Ciannachta; but certain geographical names like *Lí* were often used loosely by the scholastic poets, thus *flaith Lí* is applied to Ó Ceallaigh of Í Maine by Gofraidh Fionn (Ériu, v, 64, l. 175). See further under *Raoile*, infra.

LOCH NA DTRÍ GCAOL, 37.24.

LUIMNEACH, 26.69, Limerick.

MAGH MAOIN, 38.7,=*Maonmhagh*, the district round Loughrea, co. Galway. Also the name of a place in co. Wexford (cf. Hogan, Onom.).

RAOILE, 36.8 (gen. *Raoileann*), is a dissimilated form of *Raoire* (gen. *Raoireann*), older *Raíriu*. There were two places of the name. One is now represented by Mullaghreelan (i.e. *Mullach Raoileann*), a townland in the parish of Kilkea, in South Kildare. So in Lr. na gCeart, 210, the king of Uí Muireadhaigh (the southern part of co. Kildare) is called *rí Raileand*. Compare *Fert Raīrinde* (so called because Raíriu, Caoilte's sister, died there, Ac. Sen. 4107 sq.), which appears to be in the same district. The second *Raoire*, which was of lesser note, is now represented by the townlands of Reerymore and Reerybeg in the north of Queen's Co.; to judge from the anglicized forms the second *r* was never dissimilated to *l* in the name of this place.

In scholastic verse, however, *magh Raoileann*, *clár Raoileann*, and the like, are frequently used as poetic names for Ireland. Thus St. Columcille is called *earlamh raonmhoighe Raoileann*, IM. 1921, p. 373; Ó Néill is *fear rianmhuighe Raoileann*, TD. 51, l. 24; and the Desmond Geraldines are *fine Ghearuilt guirt Raoilionn*, 3 C 13, p. 912. We even find Ó Caoimh spoken of as *rí Ráilend* (leg. *Raí-*), Ériu, iv, 216, which probably means no more than an Irish prince (like *bile Breagh* in the following line). Similarly Mág Uidhir is called *rí Raoiliond*, 23 D 4, p. 342. So in our present instance (36.8) *Raoileann* probably='Éireann.' This use of *Raoile* to typify Ireland may have been originally due to a recognition of the fact that *Raíriu=ro +ériu*, where the second component would naturally be interpreted as *Ériu*, Ireland; see as to this etymology Pokorny, ZCP. xvi, 197 sq.

SLIABH GCROT, 38. 9, one of the Galtee Mountains, probably Galteemore.

SLIABH GCUA, 38.10, the mountainous district south of Clonmel.

SLIABH MIS, 38.16, either (1) Slieve Mish, near Tralee, or (2) Slemish, co. Antrim.

TEAMHAIR, 26.73, Tara.

TÍR CHONAILL MHIC NÉILL, 22.21,='Tír-chonaill,' coextensive with co. Donegal excluding Inishowen; so called from Conall Gulban, son of Niall Naoighiallach.

TONN RUDHRAIGHE, 38.6, the sea in the Bay of Dundrum, co. Down.

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cf. p. 10

abounding in wild garlic

SEÁN INGLIS AGUS A CHU.,
LOCH GARMAN, DO CHLÓBHUAIL

MEASGRA DÁNTA

CUID A DÓ

41

[Rannaíocht Bhreag]

Aoibhinn bheith i mBinn Éadair,
fírbhinn bheith ós a bánmhuir,
cnoc lánmhar longmhar líonmhar,
beann fhíonmhar fhonnmhar ághmhar.

Beann i mbíodh Fionn is Fiana,
beann i mbíodh cuirn is cuacha;
beann i rug ua Duinn dána
lá Gráinne do ruinn ruaga.

Beann tomghlan seach gach tulach,
's a mullach crunnghlas corrach,
cnoc lannach† creamhach crannach,
beann bhallach mhíolach mhongach.

Beann is áille ós úir Éireann,
glébheann ós fairrge faoileann,
a tréigean is céim cruaidh liom,
Beann álainn Éadair aoibhinn.

† * abounding in swords (warriors)

42

Colum-cille cct.

[Snéadhbhairdne]

Meallach liom bheith i n-ucht oiléin
ar beinn cairrge,
go bhfaicinn ann ar a meince
féth na fairrge.

Go bhfaicinn a tonna troma
ós lear luchair,
amhail chanaid ceól dá nAthair
ar seól suthain.

Go bhfaicinn a trácht réidh rionnghlan
(ní dál dubha);
go gcloisinn guth na n-éan n-iongnadh,
seól go subha.

Go gcloisinn torm na dtonn dtana
ris na cairrge;
go gcloisinn nuall re taobh reilge,
fuam na fairrge.

Go bhfaicinn a healta ána
ós lear lionnmhar;
go bhfaicinn a míola mára,
mó gach n-iongnadh.

+ acc. (without ná) used after the compar. O. Ir. constr was the dat. Handbuch § 250

X Sc. G. reilig (S. hist, Skye) 'lair' in cemetery; roilig (N. hist) id.

Go bhfaicinn a tráigh 's a tuile
ina réimim ;
go madh é m'ainm, rún no ráidhim,
" Cúl re hÉirinn."

Go n-am-tíosadh congain cridhe
agá féaghadh ;
go ro chaoininn m'ulca ile,—
annsa a réaladh.

Go ro bheannachainn an Coimdhe
con-ig uile,
neamh go muintir gráidh go ngloine,
tír, tráigh, tuile.

Go ro sgrúdainn aon na leabhar,
maith dom anmain ;
seal ar sléachtain ar neamh n-ionmhain,
seal ar salmaibh.

Seal ag buain duilisg do charraig,
seal ar aclaidh,
seal ag tabhairt bhídh do bhochtaibh,
seal i gcarcair.

Seal ag sgrúdain flatha nimhe,
naomhdha an ceannach ;
seal ar saothar ná badh forrach ;
ro badh meallach !

5. ? leg. sm ólchach

43

Deirdre cct.

Gleann measach iasgach linneach,
a thulcha corra is áille cruithneacht ;
bheith dá iomrádh damhsa is deacrach,
gleann beachach na mbuabhall mbeannach.

Gleann cuachach smólach lonach,
buadhach an fhoraois do gach sionnach,
gleann creamhach biolrach mongach
seamrach sgothach barrchas duilleach.

Binn gotha fiadh ndruimdhearg mballach
faoi fhiodh darach ós maoil mullach ;
oighe míolla is iad go faiteach
'na loighe i bhfalach san ghleann bhileach.

Gleann na gcaorthann go gcnuas corcra,
go meas molta do gach ealta ;
parrthas suain do na brocaibh
i n-uamhchaibh socra 's a gcuain aca.

Gleann na seabhac súlghorm séitreach,
gleann iomlán do gach cnuasach,
gleann na mbeann sleasach bpéacach,
gleann sméarach airneach ubhlach.

x n. pl. of cuan, a bay ; but normally the word is f. with n. pl. cuana.

Gleann na ndobhrán sliomdhonn smutach
ós cionn iasgaigh is binn bocach ;
is iomdha géis thaoibhgheal shocrach
's éigne iuchrach re taobh leacach.

Gleann na n-iubhar gcas gcraobhach,
gleann braonach is mín lulghach,
gleann aoldathach réaltach grianach,
gleann ban sgiamhach bpéarlach bpuncach.

44

Deirdre cct.

Ionmhain tír an tír-úd thoir,
Alba go n-a hiongantaibh ;
nocha dtiocfainn aisti i-le,
muna dtíosainn le Naoise.

Ionmhain Dún Fiodhgha is Dún Fionn,
ionmhain an dún ós a gcionn,
ionmhain Inis Droighean de,
's is ionmhain Dún Suibhne.

Coill Chuan !
gus' dtigeadh Ainnle, mo nuar ;
fá gar liomsa do bhí an tan,
is Naoise i n-oirear Alban.

Gleann Laoidh !
do chollainn fán mboirinn chaoimh ; *boireann, a rock.*
iasg is sidheang is soill bruic,
fá hí mo chuid i nGleann Laoidh.

Gleann Masáin !
ard a chreamh, geal a ghasáin ;
do-nímís colladh corrach *restless, broken*
ós inbhear mongach Masáin. *covered with thicket.*

Gleann Éitche !
ann do thógbhas mo chéidtigh,
álainn a fhiodh, iar n-éirghe ;
buaile gréine Gleann Éitche.

Gleann Orchaoin !
fá hé an gleann díreach dromchaoin ;
níor uallcha fear a aoise *comp. O uallach proud, gallant, gay*
ná Naoise i nGleann Orchaoin.

Gleann Dá Ruadh !
mo-chean gach fear dána dual ; *= do + rel. + is*
is binn guth cuaiche ar chraoibh chruim
ar an ndruim ós Gleann Dá Ruadh.

Ionmhain Inis Droighean de,
ionmhain a uisge gainmhe ;
nocha dtiocfainn aisti an-oir
muna dtíosainn lem ionmhain.

45

Fada dhamh druim re hÉirinn,
rom-sgar do thuinn re a tárainn ;
mo shúil tar mh'ais i nÉirinn
fá a léibhinn ghlais úir álainn.

Inis iomlán ghlan ghrianach,
dá hiomrádh dhamh is déarach,
tír na dtulach gcorr gcraobhach,
fonn braonach ughach éanach.

Fonn is caoimhe um chlár ndíleann,
naoidhe dá lár a léibheann,
tír iobhar mín is mhónann,
tír chnódhonn iodhan Éireann.

Tír ghlan fhoithreamhail ughach
na magh sgoithleabhair sgorach,
tír na ród gcraobhach gcreamhach,
fód ealach laoghach lonach.

Fód caomh na gceall bhfeartach,
na bpeall gclaon is na gcolcthach,
oileán mín séadach searcach,
tír ealtach thréadach thorcach.

Tír na laogh is na loilgheach
is mín taobh 's is mín murbhach,
tír na ngort n-airgheach n-oibhneach,
port droighneach airneach ubhlach.

1) Conall means the descendants of Conall Gulban, son of Niall Naoighiallach & ancestor of the principal families of Tír Chonaill.
2) Eoghan the descendants of Eoghan, son of Niall Naoighiallach & ancestor of the principal families of Tír Eoghain.

46

Colum-cille cct.

Dá madh liom Alba uile,
óthá a broine° go a bile†; from coast to coast
ro b'fhearr liomsa áit toighe
agam ar lár caomhDhoire.

Is uime charaim Doire,
ar a réidhe, ar a ghloine,
's ar iomad na n-aingeal bhfionn
ón gcionn go soich ar-oile.

Nochan fhuil duilleóg ar lár
i nDoire chuanna chomhlán
gan dá aingeal go n-óige
i n-aghaidh gach duilleóige.

Ní fhaghaid ionadh ar tír
d'iomad na n-aingeal maith mín;
ar naoi dtonnaibh amach dhe
is eadh ghabhaid ó Dhoire.

Truagh liomsa na gáirthe guil
dá gach taobh do Loch Feabhail;
gáir Conaill, gáir Eóghain trá,
ag eólchaire im dhiadh-sa. grief at parting

° front, edge
† rim, edge

Ó fhúigfead mo bhráithre fén,
inneósa mé fios mo rúin :
ní bhead aonoidhche—ní chéal—
nách tiucfa déar ar mo shúil.

Mo dheadhail re Gaoidhealaibh,
ionnta tarla mo spéis-se,
cuma liom gidh aonadhaigh
mo shaoghal tar a n-éise.

Do Ghaoidhealaibh mé féne,
's do Ghaoidhealaibh mo náire ;
do Ghaoidhealaibh mo léigheann,
is d'fhearaibh Éreann mh'áille.

Ó na gáirthibh-se ad-chluinim
créad fá bhfuilim im beathaidh?
gáir mhór muintire Doire
do bhris mo chroidhe i gceathair.

Fágtha dhúinn Doire dearcnach,
dubhach déarach doimheanmnach ;
sgaradh ris is crádh cridhe,
is dul uaidh go hainbhine.

Ionmhain fiodh
asar cuireadh mé gan chion ;
dainimh d'ainnribh cloinne Néill
mo chur i gcéin 's dá gach fior.

Is anba luas mo churaigh
agus a dhruim re Doire ;
saoth liom mo thoisg ar ardmhuir
ag triall go hAlbain mbroinigh.

Faoileanna Locha Feabhail
romham agus im dheaghaidh,
ní thigid liom im churach,
uch! is dubhach ar ndeadhail.

Mo chos im churchán cheólach,
mo chroidhe truagh taidheórach;
fann duine mar nách treórach,
dall uile gach aineólach.

Mo radharc tar sál sínim
do chlár na ndarach ndíoghainn;
mór déar mo ruisg ghlais ghlémhoill
mar fhéaghaim tar mh'ais Érinn.

Fuil súil nglais
fhéachas Érinn tar a hais;
nochan fhaicfe iarmho-thá
fiora Éreann nách a mná.

Mochthráth is um nóin caoinim,
uchán an turas théighim!
is é m'ainm-se, rún noˣ ráidhim:
"Cúl re hÉrinn."

Do-chím Í!
beannacht ar gach súil do-chí;
an té do-ní leas a chéle
is é a leas féne do-ní.

Beir mo bheannachtain leat siar;
is briste mo chroidhe im chliabh;
dá dteagmhadh éag dála dhamh,
is ar mhéad grádha Gaoidheal!

* Introducing a relative clause (as in O. Ir.)

47

Colum-cille cct.

Ceileabhradh uaimse d'Árainn,
ceileabhradh truagh, mar shaoilim ;
mise 'gom chur soir go hÍ,
ise fá dhlaoi ón dílinn.

Ceileabhradh uaimse d'Árainn !
is eadh chráidheas mo chridhe
gan bheith thiar ar a tonnaibh
idir dhrongaibh naomh nimhe.

Ceileabhradh uaimse d'Árainn
do chráidh mo chroidhe creadhail ;
isé an ceileabhradh fá dheóidh ;
uch ! ní dom dheóin an deadhail.

Ceileabhradh uaimse d'Árainn,
isé an ceileabhradh dubhach ;
ise lán d'ainglibh fionna,
mise gan ghiolla im churach.

Uch ! is cian
rom-cuireadh ó Árainn thiar
go ria slógh Monaidh a-mach
ar ionchaibh na nAlbanach.

× a (monastic) centre, a pile of buildings whether monastic or otherwise a place of pilgrimage or resort. A secondary use of the place-name Ró(i)mh, Rome.

MEASGRA DÁNTA

Mac Dé bhí,
isé rom-chuir-se go hÍ,
sé tug d'Éanna, mór an rath,
Ára, rómh× na n-oilithreach. pilgrim, exile.

Ára naomh !
mairg is biodhbha dhi mar aon,
's go dtigid aingil do nimh
dá fios gach aonlá is tseachtmhain.

Gion go mbeith do bheathaidh ann
acht éisteacht aingeal Árann,
fearr ná gach beatha fá nimh
éisteacht rena gceileabhraibh. chanting

48 [Rannaíocht Mhór (strict)]

Beannaigh an long-sa, a Chríost cháidh, spotless, holy
an tsíon, an tonn-sa, 's an tír ;
bíd t'aingil 'na gcléith dár gcóir
is róinn mar sgéith ndaingin dín.

Síthigh gairbhshín goimh dá glór, fierceness, fury, harangue.
mínigh gach moir ainmhín fhuar,
fraoch an earraigh cuir ar gcúl
dún go dul tar ceannaibh cuan. a billow, breaker

Doiligh mé fám chúl do chur
re Múr Té, 's is doiligh dhamh,
múr fianbhothach× na sleagh sean,
treabh na sreabh ngrianshrothach nglan.

habitation, resort, home, abode

× A poetic name for Teamhair (Tara); here applied to Ireland generally.

Cuir mé go seasgair chum seóil,
a Dhé, gan easbaidh ar n-iúil,
ón tsín gharbhfhuair tar moir mhóir
re cóir ghloin go gcalmuain gciúin.

Maith mo churach aidhbhseach úr,
taidhbhseach a tura is a taobh,
long ghéagach bhonnógach bhuan,
stuagh théadach chronnógach chaomh.

Long gan tlás i dtachar arm,
gan sgáth i sgathamh na storm,
seóltóir tré chlár na gceann ngarbh
mar badh sál marbh gach gleann gorm.

Tré ghrianbhádh gach toinne tráth,
ar fiarlán, dá ghoinne an ghaoth,
lingidh ó chabhlach na gcríoch ;
armach a fíoch is a fraoch.

Slios fadúr foileimneach tréan,
roineimhneach mar dhragún ndúr,
breaclong na srólbhratach saor,
taobh creatlom órshlatach úr.

Brú dhealbhnathrach ghríobhach gharg
bheannbhachlach chíorach na gcolg ;
slios snaschaomh is faobhrach fearg,
na bhfraschaor ndearg mbaoghlach mborb.

Tionnlaic sinn, a Rí na rann,
tar linn, is gach líon bhus leam,
gan bhaoghal ó bholgaibh tonn
a-nonn seach bhordaibh na mbeann.

Sirim ar aonMhac, Íosa, d'fhuiling an pháis
Nár bhristear don luing ná don bhuín 'na bhfuile
go brách ;
Buinne ceart gaoithe tríthi, is tuile 'na deáig,
Ó imlibh Baoi go crích na Cruinne sa Spáinn.
—*Muiris* (*mac Dháiví Dhuibh*) *Mac Gearailt.*

49

Dá grádh do fhágbhas Éirinn
im bráthair bhocht beigléighinn,
gé'r dheacair fonn fádghlas Fáil
's an drong do fhágbhas d'fhágbháil.

Do fhágbhas Éirinn na ríogh
ar ghrádh Dé 's ní dá dimbríogh ;
ní d'álghas fiadha badh fearr
do fhágbhas fhiana Éireann.

Maoith chroidhe, gé'r chéim diadha,
tocht i dtíribh imchiana
ón fheadhain 'gár hoileadh ionn,
deadhail re hoirear Éireann.

Rugas (do b'fheirrde mh'eachtra)
céim i n-aghaidh mh'aigeanta
tar an muir ngairgmhir ngábhaidh
óm chairdibh, óm chompánaibh.

Gurab tarbha damhsa is dáibh
mo mháthair, mh'athair d'fhágbháil,
's a n-aicme ar-aon leath ar leath,
an mhaicne gé'r chaor chairdeach.

Ní aibeórainn (innis dóibh,
mo lucht cumtha agus comhóil)
a n-abraim, gé madh ionráidh,
muna n-abrainn d'eisiomláir.

Ní hé gurab aithreach leam
ceileabhradh do chrích Éireann;
ní ar son toirrse dom tholladh
na roinn-se do-rónamar.

Do fhidir Dia 'gá dá a fhios
aithreach a fhad gur thréigeas,
d'fhagháil onóra badh fearr,
roshlógha is anáir Éireann.

Doilgheas 'gár ndaoinibh bochta
do-chuala (is cúis daonnachta),
tré n-ar ndol fá chuing chrábhaidh,
druim do chor rem chompánaibh.

Dá madh mise macaomh óg,
aonmhac tighearna thuasód,
*san fhód bhunaidh i mbíodh mé,×
do badh cubhaidh tríom tuirse.

. . . . . .

Mór ríogh féin (fochain ratha),
mór mac ríogh is rofhlatha
rug ar chuing nár chuing fhallsa,
tug druim ris an domhan-sa.

× 1SS. Imp. of atáim, by poetic licence for mbínn.

+ here earle claon stands idiomatically for 'bean (Maighdean) an earla chlaoin'.

Do fhágbhas fhine Ghaoidheal
ar Chríost (ní dá chommaoidheamh),
daoine le'r bh'álghas lámh linn ;
dá grádh do fhágbhas Éirinn.

Ar ghrádh Muire agus a Meic
do fhágbhas Éirinn oirdhreic, illustrious
earla claon+ an chuirp óghdha, virginal
craobh dhealbhdha an fhuilt fhorórdha.
hair shapely, beautiful.
—*Tadhg Camchosach Ó Dálaigh.*

50

Truagh an t-amharc-sa, a Éire !
lem chroidhe is cúis deirbhéile grief, trouble of mind
learga t'fhuinn ghéagaigh ghairthe lustrous, radiant, beaming; here of a smiling countryside
d'fhéagain do dhruim dealaighthe.
because of expanse of surface (of the sea)

Siar tar mhuinchinn na muire
do-chiú-sa, a chríoch Laoghaire,
guaille do ghormtholach ngeal ;
orchradhach uaidhe mh'aigneadh.
dejected, depressed

Beag thrá nár threaghd mo chroidhe, pierce, transfix, (fig.) torture, wring.
do athnuadhaigh mh'eólchaire, grief at parting, sadness of exile, homesickness
do dhruim ar ndeaghlai-ne ribh,
do bheannmhoighe, a fhuinn, d'fhaicsin.

A chríoch Bhriain na mbuinneadh ngeal, stream
ní fheidir mé (móide ar n-imneadh
's ar sgís fan radharc-sa rinn)
h'amharc-sa a-rís an roichfinn.
weariness, fatigue, grief

Ós éigin dúinn deadhail ruibh,
lór leam do loise an tsaoghail
faicsin t'fhuinn ghéisealtaigh ghloin
don tuinn ghéiseachtaigh ghlonnmhair.

Measa mar tá, a Thulach Bhreagh,—
ní faicthear leam, lór d'imneadh,
fairche faltshoilse th'fhuinn ghloin
ón tuinn atmhair-se ar mh'aghaidh.

Ní dom arthrach is olc leam,—
truagh liomsa, a inis Éireann,
sgeith don tuinn altdorcha im ucht
do bhuing h'ardtolcha as mh'amharc.

Do chuadar as rinn mo rosg
do thulcha is álainn éagosg ;
is tuar orchra dá n-éise
dromchla fhuar na háibhéise.

Uchán ! a inis na nArt,
tugas—gá truaighe malart ?—
taisteal h'uilleadh gclúimhthiogh gcorr
ar bhúirtheadh bhuinneadh mborblonn.

Tug mé ar mhonghar na muire
oirfideadh h'éan neamhdhaidhe
's t'eas ndonnmhálla mbruachdhubh mbinn ;
uathmhar orghránna an aisling.

Dursan damhsa deadhail ribh,
d'éis mh'oileamhna ó aois leinibh
le grian do gheilchíoch gcorcra,
a sheinchríoch fhial éadrochta.

* dark and towering ; ∠ *ailt* a cliff, a height & *dorcha* ; a variant reading is *fhialt-dorcha* 'dark-maned'.
& a cpd. of *donn*, brown & *málla* (later *mánla*), gentle mild. Perhaps we shd. read *dtonnmhálla* "gentle-drekking"

* faoi mate with ; who wast the spouse of Art ; Art here typifies the ancient Irish monarchy.

T'fhágbháil gidh cruaidh an croidhe,
ní dubhradh tír thalmhaidhe
dá dtréigfinn do thrilis nduinn,
a inis chéichtshlim Chriomhthainn.

Dá dtréiginn-se, a Threabh Chonnla,
seal aithghearr, d'fhonn ealadhna,
learga buadha do chíogh gcorr,
do shíor uadha ní anfam.

Ionmhain ceard ba chéidcheard damh !
dá mbeinn thrá gan a tréagadh,
a dhrúichtinnse léar fhaoi Art,*
ní fhúigfinn-se ar aoi h'amharc.

Tar gach toil dá dtugsam di,
mairg fhuair an iomlaoid gceirde
rom-dheiligh-se rú agus ruibh,
a sheininnse chrú gCobhthaigh.

Na cnuic-se do-chím a-noir
comhaidheach leam iad d'fhéachain ;
rachaidh t'amharc-sa uam dhe,—
truagh an t-amharc-sa, a Éire !

—*Giollabrighde Ó Heódhusa.*

51

Truagh t'fhágbháil, a inis Chuinn,
a adhbha na n-eas n-álainn,
a thrillseach iasgach éanach
riasgach innseach oiléanach !

* The author belonged to a family of hereditary poets and was sailing to the Low Countries to study for the priesthood. He died a Franciscan, in Louvain & so far as we know, he never had the opportunity he hoped for of seeing his native land again.

Fúigfe mise, 's is leasg liom,
th'amharc-sa, a iath Éireann ;
guais dúinn gurab adhaint uilc
do mhalairt, a úir ordhairc.

Ní hannsa dh'éinchrích oile,
ní d'fhuath ort acht d'ionmhaine,
tug ar mh'óidh triall ód thuinn-se,
a fhial an tshlóigh shéaghainn-se.

Ní fhúigfinn tú, a Threabh na Niall,
d'fhonn aoibhneasa nó ainmian,
a chríoch ghargumhal Ghabhra,
acht d'ardughadh mh'ealadhna.

Ar Dhia uile agus ort féin
fhágbhaim sibh, a Ráth ríNéill,
's i ndóigh th'fhaisgeana fá ádh,
a róimh taisgeadha tromdhámh

Saoth leamsa (lór do dhoghra)
fágbháil t'fhuinn is t'athardha
do ghrádh ceard gcaomhnuaidhe ngeal,
a learg thaobhuaine Thaillteann.[x]

Cá truaighe, cá truime ceas,
dá meastaoi a mhéad do dhoilgheas,
a chríoch eóil na n-amharc sean,
gan radharc th'fheóir ná h'inbhear?

Truagh fós gan faicsin t'fhiodhbhadh
liom ar los[o] mo cheileabhradh,
a threabh na nduas roinntear rum,
ná cnuas do choillteadh gcnódhonn.

[x] Brt. Navan & Kells, Co. Meath.
[o] on account of, as a result of. Usually a los.

Giodh é fós, is fáth maoithe
gan clos fhoinn na hardghaoithe,
théid siar tar chéidibh do chnoc,
a fhiadh nách éidigh iomlat.

Bheith dá n-éis is damhna deóir,—
binneas t'éan, aoibhneas t'aeóir,
gáir do shealg, congháir do chon,
is comhdháil do learg líonmhar.

A thír Bhreagh 'nar buan finnfhéar,
gan graifne ar ngreagh n-inginghéar,
ná súil oraibhse i n-am áigh,
is barr doghailse is diombáigh.

Dá n-áirmhinn t'áineas uile,
créad é acht adhbhar eólchaire?
do b'fhearr dhúinn gan iomrádh ort,
a úir dánb iomlán mh'annsacht.

Acht so a-mháin maoidhfe mise,—
mo ghrádh dhod dhroing dhílis-se;
a threabh tholach do chleacht coim,
mo shearc d'fholach ní fhéadaim.

Ní tú, a chríoch, chaoinim uile
acht do mhná 's do mhacraidhe,
dream fá haoibhne aigneadh ruinn,
caoimhdhe a gcaidreabh 's a gcumainn.

A inis Bhreagh na mbeann mbog,
mór gcompán fhágbhaim ionnad,
drong nách fallsa cló ná coir,
'gár mó mh'annsa iná agaibh.

(druadh seems used as n.pl.= Did Ir. druíd, druíde, later draoithe) whom druids loved(?). The ordinary meaning of dáil ne is to take after, resemble.

. . . . . .

Ag so chugad, a chríoch Bhreagh,
tós ós dual díbh is deireadh,
a ráith neammbocht ler dhial druadh,†
beannacht ó Bhrian go biotruagh. lucrsad (bíoth + truagh)
—*Brian (mac Toirdhealbhaigh) Mac Giollapádraig.*

52

the western land ie. Ireland.

A fhir théid go Fiadh bhFuinidh,
mo-chean toisg dá dtriallfaidhir ! Fut. Pass. (? 2 Sg Fut. Act. Depon.)
críoch naomhdha thirmlinnte the, with dried-up lakes?
maordha an fhirminte uaiste.

Do-bhéara cúl (mo-chean duit !)
don Róimh, don Eadáil ordhraic, illustrious
cúl don Spáin ngairgbheódha ngrinn,— lovely, pleasant
dáil re n-airdeóbha th'intinn.

Cúl don Fhrainc na ród dtairtheach = tairtheach?
do-bhéara (beart neamhaithreach !)
iath nách samhail d'iath oile,
's aghaidh ar iath Úghoine.

Nát-congbhadh[x] go soiche sibh
fuacht earraigh ná gaoth gheimhridh,
fuinn mhíne na magh ndata, fair, beautiful, pleasant
ná gal síne samhrata.

Gach feidhm dá bhfuileónga sibh,
is th'aghaidh ar Iath Fhuinidh,
cuimhnigh féin ar áille an fhuinn
's ní sáimhe céim ar chearchaill. pillow
< L. cervical.

[x] = 'ná cuimníodh thú?

Dá bhfaicfe uaid ochta a beann,
céadradharc innse hÉireann,
beanfaidh dhíot ciaigh do chroidhe,
biaidh i n-íoc bhar n-eólchaire.

Ar fhuilngis riamh roimhe soin
d'olc idir thír is tonnmhuir,
ní badh cumhain led chroidhe,
ná pudhair dá pudhraighe.

Ní thréigfe tú ar dtocht a-nonn
Inis Fáil na bhfiodh gcnódhonn,
do chríoch siar, seal a-bhusain,—
mo-chean triall san turas-sain.

Fairgse a sreabh, siobhal a fuinn,
fairgse a coillteadh ndlúith ndíoghainn,
radharc um cheann a calaidh,
amharc is fhearr uarabhair.

Ní fhaicfe nathair nimhe
san chrích álainn ainglidhe ;
rogha leaptha clúimh a cladh,
úir tara deacra déanamh.

Aoibhne a hoirear, áille a sreabh,
cnuas a fiodh, iasg a hinbhear,
lúth a greagh is caoimhe a con,
saoire na bhfear, cá bhfaghthar ?

Tír nár thréig a cuing chreidimh,
tír is umhla d'fhoighidin ;
measardha a tír is a tonn,
tír is easumhla d'fhorlann.

Ar Dhia amháin badh anta d'fhior
i n-éagmhais innse Gaoidheal,
's ní ar dhocamhal dá dhocra,
ná ar shocamhal shaoghalta.

Fuilngidh Dia dúthaigh a sean
tre anuabhar Mac Míleadh,
tír ainglidhe fá n-iadh tonn,
fá rian ainbhfine eachtrann.

Gan fhágbháil oirir Bhanbha,
gan anmhain ón athardha,
mo-chean len héidear é a-nois
gan tréigean Dé ná a dhúthchais.

I ngioll ar Dhia is deimhin linn
gi-bé do fhúigfeadh Éirinn
le triall gan tocht tar a ais,
go madh rian go port Pardhais.

Maith do thuig Tadhg Ó Dálaigh,
do rad cúl dá chompánaibh,
do thuig an iris do b'fhearr,
do dhruid ó inis Éireann ;

Do threabh le hiathaibh oile,
do thogh bheith i mbochtaine ;
do thréig a thuile 's a thráigh,
do léig do dhuille an domhnáin.

Méad ar n-annsa ag fearaibh Fáil,
d'oilithre is feirrde a bhfágbháil ;
cúl re fréimh fhionnGhaoidhil d'fhior
céim ionmhaoidhimh re a áireamh.

A dhocracht anmhain uaidh sin,
móide is anta ó Fhiadh Fhuinidh,
gé madh leasg aigneadh d'fhuireach
i measg chaidreabh gcomhaidheach.

Adeir an chlí i gcogar riom,
dá n-anar ó iath Éireann,
badh náir an céim re a char rinn
damh féin a-mháin dá mairinn.

Mo leas féin is foghnamh cáigh
go bhféadfainn innte d'éanláimh ;
do-chiú a lán re a dhéanamh dhún,
dá féaghadh madh ál iompúdh.

Do-chiú thoir don taoibh eile
beathaidh n-aonda n-ainglidhe,
gan rún i gceilg ná i gcionaidh,
gan tnúdh, gan fheirg n-eisiodhain.

Gan raon do rochtain an uilc,
gan chúis, gan chaoi ar a fhóbairt,
acht an chlí fá chuing choidhche,
gan bhuing re ní neamhfhoirfe.

Gan ualach oile d'fheidhm throm,
gan cuing iongháire anmann,
lór an chlí is collaidhe im bun,
tromoire í re a hiomchar.

Iompúdh go hÉirinn tar mh'ais,
nó mé d'anmhain 'na héagmhais,
stiúr, a Dhé, ar an iúl 'inne,
gi-bé iúl is innille.

Nise. Tr. Prov. 331 : Mar chaithis an choinneal, caith an t-órlach : As you have spent the candle, spend the inch ie. As you have gone most of the way, go the whole way.

Idir Mhuire Mhaghda-léan
's Marta mar so san soisgéal,
rug an Coimdhe breith mbunaidh ; S. = well-founded, authentic, true
a bhreith oirne is iomchubhaidh. thing, meet

Is iontuigthe dháibh is dún,
na cairde ler fhearr mh'iompúdh,
giorra an ré róm is reampa ;
fám chlódh is é is inleanta. return

Mo charaid is caraid Dé
go dtuillid beatha is buainré
san chrích fhionnghlain fán mín muir ;
ionmhain an tír i dtiaghair ! Pres. Pass. (autom.)
—*Maolmhuire Ó Huiginn.*

53

Slán uaim don dá aoghaire "parter"
'gá bhfuil an R 'na dtosach ;
d'uamhan fhear na saobhthuigse
ní bhiú níos sia dá nochtadh. Fut 1sg. Def.

Ar eagla na buaidheartha
géabhad° an raon is réidhe ; °1sg. Fut. of gabhaim
créad fá mbeinn re fuairleitribh?
do-chímíd croidhe a chéile. way, course / Pl. Pres.

Tig saoirse i ndiaidh róbhruide,
tar éis dubhaidh tig soineann ;
fuilngeam feadh an ōrlaigh-se
mar do caitheadh an choinneal.# floom / 1 Pl. Pres.

Possibly a play on words here : an carr, the end, contrasted with tosach.

Tig, an uair nách saoilfidhe,
grás is cabhair ón gCoimdhe ;
gearr uainn am an fhaoithighe,
fogas lá don ré dhoirche.

Ag Dia atá gach ordachadh ;
ní feas dúinn tráth tar neamhthráth ;
ól na dighe domblasta
meinic fhóireas an t-easlán.
—*Maolmhuire Ó Huiginn.*

54

Mo thruaighe mar táid Gaoidhil !
annamh intinn fhorbhaoilidh
ar an uair-se ag duine dhíobh,
a n-uaisle uile ar n-imshníomh.

Baramhail do-bearar dóibh—
fuidheall áir d'éis a ndíobhdhóidh,
'gá sníomh ó chróluighe a gceadh,
nó is líon tóraimhe ar dtilleadh.

Nó is lucht báirce fár bhrúcht muir,
nó is drong fuair fios a saoghail,
nó is géill i ngéibheannaibh Gall
Éireannaigh fá fhéin eachtrann.

Tugsad a dtréine ar thaise,
tugsad maise ar mhíomhaise,
tugsad meanma ar mhaoith mheirtnigh,
laoich fheardha nách aithintir.

Atá brat ciach ós a gcionn
mhúchas glóir Ghaoidheal Éireann,
mar néall gceath ghrianbháitheas goil
do leath d'iarghnáicheas orthaibh.

Tarla ó Bhóinn go bruach Lighean
dligheadh is fhiú aindligheadh,
gur bhreath shaor le fianaibh Fáil
an riaghail chlaon do chongbháil.

Ní bhí ag mac ríogh ón riaghail
aire ar lúth eich óirshrianaigh,
nó ar sheilg oighe fá chíogh cnuic,
nó ar ghníomh soidhe nó seabhaic.

D'fhearaibh Fódla is fáth orchra,—
do threabhsad daimh dhanartha,
i n-áit graifne* a ngroigheadh seang,
gach faithche um oirear Éireann.

Treóid Ghall i gcluaintibh a gcean,
túir aolta i n-áit a bhfoirgneadh,
margaidh uatha in gach oirear,
cruacha ar ardaibh aonaigheadh.

Ní aithneann inis Logha
ní dá faithchibh fonnmhara,
cnuic dhlaoiréidhe i ndiaidh a n-air;
biaidh saoirÉire 'na Saxain.

Ní aithneann aicme Ghaoidheal
Banbha, buime a macdhaoineadh,
's ní aithneann Éire iad soin;
tiad re chéile as a gcrothaibh.

Tailte, Teltown, bet. Navan & Kells, Co. Meath. Here typifies Ireland or the hereditary possessions of the Irish rulers. So learg Thail(l)tean, 51.24 denotes Ireland. Fian Teamhra denotes the Irish nobility, the hereditary ruling & fighting class

Is í an drong dhligheas d'aithne — whom she ought to know.
d' inis Chuinn is comhaithghe ; — strangers, foreigners
ní Goill is aoighidh aca, — n. pl. of aoighe, a guest, stranger
Gaoidhil 'na ndroing dheórata.

Do léig Éire an tonn tríthe
d'iomchar fhoirne coigcríche ;
arthrach Dhá Thí do tolladh, — vessel of Dá Thí i.e. Ireland
sí i n-anchruth do fheadamar.

Mar thimcheallas tonn anfaidh
le stoirm laoi lucht caolarthraigh,
saithe Gall ar tí a dtiomchail, — a swarm, crowd, troop
muna dtí ann d'Éireannchaibh. — unless Irishmen succeed (in preventing it).

* Bruid Bhalair go n-a bhráithribh
Tuatha Dé do dhíoláithrigh ;
dar lat is neimhthreise a-niogh — = anin
na beithre-se Mac Míleadh. — "brave warriors" (some fierce animal)

Mar lucht na Traoi ar n-a toghail — destruction
dá ndíchleith i ndíothrabhaibh,
fian Teamhra a-táid ó Thailtin ; — # Pres. Pass. (-tir for -tear)
a bhfáid sealbha seachaintir. — their hereditary land are shunned by them

Cosmhail re Cloinn Isra-hél
thoir san Éighipt ar éidréan, — enfeebled, oppressed; opp. of tréa
Mic Mhíleadh um Bhóinn a-bhus
ag síneadh dhóibh ó a ndúthchas.

Mar do bhí Magh Tuireadh Thuaidh
i ngeall mhic Céin an chéaduair, — in need of. affliction, visitation — i.e. Lugh Lámhfhada king of the TDD
lá a sgarthana re teidhm dtinn,
feidhm an athLogha ar Éirinn.

* Balar Bailcbheimnech one of the legendary Fomorian oppressors of the Tuatha Dé Danann. Had a maleficent eye the lid of which was never raised except to blast his enemies in battle. Slain in the Battle of Northern Magh Tuireadh by Lugh Lámhfhada

Ag sluagh Éireann an fheóir ghloin
truagh gan ionamhail Eachtoir
mic Prímh re pobal Saxan,
cogadh dhíbh go ndiongbhatsan.

Truagh, a Rí rátha nimhe,
do theacht dúinn ór ndaoirse-ne,
an t-athMhaoise nár fhéag ruinn,
X tréad an chathchraoi-se Criomhthainn.

A Thríonnóid 'gá dtá an chumhacht,
an mbia an dream-sa ar deóradhacht
níos sia ó chathaoirlios Cuinn,
nó an mbia an t-athaoibhneas againn?

Nó an dtiocfa is-teach ar thairngir
do shluagh Danar ndúraingidh
naomh fíréanghlan, fáidh Ó gCuinn,
an prímhéarlamh cáidh Coluim?

Má thug an Deónaghadh dhi,
Saxa nua dan hainm Éire,
bheith re a linn-se i láimh bhiodhbhadh,
don innse is cáir ceileabhradh.

Muna gcuirid dóigh i nDia
síol Éibhir Sguit ón Sgithia,
a gclár foirne—gá dám dhó?—
ní clár d'oighre ná d'iarmhó.
—*Fearflatha Ó Gnímh.*

for dionghhadh-san 3 sg Past Subj. of diongaibh, ward off, repel.

? succour.

cruel & spiteful, bitterly relentless.

= the Irish people

leading patron-saint.

gen. of apposition

Providence, the Will of God.

: cóir

what need have I to say more

a great-grandson.

o Moytirra, near Lough Arrow in the S.E. of County Sligo, where the TDD defeated the Fomhóraigh & Balar was slain by Lugh.

X cathchraoi gen. of cathchró battle pen: the people of this embattled land of C. (Ireland)

Composed after the flight of the Earls (they were defeated at Kinsale in 1602) to which reference is made in ll. 11-12.

55

Beannacht ar anmain Éireann,
inis na gcéimeann gcorrach! — steep, rugged
atá treabh Bhriain na mbogglór
dom dhóigh ar dhobrón torrach. — methinks

Ionann is éag na Fódla
ceilt a córa 's a creidimh,
táire a saormhac 's a saoithe,
más fíor laoithe nó leitir.

Deacair nách bás don Bhanbha
d'éis an treóid chalma churadh
do thriall ar toisg don Eadáil;
mo thruaighe beangáin Uladh. — scions

Ní léigeann eagla an ghallsmaicht
damh a hanstaid do nochtadh;
atá an chríoch réidh-se ríNéill — i.e. Ireland
do chur (?) fíréin dá folcadh. — (?? fhuil] read clirú p. 277

affection, regard — Ní fhuil cion innte ar fhéiltibh,
ní fhuil ar chléircibh caingean, — * the clergy have no status (?)
smith, humour, esteem — ní mhaireann greann a dáimhe, — earnest folk.
ní mhaireann náire a hainnear.

Atáid gan lúth gan lámhach,
(mór an t-árach ar Éirinn)
a bond, fettering, fig. crippling 'cath, trod' — gan ágh gan innmhe, ógáin
i n-inis fhódbháin Fhéilim. — wealth, patrimony, dijon

* caingean dealing, matter of business or dispute, pleading

Dursan milleadh na macaomh,
díorma ghlacshaor chleas nguile, feats of valour (= gaile, goile)
craosól ag clódh a gcéille,— overturning, ruining
ag sin a dtréidhe uile.

Ní mhaireann aicme Chonaill,*
dream ba rothoil i n-iomrádh, fame
nó síol Eóghain na mbéimeann : +
d'fheraibh Éireann is iomnár.

Ní mhaireann acht a n-iarmhar, remnant
crú na n-iarladh ó Sheanaid, Sheanid, Co. Limerick, in the Earldom of Desmond.
laochraidh Mháighe is Mhéinne ; Mayne & River Maigue, Co. Limerick
mo thruaighe gléire Gearailt.

Clann Charthaigh gan cheann feadhna, ∠ Carthach, King of Cashel † 1045.
mór na teadhma re a n-aithris ;
ag so na síona saobha, unnatural weather, portents of ruin or of the end of all things
do badh baoghal teacht tairis.

Do badh mór an meall dearmaid
gan saoirshliocht seanBhloid d'fhaisnéis, son of Cas, & ancestor of the O'Briens & other Thomond families
caor rathmhar gan rún cionta,
gion go bhfuil ionnta aithspéis.

Ó Ruairc agus Mág Uidhir, Maguire, Lord of Fermanagh
laoich nár fhuirigh ó ghábhadh,
is cealgach croidhe an ciothshluagh, & numerous host
mo bhrón biothbhuan a mbádhadh.

Síol gConchobhair, rádh rodhocht, hard
ríoghraidh Connacht an-allód,
giodh saoithe saora a slata,
gan rígh aca acht ar anshódh. misery, want.

* Conall Gulban, son of Niall Naoighiallach, and ancestor of the principal families of Tír Chonaill.
† son of Niall Naoighiallach & ancestor of the principal families of Tír Eoghain.

* Sliocht Murchadha is Ó Mórdha,
féinnidh fá cródha i ngliadhaibh,
tearc aoinneach don tsíol tsaoróg
'gá bhfuil aonfhód dá n-iathaibh.

Síol na saorchlann ó Bhéarra,
laochraidh gan éara i ndeabhaidh,
do chuir mé ar chaoi mearbhaill,
Ó Cearbhaill is Ó Ceallaigh.

D'éag a huaisle 's a hoireacht,
gan toidheacht aici ón oilbhéim;
dá lamhadh sinn a mhaoidheamh,
d'fhine Gaoidheal is oilchéim.

Atá fá anshúil Balair
i dteidhm ghalair an Gealghort,
gan ioth gan bhláth i dtalmhain,—
bíodh ar a hanmain beannacht!

—*Fearflatha Ó Gnímh* (?).

56

A dhúin thíos atá it éanar,
mairg tárraidh do thaisbéanadh!
an cruth do cuireadh dod dheilbh,
a bhruidhean na sruth seingmheirbh.

Do múradh taibhle do thor,
do éirigh úir na talmhan
tar fhaolaibh* do bhánchloch mbog,
an láthrach aonair umad.

* the Kavanaghs, descended from Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, king of Leinster at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion. The head of the family was known as Mac Murchadha Caomhánach & was ruler of a district in Cos. Wexford, Carlow & Wicklow.

* cur, con, g. cuir ; clocha cuir (lit. stones of setting or alignment) building stones, stones used in an edifice. cf. l. 75

'has come to an end': 3sg past of to-air-icc-, come.

Tairnig tú, tugadh do leacht,
do beanadh dhíot do dhraoidheacht,
do teilgeadh caoin do chlach gcuir *
don taoibh a-mach dod mhúraibh.

outer surface, envelope

Ní bhí, i n-áit bhar bhfleadh bhfinnte,
acht sruth fuar na firminte
ag dul treamhaibh ar gach taoibh,
a bhrugh mar Eamhain orchaoin.

finn + te ?

very fair, fairest (< air-chatu)

Is é dúnadh do dhoras,
i n-áit chomhladh gclársholas,
clocha aoil do bhairr fád bhun
don taoibh ar-aill dot fhionnbhrugh.

remnant, remains

Ós taisibh bhar bhfuinneóg bhfionn
is é i-niugh is ceól cuisleann
béarla na n-éan 's an ghaoth ghlan,
is fraoch na néall dá nochtadh.

cuisle a flute

wondrous or unwonted metamorphosis

A chúirt doirseach Dhúin na nGall,
aisling dhuit, doirbh a fhulang,
a bhrugh na mbraonchlár, mbleidheach,
dul san chlaochládh choimidheach.

with many drinking-cups, festive.

Past 3s Cop. (besides ba)

Fá tú, a mheadhrach an mhúir chuirr,
port oireachais chlann gConaill ;
Teamhair comhdhála crú Cuinn
fá tú, a orghánna álainn.

chief seat, capital headquarters

1. blood 2. race.

(< ánda) organ-like ; used as substst.

Fá tú meadh Eamhna i nUltaibh
nó no Cruachna i gConnachtaibh,
nó an bhraoinleasa ós Bóinn bhinn
ba róimh aoibhneasa d'Éirinn.

an equivalent to

presents an older dat-s-o

monastic residence, place of pilgrimage & resort.

Ionnad, a ghéagshlatach ghlan,
do caití cíoscháin Uladh,
do dhála gidh neimhthní a-nocht,
's do-beirthí cána Connacht.

Uait do-chímís (cúis mheanma !)
sreath long i láibh céideamhna
do bharraibh do bheann gcorcra
go gcrannaibh eang n-éadrochta.

Do bheannaibh do ghairéad ngeal
do-chímís lúth each n-óigmhear,
lucht na sealg, coimhling na gcon,
a thoinnbhinn na learg líonmhar.

Istigh ionnad fá ól fleadh
do-chímís catha Gaoidheal,
is ar t'fhaithche mhóir mhoighigh
d'aithle an óil i n-aonaighibh.

Truagh an dáil-se, a Dhúin na nGall,
tú it aonar d'éis na saorchlann
a-nocht gan mhoirn gan mheadhair ;
doirbh an tocht 'nar thuiteabhair.

Cé a-taoi id chodchaibh fán gcriaidh nduinn,
tángadar do chrú Chonaill,
a mhúir ghil na saoirshreabh slim,
fir do chaoinfeadh do chréidhim.

Do bhiadh, dá gcluineadh do chaill,
meanma Mhaghnusa Í Dhomhnaill,*
a leas fá tirmríogha tuir,
i gceas imshníomha umaibh.

* prince of Tír-chonaill, son of Aodh Dubh & grandfather of Aodh Ruadh ; † 1563

* a (monastic) centre, a pile of buildings whether monastic or otherwise, place of pilgrimage or resort.

Aodh Dubh † 1537

Dá bhfaiceadh Aodh mhac Aodha
mar táid do mhúir mhíonaolla, mín + aolta
ní badh lugha, a rómh* na ríogh,
a bhrón fád dhula i ndimbríogh. at your enfeeblement, your overthrow.

Tú fós dá bhfaiceadh mar soin
Aodh Ruadh, an triath rod-thógaibh, † 1505
níor bh'iongnadh nár bh'aoibhinn lais,
a lionnghlan aoilshlim fhéarthais. damp, fresh, soft,

Fada go saoilfidís so,
a theacht, gé tháinig uatha,
a phort sruithgheal na sreath gcuir, × with layers of built-up stones
neach rod-chuirfeadh san gcruth-soin. v. l. 11.

Aodh Ruadh † 1602

Ó Domhnaill Ruadh, do rí féin,
de tháinig, gidh teidhm aigmhéil, terrible, dangerous destruction
lot do mhúir, toghail do thuir,
a dhúin fholaimh ós Iasgaigh. Gasgach, the River Eask flowing from Lough Eask into the sea at Donegal town

Gidh eadh, ní ar ulca ruibhse
rod-cuireadh sna crothaibh-se,
a ghealaitreabh fán mín muir,
le rígh dheaghaicmeadh Dhálaigh.

Do b'é adhbhar do thoghla
d'eagla Dubhghall ndanardha,
a shlaitleabhar na mbrugh mbog,
do dhul d'aitreabhadh ionnad.

D'eagla go n-aibeórthaoi sin, Condl. Pass.
'Dún na nGall,' ribh dá-ríribh,
tug dhaoibh, a dhúin na nGaoidheal!
caoin do mhúir do mhionsgaoileadh.

D'éis na ríogh do riacht sonna, = sunn
fá ilphiastaibh eachtranna
mairg dhún do-chighseadh do chor, Cond. 3 sg. abs do-chi
a shlisgheal na múr míondubh.

Do dhíobhadh leis Ó nDomhnaill
fearr dhuitse ná Danarghoill
do tháth tiormthor is crios gcloch
tiomchal do lios 's do leargshruth.

An té tug thú in bhar dtaisibh
cneiseóchaidh na créachtaisin,
guais t'easláinte dhíbh go ndeach, 3 sg. Pa. Subj. of téigid
a mhín leasbháinte loinnreach.

Dála an leagha, madh liaigh glan,
an uair fhéachas an t-othar,
do ríghthriath do roinne ruibh,
a dhínchliath chloinne Cobhthaigh.

Aithnidh liaigh leigheas na mball
ar fhéachain fhir na dteadhmann, g. pl. of teidhm
cáit i mbí bláth a shláinte,
's gach ní is fháth dá easláinte.

Cuid do na ballaibh bhíos slán
gearraidh don othar easlán,
do dháigh i leigheas a locht,
sul gheibheas gráin* ná guasacht.

Ní léig dúnadh a ndoras,
go mbeana a mbí d'amharas
is-toigh do thaobhaibh na gcneadh,
gan ghoin mbaoghail† go mbíthear.

* a feeling of repulsion, antipathy; here it seems to mean contamination, infection.
† adjs or closely connected genitives were eclipsed after the acc. sg.

An liaigh ó chuireas ar gcúl
(is an t-othar trá ag téarnúdh)
a thoirse, a ghábhadh, a ghoimh,
doirse na n-áladh iadhaidh.

An easláinte is iad na Goill,
's is é an deighliaigh Ó Domhnaill;
a threabh chrothghlas chrú Dálaigh,
tú othras an éagálaidh.

Biaidh ón triath lé dtáir do rath,
do dheóin Dé, Dia 'na thosach;
id chúirt shuaithnidh, taoibh re taoibh,
do chaoin uaighfidh re t'eascaoin.

Ó's é lot do lios mballach
Aodh Ruadh, rí na gConallach,
sgaoilfidh sé ciaigh do cheasa,
badh é liaigh do leigheasa.
—*Maolmuire* (*mac Con-uladh*) *Mac an Bhaird.*

57

Tuar guil, a cholaim, do cheól!
mo chroidhe ní beó dá bhíth;
do bhréagais mo dheór óm rosg;
is truagh nách id thost do bhís.

A fhágbháil 'na aonar fúibh,
iostadh fairsing múir uí Róigh,
an é do-bheir meanma ort
ag nách éidir cosg do ghlóir?

* showed, appeared. cf. Mid. Ir. tarfaid PH; O. Ir. do-árbuid, Ped. II, 519.

Nó an í an chumha dod chrádh,
a cholaim cheannsa, is fáth dhaoibh,
ó nách faice an úrbhas fhial
do chleachtais dod riar gach laoi?

Cosmhail nách don tír-se thú,
a cholaim bhúidh thig ón Spáinn,
i n-ionad ar thárbhaidh* dhún
nách faiceam acht tú a-mháin.

affectionate, loving, kind.

Pres. 1 pl. Dep. of do-chím

An múr 'na aonar a-nocht
'na gcluininn gáir chrot is chliar,
gáir na bhflaith bhfairsing fó fhíon,
gáir bhrughadh ag díol a bhfiach.

g. pl. of brughaid farmer, tenant

Gáir laoch ag líomhadh a n-arm,
gáir na stoc i n-am na gcean,
gáir rámhadh isteach san gcuan,
gáir fhaoileann i n-uaimh na sreabh.

x blast of trumpets

g. pl. of cion spoil, prey, herd of cattle

sarsman (g. pl.)

Gáir fithcheall dá gcur i luas,
gáir na suadh as leabhraibh sean,
gáir bhionnfhoclach na mban séimh,
dream do thuigeadh céill ar gceast.

old acc.

Inghean Domhnaill do mhear mé
's do chuir mo chéill ar mo mhuin;*
a beith gan oighre, gan ua,
cá beag dhamhsa* mar thuar guil?

perplex, trouble

x is it not enough

omen, cause

voc. of colm dove

A chuilm an cheóil bhrónaig san dúna thall,
Is duilibh an róimh nósmhar° so fúibh go fann;
Tulach uí Ró mhórga na múrtha mbeann,
Gan chuirm, gan cheól seólta ná lúba lann!

older doiligh, duiligh

place of pilgrimage or resort

walled

raze?

* has deprived me of my senses, has rendered me distraught with grief.

° cultivated, refined, elegant

x Glashore in the NW of Co. Kilkenny. Castle of G. appears to have belonged to the Grace family.

? c. 1603

58

A mhná, guileam tre Ghlais Áir,[x]
    is tugam ar dtreas 'na dhiaidh ; 9 pr. 1 pl. of do-bhairim tabhram in 69.3.
combáidh ghuil is déanta dhúin,
    's créachta an dúin gan luibh gan liaigh.

Och, ochán ! adhbha na sluagh
    'na bhfaghbhadh gach bochtán biadh ;
níor bh'fhiú cách a cur ar gcúl ;
    ag gul fán dún go bráth biam.

Binneas is eól gach re n-uair
    san tigh-sin ar dtós do-chínn ;
é mar tá is damhna dár ndeóir ; 'abhar, cúis'
    mór lá leóin tarla dár dtír.

Do b'é mo ghrádh bheith san bhrugh,
    ní badh slán mé ó nách mar ;
is é fá liaigh dom lionn dubh ;
    bun 's cionn gan dul 'na dhiaidh dhamh.

San teach nduasbhog gan díoth lóin
    do bhíodh cead cuarta ag gach cléir,
's gan triall tar ais, dá madh áil,
    ó Ghlais Áir ina bhfiadh féin. land, district

Do bhíodh ag laochraidh san lios,
    gur traothadh ar dtír a-nos,
súgh caor i gcuachaibh gan ghlas,
    's luachair ghlas go caol a gcos.

Minic fá meanmnach mic ríogh
san tigh-sin tarla fá bhrón ;
mímheanmnach a-nocht, mo nuar !
port na sluagh míndealbhach mór.

Sí riamh ag dula ós gach dún,
mar do bhiadh umha fá ór ;
do Ghlais Áir do beanadh bríogh ;
táir, fa-ríor, gach meadhar mhór.

Do b'é ar dteas i n-aimsir uair
an teach san aimsin an óil ;
do b'é ar bhfuarán geal ón ghréin
an teagh réidh nuabhán gach nóin.

Bhar n-aithne is ceard deacair dún ;
dar leam do leagadh do sheól ;
más tú an baile 'na mbínn riamh,
caidhe an chliar do chínn ná an ceól?

Atá agam iongnadh nua,
go gcaithfeam, dá liobhra lá,
gan triall ó thoil re n-ar ló
don toigh dár mó ar mian, a mhná !
—*Tuileagna Ó Maolchonaire.*

59

Uíche dham go doilig dúch
cois faraige na dtunn dtréan,
ag léirsmaoine is ag lua
ar choraibh crua an tsael,

Bhí an ré is na reulta suas,
níor chlos fuaim tuinne ná trá,
is ní raibh gal ann don ghaoith
do chrothfadh barr cruinn ná bláth.

Do ghluaiseas i machtnamh mhaon,
gan aire ar raon mo shiúil,
doras cille gur dhearc mé
san gconair réig ar mo chiunn.

Do stad mé san doras tsean
'nar ghnáth almsana is aoi
dá ndáil don lobhar is don lag,
an tráth do mhair lucht an tí.

Do bhí fora fiar ar a thaoibh
is cian ó cuireadh a cló,
ar a suíodh saoithe is cliar
is taistealaig thriallta an róid.

Shuig mé síos le machtnamh lán,
do leigeas mo lámh fám ghrua,
gur thuit frasa diana déar
óm dhearcaibh ar féar anuas.

Adúirt mé annsan fá dhíth,
agus mé ag caoi go cûch :
" Do bhí aimsir ina raibh
an teach so go soilbh súch.

Sunn do bhí cluig agus cléir,
dréachta agus díocht dá lé,
cora ceatal agus ceól
ag mola mórgachta Dé.

A fhotharach fholamh gan áird,
a árais seo is aosta túr,
is iumdha easgal is gaoth
do bhuail ar mhaoil do mhúir.

Is iumdha fearthainn is fuacht
is stuirm cuain do chuiris díot,
ó tíolaiceadh tú ar dtúis
do Rí na ndúl mar thíos.

A mhúir naomhtha na mbeann nglas,
do b'órnáid don tír seo tráth,
is diomá dian liom do sgrios
agus cuir do naomh ar fán.

Is uaigneach ataoi anois,
níl unnat cora ná ceól,
ach sgréachach ghéar na gceann gcat
i n-ionad na salm sóil;

Eidhean ag easgar ós do stua,
neantóg rua it úrlár úr,
tafann caol na siunnach seang,
is crónán na n-eas id chlúid.

Mar a nglaeudh an fhuiseóg mhoch
do chléir bhíodh ag cana a dtráth,
níl teanga ag corraí anois
ach teangtha gliugair na gcág.*

Atá do phruinnteach gan bia,
do shuainlios gan leaba bhláth,
do thearmann† gan íobairt cliar
ná aifreann do Dhia dá rá.

* the rattling language of the daws (Dinn.)
† sacred precincts, sanctuary; here chapel

D'imig do luamh is do riail,
is do chuallacht fá cian cáig ;
och ! ní fhionnaim anois fát ia
ach cárnán criata cnámh.

Och ! anfhorlann is anuaill,
anbhruid anuais is aindlí,
fóirneart namhad is creacha cruaig,
tug uaigneach tu mar taoi."

Do bhíos-sa féin sona seal ;
fó-ríor do chlaochlaig mo chló,
tháinig táir an tsael im aghaig,
níl feidhm orm ach brón.

D'imig mo luail is mo lúth,
radharc mo shúl agus mo threóir ;
atáid mo cháirde is mo chlann
san gcill seo go fann ag dreó.

Atá duairceas ar mo dhriuch,
atá mo chruí 'na chrotal cró ;
dá bhfóireadh orm an bás,
ba dhearbh m'fháilte fá n-a chôir.

—*Seán Ó Coileáin.*

60

Lámh ar th'aigneadh, a Úna ;
léig díot, a dhearc neamhlúdha,
(gnáth orchradhach inghean ghlan)
t'imneadh confadhach cumhadh.

Tréigthear libh trá bhar dtuirse ;
tuig, a ghnúis mar ghlanluisne,
dod ghruadh ghairthe gur bh'omhan
snuadh bhar n-aighthe d'athraghadh.

Fill t'aigneadh, méadaigh meanma,
cuimhnigh, a sheang shoidhealbhdha,
gul tré dhaoinibh nách dleaghar,
dul aoinfhir dá fhoillseaghadh.

An cheard-sain do thogh tusa
teacht uaithe ní hurasa ;
an dubha fán bhfoirm 'na bhfuil,
doirbh an chumha do charthain.

Ball dár dhealbh Ceard na cruinne
ná searg tré éag aonduine ;
saobh an bhreath dá siabhradh sibh ;
do dhreach grianmhar ná geimhrigh.

Soilsigh t'fhabhra ód cheas cumhadh,
foigh ót aigneadh ardaghadh ;
ná measg, gé tharla ar do thoil,
do labhra leasg, ná luathaigh.

Claochládh do chrotha neamhdha,
díbh cá goimh is goimheamhla ?
lór dod dhamnadh ná tairg trá,
do mhairg gidh adhbhar iargná.

Ná tabhair d'orchra t'aire,
gidh mór h'adhbhar eólchaire ;
a hadhnadh ní tarbha ó thoil ;
marbhadh t'anma ná haontaigh.

I n-áit gach athar eile
gabh le Mac na Maighdine ;
cuir doilghe a chneadh id chridhe
dod Choimdhe eadh h'aimsire.

Tomás, breitheamh na mbreath bhfíor,
easbal iodhan na ndeiggníomh,
dár dtriall is-teagh ó ghníomh ghlan
go teagh an Ríogh le rothol.
—*Cúchonnacht Ó Dálaigh.*

61

Déan oram trócaire, a Thríonnóid,
tug radharc i rosg an doill ;
féar tres an gcreig, a Dhé, is doilghe ;
ná leig mhé, a Choimdhe, gan chloinn.

Cuire bláth tre bharr an fheadha,
a Athair mhóir (mairg nách tuig !) ;
bláth tre bharr na gcrann-sa, a Choimdhe,
clann damhsa gár dhoilghe dhuid ?

Dair don dearcain, déas don fhoichnín*
ní usa ná an chlann ad-chiad,
fochan tana ag teachta a gráinne,—
fearta glana áille iad.

Bradán as gach bailg don iuchraidh,
éan a huigh (ní hinn nách tuig),
agus call tres an gcnaoi, a Choimdhe,—
clann dár mnaoi gár dhoilghe dhuid ?

* = coll. hazel.

* According to medieval legend, St. Anne, mother of Virgin Mary, was married successively to Joachim, Cleophas & Salomas, & by each of her husbands she had a daughter named Mary.

Tugais dom chealgadh cloinn álainn
d'fhaicsin a mbláith,—beag an phoinn! profit; now puinn, much
trócaire déan, a Dhé, oirne;
féagh mé, a Choimdhe gan chloinn.

Láithreach* folamh ag fear fheadhma
gan éinghin chloinne is creach mhór;
tabhair giodh aonduine im ionadh,
a naomMuire iodhan ógh.

posterity
Dream gan iarmairt, giodh aos conáigh, (gen. of conách used adj.) prosperous, afflu successful.
ní cluintear acht an gcéin bhíd; during their lifetime
giodh caomh é áille gan sholadh, profit, gain.
gráinne is é gan toradh tríd.

Ní fhuil ann mar ifearn bunaidh
acht bheith gan chloinn (cia nách smuain?);
líog lom idir fhádaibh fiadhghuirt
drong nách bhfágaibh iarmairt uaibh. 3 sg. Pres. Def of fágbhaim

A Thríonnóid is a thrí Mhuire,*
nár múchtar láithreach mo lis!
neamh re gach n-itche is é is toghtha, request, boon
a shé litre fromhtha fis.

det. sg. of Dúileamh used as voc. sg. cf. 70.2.
A Dhúileamhain, déach ar mh'éigean,
a Fhir théachtas tonna an chuain, freeze, solidif
fóir, a Rí thuileas is thráigheas,
an ní chuireas mh'áineas uaim. amusement, deli

Gpv. 2 sg. to tigim.
A Thríonnóid, tara dom fhurtacht,
a Eó fis ar nách bhfuil ball, spot, stain.
stupor, death
i dtoirchim ní coimse, a Choimdhe, meet, fitting
?
soillse oimchinn choinnle ar gclann.

* a ruinous or deserted house; here (21, 34, 49) applied figuratively to the poet's bereaved condition after the death of his only son.

Dias inn gan aonduine cloinne
ag casaoid riot, a Rí na naomh ;
go dtí do chridhe ar ar gcloinn-ne, 3 sg. Pr. Subj: of tigim.
a Rí nimhe, is oirne ar-aon.

Cuir im láithreach, a Fhlaith nimhe,
neach dom chloinn bhus cubhaidh ris, Fut. rel.
a Chnú bheó ris nár bhean críne,
a Threabh na n-eó bhfíre bhfis. ? angels & saints

Rugais, a Choimsidh na cruinne,
mo chlann uaim is iad 'na núas ; freshness, youth
buaidh gcloinne ar fhear do badh usa,— Cond.
neamh do roinne tusa ar tús. 3 sg. Past Abs. of do-rim

An talamh is tú do chruthaigh
idir chloich gcruaidh is chriaidh mbuig ;
ní lugha a fheidhm, ní mó a mhonair, work, exertion.
deilbh na cnó ná an domhain duid.

Tú do chum do chriaidh is d'uisge
Ádhamh gan lus gan linn táith,
Éava as a thaoíbh réidh do roighnis = do róinis 68 2 sg. Past Abs of do-rim
do bhéin, a Shaoir choimhdheis cháich. expert

Tú tháinig fád thoirrcheas buadha
i mbroinn Ríoghna i ráith na ndíog, ditch, drain i.e. the stable in Bethlehem.
ar phéin gur fhóiris na huile ;
do róinis féin duine dhíod.

Tú do rad dár gcionn an cholann
*i gcloich nduaibhsigh, dáil gan cheilg ;
tú do chuaidh san gcroich dár gcobhair,
fá chloich i n-uaimh dhomhain dheirg.

* Cloch, a stone castle ; into a gloomy dungeon i.e. to earth.

Tú do airg iar n-éirghe as talmhain
teach ifrinn fá huathmhar gné ;
leigheas do chrú don fhuil easláin ;
tú do shuidh ar dheasláimh Dé.

Clár na talmhan is tú loisgfeas
go mba luaithreadh gach leac bhláith ;
a Shlat is mó cnú san choille,
is tú do-ró i gcoinne cháich.

Tú bhias isan bheatha shuthain,
a Shaoir cháidh ar nách fuil feidhm ;
leathan do líon, a Mheic Muire ;
gá bríogh dheit duine do dheilbh ?

Tú an Saor gan saothar gan obair,
a Fhir dhírgheas gach dáil gcoim ;
níor usa a mbreith mar cheó coinnle
ná bheith beó, a Choimdhe, dár gcloinn.

Nochar usa an oidhche dhorcha
dealaighthear leat 's an lá glan ;
gár dhoilghe ná dall go súileach
clann, a Choimdhe dúileach, dhamh ?

Sneachta is grian, a Íosa, i n-aonló
níor usa dhuit ioná ar nduas ;
falach na criadh fúinn is fearta,
gur shúidh grian an sneachta suas.

A Rí an ríchidh, rugais mh'aonmhac ;
nar bh'oircheas dhuit féachaidh féin ;
do sháithis dealg ar fhud mh'anma,
a Cheard tug gabhla fán ngréin.

Dearchaoineadh fá dhul a gcloinne
cúich do dhligh, a Dhearc mar rós?
liom gé madh maith an cor chuinghim,
más maith a ndol, fuilngim fós.

Mo dhá itche, a Airdrí nimhe,—
neamh an chéidní chuingheas mé;
madh áil lat is lór a rádha,
mac i lógh mo dhána, a Dhé.

Faghaidh dhamh, a Mhuire Mháthair,
mac ré ndul don domhan ché;
im chrú nochar fhuirigh aonarc,
a bhrú ar dhuinigh daonnacht Dé.

Guidh liom clann do bheith 'na mbeathaidh,
a Bhrighid ór baisteadh mé;
ná léig t'fhear dána fá dhímheas,
a bhean ghrádha dhíleas Dé.

—*Giollabrighde Mac Conmidhe.*

62 *A poet's grief on the death of his son.*

Mairg chailleas géag ghlanchumhra
badh cumhdach croinn gan chríonadh;
anois ar n-éag Mathghamhna
do thuit a bharr i n-íochtar.

Craobh mhaothálainn fhíneamhna
do chailleas i dtós fhoghmhair;
d'ardaigh fós mo mímheanma
gan súil agam re a fhoghnamh.

Gamhain maith don ghamhanraidh
do b'áirmheach idir sgolaibh
'na chaoir chruthghlain chabharthaigh,
do thuit mar bhláth roimh thorthaibh.

Tug díth an dil dealbhchrothaigh,
ag lucht feasa do foighreadh,
deóir im dheirc 'na ndeargshrothaibh
nách báidhfeadh reódh ná oighreadh.

Tig chugam im thaidhbhrithibh
ag seargadh seal le sáimhe
i gcruth álainn ainglidhe
bheanas díom gol is gáire.

Mar thig i gcruth naomhnuaidhe
dom mheadhradh seal le siabhradh,
caillim ar feadh aonuaire
dá mbeith oram úir bhliadhna.

Leisge is doille is brónbhuidhre,
's gan lámh ag iomlat mh'éadaigh,—
tug a éag i gcómhnaidhe
mhé gan ionnramh chóig gcéadfadh.

Mar léighim a léigheann-san,
mar do-chím a aos comtha,
bím do nós na nÉireannach
fá mhaoith ag dul i ndoghra.

Ar ndíth mo sheacht nglanghárlach
sirim grás ort, a naoimhThriath;
maith damh féin a n-achlán-san,
is fág beó agam aointriar.

recompense, (vital) for

Mar dháil ins an eólchaire
do-rinneas fán ógh amhra,
naomhaingil is óghMhuire
guidhim do choimhéad mh'anma.

grief through a loved one's death. wondrous

63

Ní buan bláth i gcionn bliadhna,
madh lán biadhmhar a dhuille ;
comhartha an choill ar gcríonadh *
barr na fíodhbha dá dtuite.

for fíodhbhaidhe

An crann chailleas a ghéaga,
bhíos gan éadach gan toradh,
is é a chríoch uile choídhche
lámha daoine dá losgadh.

Atáim go cumhthach ciamhair
bliadhain anocht ó 'nuraidh,
trém dhuille 'na bhláth bréige,
gan lán céille dá chumhaidh.

gloomy, sad.

Do chráidh mo chroidhe ar dteastáil
rogha deasgáin dom dhíoghlaim ;
ós dó do bhí mo rothol,
do-bhéar tosach don díoghrais.

gleaning, collection

zeal, affection ; here = the best-beloved.

Gnáth mo charaid im aghaidh
seal tré'n mac-soin do chaoineadh ;
mé i nglas re feadh a eachtra ;
ní measa an cat re laoidheadh.

journeying abroad, hence (here) absence
waiting, urging on

* an choill wd. naturally be taken as gen. of an coll the hazel — but the use of fíodhbha in the next line suggests that it has the sense is comhartha ar an gcoill do bhíeith ar gcrionadh.

Cian 'ré gearr damh i ndoghra, cidh mó mh'orchra fán dtráth-so ;
sé mhí fá dhó mhé i bpiantaibh, nách mó bliadhain mar Phláto.*

Mé ar nós deiridh an domhain (glóir is moladh don naoimhRí !),
mo bhláth mór ar bheag dtoraidh do thuit orainn, cidh daoirní.

64

Caoinfead féin, má thig leam, mo chlann chruí gan míghreann ;
ós mé do chaill iad seach cách, caoinfead iad go diomách.

Lag mo chúnamh ar dteacht don chás do ghuin mo chruí le huathbhás,—
im aonar i n-iathibh Fáil, 's gan neach dom ghaol im chôdháil.

Ós éigean dam trí thuirse chléibh tiunsgain caoi le hiairmhéil,
is teinn atá mo cheann a-nocht, mo ghuth is fann gan furtacht.

Ní trua bean ag caoine a céile, ná fear ar díth a bhainchéile ;
's is trua mé mar éan gan nid tar éis na n-óg ná mairid.

* Here the poet appears to have in mind the "world-year" of 10,000 yrs. after which, according to Plato's Timaeus, the world was to be overwhelmed. His grief, he says, has made 12 months seem as long to him as a "year" of Plato's.

Nó mar ghéis ar sleasaibh tonn
ag cantain ceóil le neamhfhonn :
ar dteacht don bhás fá n-a déin
canan ceól ba truaimhéil.

Canfadsa lem ré go brách
ceól nách binn gach aontráth ;
ó thárla go tráite fann,
caoinfead féin mo chéadchlann.

Creach lium Ceallachán i gcill,
taobh le Cormac cneismhín ;
Anna agus Máire, mo shearc,
mo nuar fá lic i n-aoinfheart !

Mo cheathrar cluinne gan bhéim
nár bh'iarmhar cré i n-aoinchéim,
abhar créacht mo chruí go deó
bheith dá gcaoine i n-aonló.

Ba bhinn lium a nglór rem theacht,
is iad ag rith i n-aoinfheacht ;
cé bheir fáilte dham ná póg,
ós marbh iad fá aonfhód ?

Muna bhféachainn do Chríost i gcruis
do fuair ó Iúdaibh athis,
do leanfainn iad gan mhuill fán lic,
nó bheinn le baois 'na n-éiric.

I meán uiche 'na dtrom suain
(creach mo chruí go róchruaig !)
mo cheathrar cáig do chailleas iad
i nóimeant uaire ar aoinrian.

Is mó do shíleas ar dteacht dom aois
mo chlann im thimpeal go mbeidís,
ná a ndul uaim go luath i gcill,
is mé dá n-éis ar neachrích. unsettled in life, my life ruined.

Ba dlithe dham urraim óm chluinn,
dá dtugas searc mo chéadmhaoin ;
ós mé ba sine ná iad,
ba dham ba dleacht an chéidrian.

Is trua dhóibh do thréig mo pháirt
is d'imig uaim i n-aondáil,
nár léig lium tús na slí,
ós mé do rin na peacaí.

Beag mo shuim i gceól ná i sult ; delight, joy, fun
is uaigneach mé le tamall ; lonely, desolate
ní binn lium duain ná dán ;
is cosmhail mé le hamadán.

D'imig uaim mo ghné 's mo neart ;
atáim gan chéill gan toirbheart ; mental powers, intelligence
ní heagal lium an bás dom fhios,
tar éis na gcáirde chailleas.

I n-am suain, i meán uíche,
is bocht bhím ag éagcaoine,
's mo chlann as mo chôir ag teacht
dá iarraig orm gluaiseacht.

Is cumann dóibh teacht im dháil, towards, to
is iunmhain lium a ngriansgáil ; manes, ghost, spirit
gearr go rachad leó san tslí
le toil naomhtha an Áirdrí.

Do chím iad san uíche thall,
ní sgaraid lium i n-aonbhall ;
beid im dhiaig amuich 's istig
go leanfad iad fán mbéillic.

Is trua lium fá sgíos an bhean
do thug don chluinn a róghean ;
tug dóibh grá agus lacht a cruí ;
is trua lium ise ag ceasnaí.

Is trua lium a lâ go lag
ó bheith ag buala a bánghlac ;
is fliuch bhíd a ruisg um nóin ;
do sgoilt a cruí le hanbhóin.

Ní hiúna lium í go bocht,—
isí do chaill a cuallacht ;
isí tar mhnáibh Inse Fáil
do chonnaic crioch an tromáir.

An gleann 'na ndearnadh mo chreach,
's do choisg mo mheadhair gan fuireach,
mallacht Dé do ghnáth 'na bhun
i n-éiric áir mo chumann.

Gleann an Áir ó so suas
baistim air go biothbhuan ;
nimh an fhill do rin oram
'na dhiaig do shíor le míochothram.

Nár fhaice grian ná solas glan,
nár fhaice ré ná reultan,
diomua séin do shíor 'na chóir
tug mé gan aois im sheanóir !
—*Féilim Má Cártha.*

65

Caoin tú féin, a dhuine bhoicht !
do chaoineadh chách coisg do shúil ;
ná caoin inghean, ná caoin mac,
dár cuireadh fá bhrat i n-úir.

Caoin ar tús do pheacadh féin,
ré ndul i gcré dod chorp ;
caoin, ós éigean duit a híoc,
an pháis fuair Críost ar do shon.

Caoin ar fhulaing ar do sgáth
Críost, do cheannaigh cách i gcrann ;
caoin a dhá láimh 's a dhá chois,
's an croidhe do sgoilt an Dall.

Dá bhfaictheá a ndeachaidh uait,
is mar táid na sluaigh-se fúinn,
tar ar cuireadh riamh i gcré
do chaoinfeá thú féin ar dtúis.

Teachtaire Dé ós é an bás,
dá raibh ortsa 'na chás chruaidh,
do-ghéana tú h'aimhleas féin
is aimhleas an té do chuaidh.

Ar chruthaigh lámh dheas an tSaoir, the Creator.
idir mhac is mhnaoi agus fhior, old dat. sg.
ní bhfuil againn truagh ná tréan
nách rachaidh uainn d'éag mar sin.

Ar shliabh Síóin, lá na Sluagh, the Judgment-day
badh duibhe ná gual do ghné,
anois giodh álainn do chruth,
muna gcaoine a-bhus tú féin.

Truagh sin, a bhochtáin gan chéill,
dá dtuigtheá-sa féin mar taoi,
do léigfeá do chaoineadh chách,
's do bheitheá go bráth ag caoi.

66

Mallacht ort, a bháis bhrónaig!
a ladrainn leóinte gach iathe;
chúig mhíle is seacht do chéadaibh
ataoi dár n-éirleach do bhlianaibh.

Olc h'éirim i dtúis h'aoise,
tosach an fhill ar Ábel;
an mac do b'fhearr do ghoinis,
an mac ba dona d'fhágbhais.

Mar sin duit ris gach líne,
dá ndíochur is dá léirsgrios;
don olc is sia do cháirde
ná don té do chráifeadh céadta.

Mallacht duit agus míle,
a chú na sgríbe gan féachain
do neach dá fheabhas fuadar
seoch an fuaicle nó an sméirle.

Cosmhail le beithir nimhnig,
le gríbh thú, nó le faolchuin ;
is tú mille gach críche
a bhíobha an chine dhaonna.

Cosmhail tú le fear speile
nách teibean ó gach feóithne,
gan trua gan taise d'éinneach
seoch a chéile dá n-óirleach.

Tú an reithe do chonnairc Dónall
ag côrac ris gach nduine,
ag beartú a adharc go gcráifeadh
cheithre háirde na cruinne.

Cosmhail tú le fear ósta
'gá mbí deóra fá chathis ;
ar n-imeacht adeir, dá lámhú :
' Tabhair sású 'nar ghlacais !'

Aonmhac do bhreith ón athir
cuid dod chleasaibh, a mhéirlig ;
mac ná iníon don mháthir,
a chneámhaire, níor caomhnais.

Olc do chumann, a chladhaire ;
do dheadhlais mé lem aonmhac ;
beag mo ghreann 'na dheóig sin
i ngleann na ndeór im aonar.

Is damhsa ba chóir tosach,
is mé fann folamh ar fiara, = cromtha
's an té do b'fhearra d'fhágbháil,—
níor bh'é an beagán do riaradh.

Mallacht ort agus fiche
dam nár chuimirc an séaghann as adj. = ? pleasant, charming, courteous attractive
do b'fhearr i dtig 's i dtáirne,
's nár chuir cáirde ar an bhféile.

Is trua nách mise rugais,
is gan mé d'fhulang 'om piana ;
ní beó dham, bíodh nách éagaim,
gan ró céille 'na dhiaig sin. = gan feicinn (much) céille.

Mo shlán feasta fád dhícheal,
cé táim i n-íochtar agat ;
cé ráinig leat mo dhíobháil,
ní thig leat m'aonghrá d'aiseag.

Mallacht don bhás mar iarsma a thing or person left; result, consequence, product, effect.
nách Dia chruthig ná d'órdaig,
ach smáilc sean agus sinsear sf. transgression
atá gach aimsir dár n-óirleach.

Minic dochum a bhuailte
théid duine do bhuain slaite ;
mathim é muna dtárla
don té sháraig an aithne.

Mar sin táinig an peaca ;
isé do tharraing an sgiúirse
atá gach lá dár loma,
mar do sloigeadh an t-úbhall.

x sáilín, little heel; seire = seireadh g. of seir, ankle.

Isé seo an sáilín seire x a bitter ending
(ó 'sé is deire do gach flathas)
bhias ag seilg ar chluinn Ádhaimh,
ós de tháinig an mhallacht.
—*Muiris* (*mac Dáiví Dhuibh*) *Mac Gearailt.*

67

A fhir threabhas an dtulaigh, nouns in the acc. sg (nom. an tulach) were eclipsed after 1 art
2 Pl. Dep. smuainidh féin an bhfeadabhair
an tú bhias ag buain a bhairr
i n-uair a dhias do dhíoghlaim?

Dá dteagmhadh duit, a dhuine,
Cond 2 sg. of tógbhaim go dtóigéabhthá an treabhaire, crops, farm-produce.
ré a caithmhe féag an bhfuighthe Fut. Dep. 2 pl. (with force of 2 sg.)
ón éag d'aithle a hullmhaighthe.

fuirigh, permit to stay Dá bhfuirgheadh Dia do dhealbh neamh
tú ris an gcuid do chaitheamh,
nach léir duid d'aithle th'amhairc
the food about to be eaten an chuid chaithmhe i gcontabhairt?
—*Maolmhuire Ó Huiginn.*

68

A fhir na heagna d'iarraidh,
bheith ria is obair éigciallaidh
gan grádh is eagla an Athar,
madh ál t'eagna d'ullmhachadh.

Díomhaoin do dhuine ar domhan
bheith ag iarraidh ealadhan,
ná a mheas go bhfuighe sé sin
gan guidhe nDé do dhéinimh.

Ceard gach suadh is é do-ní
Mac Dé Athar, an t-airdRí ;
fá luach na ceirde is é is fhearr ;
ní feirrde an té nách tuigeann.

Dá bhfaghadh duine ar a dhán
an mhéid iarras go hiomlán,
ní bhiadh sé ar bhail do bhunadh
gan tail nDé dá dheónaghadh.

D'éis a dhéanta 's a dhíola,
re Dia ar ndéanamh eisíodha
bhar bhfreagra do-bhir gan bhail,
a fhir na heagna d'iarraidh.

69

Cathal Croibhdhearg agus Muireadhach Albanach mar aon, iar ndul sna bráithribh dóibh, cc.

" A Mhuireadhaigh, meil do sgín
go mbearram inn don airdRígh ;
tabhram go milis ar móid
's ar dhá dtrilis don Tríonnóid.

Bearrfa mise do Mhuire
(an bhreath-sa is breath orchraidhe);
do Mhuire bearr an barr-sa,
a dhuine seang súlmhall-sa.

Annamh leat, a leaca ghlan,
sgian tar do bharr dod bhearradh;
fá mionca ríoghan bhinn bhog
ag cíoradh a cinn chugad.

Gach re n-uair do fhoilcthí dhúinn
is d'Ó Bhriain an bhairr chladhúir,
is do fhoilcinn uair oile
re stuaigh bhfoiltfhinn Bhóraimhe.

Do-ninn comhshnámh is ua Chais
ar linntibh fuara Forghais;
ar dteacht i dtír lais ón linn
do-ninn is ua Chais coimhling.

An dá sgín-se leath ar leath
do rad dúinn Donnchadh Cairbreach,
níor bh'fhearr dá sgín do sgeanaibh;
bearr go mín, a Mhuireadhaigh."

" Meil do chloidheamh, a Chathail
chosnas Banbha mbraonsgathaigh;
ní chuala gan fhachain t'fheirg,
a Chathail chuanna Chroibhdheirg.

Díon ar fhuacht 's ar ainteas inn,
a inghean uasal Iaichim;
déana ar gcoimhéad san tír the,
a roighéag mhín, a Mhuire."

70

Bí fúm, bí, a Mhic, ar mo mhuin ;
bí, a Dhúileamhain, im dheaghaidh ;
bí romham, a Rí neamhdha ;
bí toram, a Thighearna.

Toirinn im béal, bí im theangaidh ;
gabh chugam im chuisleannaibh ;
ling im chluasaibh 's im chridhe,
a Fhinn uasail ainglidhe.

Gion gur cubhaidh, a Rí, ruibh
bheith 'na ionamhail d'adhbhaidh,
a Chnú chroidhe mo chroidhe,
gan Tú im chroidhe i gcomhnaidhe !

Braon dod rabharta ratha
fhóireas, a Dhé, ar ndeacracha,
go gcuire im chroidhe ar gach cor,
im loighe, im shuidhe, im sheasamh.

An braon-soin, a Mhic Muire,
ar siobhal ná ar sádhaile,
ná deach uam go madh cré ar gcorp,
im shuan, a Dhé, ná im dhúsacht.

[v. Heroic Poetry from the Book of the Dean of Lismore, p. 8.]

71

Oisín cct.

Is fada anocht i nOil Finn, Elphin, Co. Roscommon.
fada linn an oidhche a-réir ;
an lá i-niu gidh fada dhamh,
do ba leór fad an laoi i-né.

Fada liom gach lá dá dtig ;
ní mar sin ba cleachtadh dhún ;
mo bheith i n-éagmhais na bhFian,
do chuir sin mo chiall ar gcúl.

Gan aonach, gan cheól, gan chruit,
gan bronnadh cruidh, gan gníomh greagh, g. pl. steed (al. stud of hors
gan díol ollamhan ar ór,
gan ealadhain, gan ól fleadh.

Gan bheith ag suirghe ná ag seilg—
an dá cheird le a raibh ar súil—
contention gan deabhaidh, gan déanamh creach,
gan bheith ag foghlaim chleas lúith.

Gan earradh gaisgidh do ghnáth,
gan imirt mar badh ál linn
gan snámh re laochraidh ar loch,—
is fada a-nocht i nOil Finn.

arms (and armour), weapons of war.

Fada ar saoghal d'éis na bhFian ;
ní cneasta ná badh cian linn ; long, tedious
fá hiad an laochradh gan locht ;
is fada a-nocht i nOil Finn.

Is don tsaoghal mar tá mé ;
is truagh, a Dhé ! mar tá sinn,
im aonar ag tarraing chloch ;
is fada a-nocht i nOil Finn.

Sir, a Phádraig, dhúinn ar Dhia
fios an ionaidh a mbia sinn, Fut. Dep. Abs. is biaidh
x 3sg. Fut. Dep. nó an saorfa m'anam ar olc ;
is fada a-nocht i nOil Finn !

72

Is aithreach liom bheith go hóg,
as mo thós do mealladh mé ;
féach anois mar do chuaidh m'uaill ;
is gairid uaim ceann mo ré.

An óige, mo mhallacht lé !
d'fhág sí mé i ngeall mo locht ; because of, in retribution for, c. gen.
ní thiocfa sí dom bhreith as,
ní sgaoilfe sí glas mo chos.

Fut 3sg. Dep. Ní bhia tuilleamh buidhe ruinn, t. b. (re), paying court to, seeking the favour of.
ction biaidh[x] sise fá mhuirn ag cách ;
uch ! dá mbeinn ag dul re sruth,
ní chuirfeadh sí a guth im dháil. towards, to.

x Fut. 3sg. Abs.

Mairg do loisg a thiompán ré ; = Alas for him who has sacrificed his all for h
mairg do char a gné ba glan ;
mairg nár aithin, a Dhé bhí !
go raibh sí dom chur a-mach.

prep. with def. eclips.

An óige go n-iomad gcealg,
minic lé bheith dearg is geal ;
giodh é a dath is áille ar chlí,
do fhágaibh sí ar mh'anam sal.

body
a stain

A bhuidhe re haonMhac Dé
mar do sgar mé re n-a cás ;
is ós liath foirfe mo lí,
mo mhallacht lé go dtí an bráth.

old, aged, weak fro age.

3sg. Pres. Subj. of tigim

Clann Éava do thuit 'na cion ;
mairg 'na riocht do gheibh bás ;
ní haithreach do Mhuire mhóir,
sinn uile do fhóir ón gcás.
—*Seán (mac Muiris) Ó Hurthaile.*

fault, transgression, sin

73

Do bhádhas-sa uair
fá fholt bhuidhe chas,
is nách fuil trem cheann
acht fionnfadh gearr glas.

Ro badh luinne leam = do b'fhearr liom . Compar. of
folt ar dhath an fhiaich luinn, Mid. Gr. Lainol, easy, glad.
do thoidheacht trem cheann
ná fionnfadh gearr liath.

× Misc. Gr. Prov. 341: Mairg do loisgfeadh a thiompán leat. Sc
Is mairg a loisfeadh a thiompan duit, 'Pity him who wd. burn his
tiompan (a kind of harp) for you'. The story goes that a harper once, having no
cleat to make a fire with, burned his harp in order to make a fire for his
wife who was benumbed with cold; but she repaid his sacrifice immediately
afterwards by eloping with another man (Nicholson, 267; Dio-Gréine, 5

Suirghe ní dluigh dhamh,
óir ní mheallaim mná ;
m'fholt anocht is liath ;
ní bhia mar do bhá.

74

An seisear,
triúr i dtigim (?) ar deiseal ;
triúr frithir fallsa focham,
agus triúr coirpsheang cneisgheal.

An Deacair,
is ise an bhean rom-thachair ;
taibhseach sliocht a dhá géagbhonn,
ní héadrom mar a saltair.

An tSuirghe,
macámh meallta gach buidhne ;
gér bh'annsa í ná an t-anam,
agam ní bhfuil a cuimhne.

An Réidhe,
mo-chean neach dárab céile ;
dhi riamh ní dheachaidh rogha ;*
fearr ná gach togha spréidhe.

An Éigean,
púdarlach ó ló an chéidfhir ;
treise náid mná na cruinne ;
smacht uirre nochan éidir.

Courage.

An Mheanma,
ríoghan is bhuilidh breaghdha ; blooming, beautiful, sprightly
gidh ionmhain an bhean bhunaidh,
dhamh ó 'nuraidh ní tharla.

Grief

An Chumha,
uimpe bhíd na bruit dhubha ;
ní mo-chean bean a léara ; (Sen. sg.) prob. = léire, diligence, thoroughness
ní hiad a sgéala is lugha.

75

awaiting

Triúr atá ag brath ar mo bhás,
gé atáid do ghnáth im bhun—
truagh gan a gcrochadh le crann !— re (M)
an diabhal, 's an chlann, 's an chnumh.

Cond. 3 sg. Rep.

Ní thiobhradh aoinneach don triúr
don dís eile, giodh iúl claon,
a course, course of action
an chuid do roichfeadh 'na ghéig hand
dhóibh ar a gcuid féin ar-aon.

stern, dour, gruff

An diabhal is dordha dáil,
an fear leis nách áil acht olc,
ar an anam soilbhir séimh
ní gheabhadh sé an spréidh 's an corp.

late + dialectal for lem

Do b'fhearr le mo chloinn mo spréidh
do bheith aca féin a-nocht,
dhamhsa giodh fogas a ngaol,
ná mh'anam ar-aon 's mo chorp.

Na cnumha, giodh amhgar súd,
dá gcurthaoi mo chúl san gcré,
do b'fhearr leó aca mo chorp
ná mh'anam bocht is mo spréidh.

A Chríost do crochadh le crann
's do gonadh le Dall gan iúl,
ó 'táid ag brath ar mo shlad,
is truagh gan gad ar an triúr.

76

Malairt ó bhfuilim déarach,
a déanamh dhamh is aithreach ;
gé táim tar éis mo mheallta,
damhsa ní gealltar aiseag.

Malairt re bhfuil mo mhíréir
do chuir ar míchéill mise ;
díom do baineadh mo lomradh ;
damhsa ní connradh cliste.

Malairt do dligheadh dínne
úire ar chríne 's ar choise,
bláth na hóige ar léithe,
neart ar thréithe 's ar loige.

Tugas mo ghruag ar mhaoile,
radharc ar chaoiche 's ar dhoille ;
ar lúth, ar léim 's ar lámhach
agamsa fágthar moille.

Tugas aiéar is aoibhneas
(ní nár shaoileas do thabhairt)
ar mo bheith ceanntrom cumhach ;
damh ní subhach an mhalairt.

Gé thug mise mo dhúthracht
seal re cūmhdach na hóige,
damhsa ní beag an saobhnós
nár shaoileas claochlódh glóire.

A bhláth bréagach na hóige
dá bhfuaras sóidhne tamall,
do thréigean liom gidh cruadhchás,
beag an t-uathbhás dom anam.

Mar chrann i ndeireadh aoise
ar ghné baoise nó buile,
uaimse gach olc ag síoladh,
is mé ar gcríonadh mo dhuille.

Mo chuid don bheathaidh naomhtha
ar ndol don tsaoghal chleasach,
gabhaim ó Rígh na Glóire
ar sgáth na hóige feasta.

A Rí carthannach créachtach,
ós dá éagnach re caraid,
tabhair ar ndol don talmhain
neamh dom anmain mar mhalairt!

77

Uch ! is truagh
dá maireann ar lorg na sluagh,
's gan fios, giodh amhghar an sgéal,
cáit ar ghabh an tréan ná an truagh.

Uch ! a Dhia,
is mairg fuair an cholann chriadh
atá ag fiadhach ar gach olc,
agá mbreith go port na bpian.

Uch ! mo léan,
a shaoghail mheabhlaigh na mbréag,
mar do ghabhais mise id líon
dom tharraing ó Chríost na gcréacht.

Uch ! is mairg
atá fán saoghal ag spairn,
dá chumhdach do mhac nó mhnaoi ;
dá n-abrainn fá naoi é, is mairg.

Uch ! mo bhrón,
a Rí Nimhe nár chan gó ;
dá ndearnainn-se riamh do réir,
do chaithfinn go léir mo lón.

Uch ! is uch !
dá measainn a ndearnas d'ulc,
tar mo bhéal, go bhfaghainn bás,
ní thiucfadh go bráth acht ' Uch ! '

× -ar, -air : Pres. Pass. of dlighim, I ought to, I owe as a duty (do, to), I have a right to (de, from)

78

Osgail romham, a Pheadair,
ós díot dleaghair[×] a dhéanamh ;
isteach nó go dtí an chalann,
léig an t-anam 'na éanar.

Dá bhféadainn dol don tigh-sin,
léig an tslighe dom chomas ;
atáid anois re tamall.
triar dom tharrang ón doras.

Is don triar-san an diabhal,
agus miana na colla,
is an saoghal dár lingeadh ; assail, take by storm.
[×] may I overcome them. a Dhé, [×]go gcinnear orra ! 1 St Sg. Pr. Subj.

Ón triúr atá dom fheitheamh
ní leam teitheamh ná foras ; a standing steady, holding one's ground.
ní husa d'fhior gan éideadh
dul ar éigean san doras.

Osgail, a Mhuire Mháthar,
freagair láthar[*] mo chosgair ; the violence of my struggle (?)
[*] angry, fierce dá raibh Peadar go feochair,
gabh an eochair is osgail !

79

Ceathrar do bhí ar uaigh an fhir,
feart Alaxandair uaibhrigh ;
ro chansad briathra gan bhréig
ós cionn na flatha a finnGhréig.

Adubhairt an céidfhear díbh :
" Do bhádar iné 'man rígh
fir an talmhan, truagh an dál !
gé tá iniu 'na aonarán."

" Do bhí iné rí an domhain duinn
'na mharcach ar talmhain truim,
ciodh é an talamh a-tá i-niugh
'na mharcach ar a mhuin-siumh."

" Do bhí," arsan treas ughdar glic,
" an bith iné ag mac Philip ;
iniugh aige nochan fhuil
acht seacht dtroighthe do thalmhain."

" Alaxandar muirneach mór
do bhronnadh airgead is ór,
iniu," arsan ceathramhadh fear,
" ag so an t-ór, is ní fhuil-sean."

Comhrádh na n-ughdar do b'fhíor
i dtimcheall uaighe an airdríogh ;
níor bh'ionann is baothghlór ban
ar chansadar an ceathrar.

80

Envoi.

Anois, a leabhráin, imig rôt ;
is áirithe dhuit fáilte na huile
san uile réghión thiar is tuir
ó chríostaithibh na cruinne.

Is trua nách damhsa atá sé i ndán
(tráth bhead aosta, mar tá tusa)
bláth na hóige chur orm arís,
sul a mbeinn críon aosta liosta.

Má tá do chóta casta buí,
tá do chruí geal id chraiceann ;
tráth cuirfear tusa arís i gcló,
beig bláth na hóige ar do mhalainn.

Ní mar sin damhsa ! Caife mé
géille 'on éag is dul don bhaile ;
seachain thusa, a léthóir shéimh,
gan cluain an tsael bhoicht dod mhealla.

NOTES

41

In praise of the Hill of Howth.

SOURCES. There are two types of versions, represented by H. 6. 7, p. 14, and 23 A 45, p. 66, respectively. (1) That in H consists of 4 qq. followed by a set of 5 others on the same subject beginning *Minic fán maoilinn mongaig* ; one of the five is a variant of our q. 3. J. O'Daly's version (Oss. Soc., vi, 88) belongs to this type. (2) The version of A consists of 5 qq., viz. the 4 qq. of the present text together with an extra quatrain (intercalated between 3 and 4) which is one of the five additional qq. found in H. Hardiman's version (Irish Minstrelsy, ii, 222) is of this type.

Metrical considerations show that both versions are very much corrupted, and it is impossible to restore the text to its original form.

MS. READINGS. 2 a bánmhuir] *abhuinn mhuir* H ; *bánmhuir* A. This line is pretty certainly corrupt ; the original may have been something like *fírbheann bheitheach* (or some such adj.) *ós bánmhuir*. 3 *lánmhar longmhar* H ; *longmhar lonnmhar* A. 7 *dá rug ua duibhinn* H ; *a rug o doibhnne* A. 8 *lá grainne do dhruím ruaige* H ; *uidhe ghráinne do roinn ruaga* A. 9 tomghlan etc.] *tonghlas seach gach tulaidh* H ; *is tomghlas gach tulach* A. 10 's a] *sa* H ; *is gach* A. *cronnghlas* H ; *comhghlas* A. 11-12 are based on H, save that it reads *beannach* for *mhiolach* ; the latter is suggested by the second version of this q. in H. In A these lines are reversed, and the reading is *beann bhileach mhungach bheannach | cnoc creamhach cnúbhach cronnach.* 13 áille ós úir] *áille ós úirill* H ; *aoibhne duir* A ; perhaps for *úir* we should read *ur*, d.s. of *or*, 'edge.' 14 *glé bhinn ós a farrge* H ; *gidh léibhionn os fáirge* A. 15-16 are based on H, but the metre shows that *cruaidh liom* is a corruption of some dissyllabic word. A reads *mo chion da triath gan doghruing | mórbheann na ffian aoibhinn.*

42

The delights of living in a sea-girt isle.

SOURCES. Brussels MS. 5100-4, p. 34, as published by Meyer in ZCP. v, 496, and Edinburgh MS. v, fo. 10a, as published by Mackinnon in his 'Catalogue of Gaelic MSS.', p. 81. In the latter the poem is anonymous. Ll. 37-40 are quoted as Columcille's in Maghnus Ó Domhnaill's Life of the Saint (ed. O'Kelleher and Schoepperle, p. 436).

I have altered *co n-acind* and the like to *go bhfaicinn*, and I have in general brought the spelling into conformity with seventeenth century practice. In the Brussels text qq. 10-11 interchange; and both MSS. have a twelfth quatrain, here omitted, which looks like a subsequent addition to the poem.

In l. 19 I have emended *mara* of the MSS. to *mára*.

The metre is 'Snéadhbhairdne,' $8^2 + 4^2$, with rime throughout between the end-words of *b* and *d*. Occasionally there is rime between the end-words of the other two lines as well; in the absence of this additional rime the end-word of *c* consonates with those of *b* and *d*. Alliteration is usual, but it is lacking in 3 of the eight-syllable lines and in 12 of the shorter ones. There is occasional internal rime between *c* and *d*, viz. in qq. 2, 4, 6, 8 and 9.

Irish tradition represents St. Columcille as an ardent lover of nature (cf. the present poem), and as a no less ardent lover of his native land (cf. poems 46 and 47). Both of these traits are well illustrated in another poem ascribed to him, beginning *Ro bad mellach, a Mic mo Dé*, for which see Reeves's Adamnan, p. 274, and ZCP. vii, 309. Five of the 10 qq. of the poem may be quoted here (one of these five also occurs in Maghnus Ó Domhnaill, *op. cit.*, p. 292):

Do badh meallach, a Mhic mo Dhé,
(aidhbhle réimeann!)
asgnamh tar tuinn tobar ndíleann
dochum nÉireann.

Go Magh nEólairg, seach Binn Fhoibhne,
tar Loch Feabhail,
airm a gcluinfimís ceól cubhaidh
ag na healaibh.

Rom-líon maoith i n-éagmhais Éireann
(damh ní cuimseach),
i dtír ainiúil gonam-tarla
taidhiúir tuirseach.

Fuaim na gaoithe ris an leamhán
ar-don-peite,
longhaire luin léith go n-aite
iar mbéim eite.

Éisteacht go moch i Ros Greancha
ris an damhraidh ;
coigeadal na gcuach don fhiodhbhaidh
ar bruach samhraidh.

43

In praise of a glen.

Sources. A MS. in private hands (" W "). 23 B 38, p. 57. A copy in the Black Book of Clanranald, printed in ' Reliquiae Celticae,' ii, 306 (" R ").

All three MSS. ascribe the poem to Deirdre. The title in B is *Déirdre cct. aig mola ghleann na suan.* " Gleann na Suan," if the name be genuine (cf. l. 15 of the poem), is probably to be looked for in Scotland ; it may be no more than a corrupted form of *Gleann Masáin*, mentioned in the next poem (l. 17).

The metre of the poem, in the form in which it has come down to us, is so very loose and irregular that it is hopeless to try to amend it. The only rule observed throughout is that the end-words are dissyllabic, and make a kind of *uaithne*. All except five lines terminate in *-ach*. The number of syllables in each line ranges between 7 and 9. Rime is usually absent in the one place where we should most expect it, namely, between the end-words of *b* and *d*. There is occasional rime between the end of the first line of a couplet (*a* or *c*) and a word in the interior of the following line, and there are a few internal rimes between *c* and *d*. Some of the metrical looseness is, no doubt, to be attributed to corruption of the text ; but one suspects that the poem is a late one, and that even in its original form few metrical rules were rigidly observed.

MS. Readings. 1 measach] *meisge* W ; *meisgeach* B ; *do gach meas* R. 3 *déarach* R. 4 *beacach* W ; *beágach* R. 6 *buadhach* BR ; *bheathach* W. 7 *chreimhach* W ; *craobhach* B ; *créamhach* R. 9 *Gleann*

gotha fiadha W ; *Gleann gotha fiadh* B ; *Binn goth fiadhuid* R. nd. mb.] *d. b.* W ; *d. bh.* BR. 10 *maoilin(n)* WBR. 11 *da miólla* W ; *aga míola* B ; *aga greagh* R. go] om. WB. 12 *na laoigh* W ; *na laoi* B ; *na láoigh* R. 13 go] *'sna* B. 15 *súan* W. 16 *ccuainn* B ; *ccuan* R. 17 séitreach] *éghtach* R. 19 *lesach* R. 21 *slím donn* B. 22 *iasgach* WB binn] *binn guth* WBR. 23 is] om. WB géis] *géis ann* B. 24 *oighne uchrach* W ; *Oighne úchrach* B ; *eigne urach* R. 25-28 are not in R. 25 gc. gc.] *c. c.* W ; *ch. ch.* B. 26 *loilgheach* W ; *luilgheach* B. 28 *bán* B. *pongach* W ; *fáinneach* B. Here and in l. 19 the MSS. leave the adjj. uneclipsed.

v also RC Celt. ii, 432 & 467.

44

Deirdre, on her return to Ireland, recalls the places endeared to her during the years she and Naoise lived in Scotland

This poem forms part of the later versions of Oidheadh Chloinne Uisnigh, and the present text of it is based on Stokes's edition, Irische Texte, ii, 127-9.

The metre, it will be observed, is not uniform throughout. Qq. 1, 2 and 9 are in Debhí of the older and simpler kind. Q. 3 is in Debhí with the first line shortened to three syllables. The remaining qq. are in Rannaíocht with the first lines variously shortened to 2^1, 3^2 and 3^1, and with the end-words of the shortened lines riming with the end-words of *b* and *d*.

In ll. 7 and 33 *de* appears to be part of the proper name, in which case it should have been written *De*.

45

An exile's praise of Ireland.

SOURCES. 23 D 13, p. 174. A MS. in private hands (" W ").

MS. READINGS. 2 *mo sgarmhuin do thuinn re haruinn* D ; *mo sgaramhuin do thuinn re hiaruinn* W. The printed text is not quite certain. 4 *fan leithphinn úir* D (*ghlais* om.) ; *fan leithfinn ghlais úr* W. 11 *iobhair mhín* D ; *iobhar mhín* W. 13 na] *tír na* DW. *sgólach* D ; *sgorach* W. 17 is a syllable short. 18 gcolcthach] *ccoil* [rest lost] D ; *gcoilceach* W. 21 is] om. W.

The two qq. that follow form the conclusion of the poem in both MSS., but it seems obvious that they have no real connection with the poem, though they are in the same metre :

Rí Éireann iarla an fhuinn-se,
niamhdha léibheann a loingse,
ó Chréidhe craobh na hinnse,
raon trillse séimhe soillse.

Mac Toirdhealbhaigh ó tharraidh
ag coimhleanmhain a chinidh,
gabh, a Dhé, ag ua Duach Ghalaigh,
ní thabhair sé a fhuath d'fhilidh.

MS. readings in the above are :—3 *chreidhe* DW. 4 *troillsi* DW. 5 *ó tharaigh* D ; *ó tháruigh* W. 6 *caomhleanmhuin* W. 7 *a dhía*, DW. 8 *dfile* D ; *dfile* W.

46

Columcille's farewell to Ireland.

SOURCE. The present poem has been pieced together from various verses quoted in Maghnus Ó Domhnaill's life of the saint (ed. O'Kelleher and Schoepperle, pp. 188-200, 290-294). I have to thank Fr. O'Kelleher for kind permission to make use of his text.

Seven of the 19 qq. occur also in a series of verses beginning *Oibind beith ar Beind Edair* (to be distinguished from no. 41, which it resembles only in the first line), similarly ascribed to Columcille, and published by Reeves in his edition of Adamnan's Life of St. Columba, pp. 285 sq. In Reeves's version there are 24 qq. ; but a version in Rawl. B 512 contains only 4 qq. (Stokes, Tripartite Life, i, p. xxxix), including at least two of those in our present poem.

MS. READINGS. 10 *cuanna comlán*. 20 *am deaghaidhsá*. 25 *delughadh*. 37 Fágtha] *Fagbuidh*. dearcnach] *dairgech*. 51 *ni tegaid*. 52 *ceoluch*. 54 *taigeoruch*. 63-64 are based on the version of this q. quoted in the introduction to Amra Choluimb-chille (RC. xx, 38). 67 *ran atraidhim*. 73 is based on Reeves.

The metres, as might be expected, are various, but nearly all of them are of the simple kind, involving few metrical requirements. We have simple Debhí (sometimes with the first line shortened to three syllables), strict Debhí (only in the final quatrain), Rannaíocht Bheag, Rannaíocht Mhór, a species of Rannaíocht in which the end-words of *a*, *b* and *d* rime (ll. 5-8, 49-52), the same with *a* shortened to three syllables (ll. 41-44, 69-72), Ae Freslighe, and Snéadhbhairdne. Loose rimes are

frequent; see the end-rimes of ll. 1-2, 11-12, 25-27, 57-58-60, 75-76. Hence perhaps the correction of *dairg[h]e[a]ch* in l. 37 was unnecessary.

For the proverb in ll. 54-55 see Miscellany of Irish Proverbs, 330.

47

Columcille's farewell to Aran.

Maghnus Ó Domhnaille's Life of Columcille speaks only of a brief sojourn which the saint made in Aran, having gone thither from Iona (ed. O'Kelleher and Schoepperle, pp. 158-160). Portion of Ó Domhnaill's account is also found independently; see editions in GJ. 43, p. 162, and RC. xxxiii, 354, by Meyer and Vendryes respectively. The traditions connecting the saint with Aran being thus very meagre it is remarkable to find the present poem, late though it is, making him speak of that island with the same affectionate longing as elsewhere is reserved for Derry and his kinsmen in the North.

SOURCE. 23 D 5, p. 335 (written by Richard Tipper, *ca.* 1715). A version in H. 1. 11, fo. 143a (copied in 1752 from Add. 30512, fo. 34b, in British Museum) is identical save for trifling differences in spelling. Evidently both versions go back to a near original.

The full poem consists of 21½ qq., of which only qq. 1-4, 6, 7, 13 and the final q. are reproduced here. The whole poem will be found in Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin (1808), pt. 3, pp. 180 sq., edited by Theophilus O'Flanagan, who is rash enough to say that the poem "is undoubtedly Colum Kill's composition."

MS. READINGS. 8 *naoimh*. 28 *is teachtmhuinn*. 29 *Gin co bheath*.

Qq. 1-4 are in loose Rannaíocht metre; the others in loose Debhí, with shortening of the first line in qq. 5-7. As in the preceding poem, there are several imperfect rimes, e.g. *í : dlaoi* in ll. 3-4; similarly the end-rimes in ll. 2-4, 23-24, 27-28, 31-32.

48

The poet, about to set sail from Ireland, asks God to bless his ship and to grant him a prosperous voyage.

SOURCES. 23 D 4, p. 96 (the earliest and best MS.). H. 6. 7, p. 16.

An imperfect version (consisting of only qq. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 9) in E. iv. 3, p. 173 (written, probably from memory, by Aindrias Mac Cruitín in 1727) tells us in the title that the ship had been given to the poet by Ó Flaithbheartaigh.

On the other hand a note at the end of a copy of the poem in Mur. 48, Maynooth (1818), runs : *Air luing Dhómhnaill C[h]uim do bhí Muiris an tráith seo, ag dul don Spáin.* Of Domhnall Cam Ó Súilleabháin of Béara traditions are still current among the Irish-speakers of that district and of South Kerry. He is to be identified with Domhnall, Ó S. Bhéara, the hero of the celebrated retreat from Glengariff to Leitrim in 1602, who went to Spain early in the reign of James I and was murdered there in 1618. Cf. *Dómhnall Cam a bhfeall do cailleadh san Spáinn*, 23 E 15, p. 232. According to Ml. Óg Ó Longáin Muiris's voyage to Spain took place during the reign of Elizabeth (*a bhflathus banríoghan Eilise*, 23 H 24, p. 36) ; but, for more reasons than one, this is probably placing it too early.

MS. Readings. Only those instances are recorded in which the text of D has been departed from. 4 *sromhuinn* DH. *daingin* D ; *daingean* H. 5 *gairbhshíon* MSS. 7 cuir] sic MSS., but the metre would require a form *cur* to rime with *dul* (l. 8). 8 *d(h)uinn* D ; *duinn* H. 15 *tsíon* DH. 25 *ghrianbhaghadh* D ; *ghrianbhathadh* H. 26 *an ghaoth* H ; *gaoth* D. 29 *foithleimneach* D ; *foiléimneach* H. 30 *núr* D ; *ndúr* H. 33 *Brug* (with following adjj. unaspirated) D ; *Bhrúgh* (fem.) H. 37 *sinne* D ; *sinn* H. *rann* DH.

Instead of ll. 41-44 (found in D and elsewhere) some MSS. (*e.g.* H) have a different stanza, which I give here in the spelling of H :

> Beannuig an long so anonn tar sáile ag dul,
> Bhachalach thrúmpach lonnrach láinchlisde,
> An chreatalach sgonnsach riúntach láintsiosmach
> Mharbhthach bhronntach cobharthach áthasach.

It is not unlikely that both this and the stanza printed in the text are later additions. If *na bhfuile*, which is the reading of D in l. 42, is correct, these lines must have been composed by another poet ; later MSS. read *na bhfuilim* here.

The following English version of the poem is from 23 H 24, p. 37 (in the hand of Ml. Óg Ó Longáin). It is also found in Mur. 48 (Maynooth), pp. 71 sq., written in 1818. In neither MS. is the translator's name given. In spite of its freedom and its extreme verbosity the translation is not devoid of merit.

Bless our good ship, O Lord of heavenly hosts ;
Save us from winds, from waves and dangerous coasts ;
Let thy celestial angels spread their shields
And guard us safely through these azure fields.

O calm the roaring of the angry storm,
Nor let its furious blasts the sea deform ;
Check the fierce vernal winds till we escape
The threat'ning dangers of yon dreary cape.

I grieve to leave Temora's splendid seats,
Where heroes dwell, monarchical retreats
Where ancient hunters shouted through the vale,
And near the sunny streams prolong the tale.

Do thou, O Lord, direct our swelling sails
Through raging oceans with propitious gales ;
Where angry storms their dreadful strife maintain,
Let smiling suns and gentle breezes reign.

Stout is my well-built ship the storm to bear,
Aloft her masts and cordage rise in air,
While her proud bulk frowns awful on the main,
And seems the fortress of the liquid plain.

She braves the shock of fight and cleaves the storm
Where ruin wears its most tremendous form ;
On the fierce necks of foaming waves she rides,
And through the sea her course triumphant guides,

As though beneath her frown each wind were dead,
And each blue valley were their silent bed,
When her sharp keel, where dreadful splendours play,
Cuts through the foaming main her liquid way.

Her stately side a glossy polish shows,
And gunnel bright with golden lustre glows ;
Her speckled bosom in the deep she laves,
And high in air her curling ensign waves.

Like th' angry griffin she assumes the fight,
Fierce on she rushes, conscious of her might;
Like the red bolts of heaven she pours her shot,
Dire as their flight, and as their lightning hot.

God of the winds! safe passage now bestow,
Soft o'er the deep may prosperous breezes blow;
O'er the rough rocks and waves do Thou preside,
And through the slumb'ring deep our progress guide.

THE EPILOGUE

Speed my good ship along the rolling sea,
O Heaven! and smiling skies and gales decree;
May she be strong in war, and rich in peace,
Terror before her fly, and danger cease.

O Christ, Who suffered for me, hear my prayer;
My ship, my self and crew, take to Thy care,
And safely waft us through the smiling main,
Till from Dunboy we reach the Groyne in Spain.

[MS. readings in above :—l. 29, sides . . . show. l. 30, glows. l. 38, flow. l. 42, O Heavens !]

49

A Franciscan exile's thoughts on his native land. "It is for Christ's sake that I have torn myself away from my kinsmen and companions."

SOURCES. 23 I 40, p. 189. 23 F 16, p. 89.

The full poem consists of 29 qq. After l. 40 there is an apologue of 16 qq., here omitted, telling how Louis (*Labhaois*), son and heir of the King of Sicily, left his father and entered the Franciscan Order.

The date at which our poet flourished is uncertain. I have met with only one other poem ascribed to him, viz. *Bean ar n-aithéirghe Éire*, an address to Niall Mór Ó Néill, who died in 1397. But the authorship of this poem is very far from certain. Although it is ascribed to Tadhg Camchosach Ó Dálaigh in 23 F 16 (p. 55), 23 I 40 (p. 196), and 23 D 5 (p. 306), it is important to observe that in each of

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these MSS. the original scribe left the poem anonymous, the ascription being inserted in a later hand. In 23 G 12, p. 165, the scribe (John O'Cleary, *ca.* 1836) attributed the poem to *Tadhg Ó Dalaigh*, but a later hand (probably O'Curry's) has inserted *Camchosach* after *Tadhg*. In 23 C 33 a copy by Peadar Ó Longáin is headed *an fear ceadna cct*, the preceding poem being by Eóghan Ruadh Mac an Bhaird, but this is wrong, for the poem is much earlier than Eóghan Ruadh's time. Portion of the poem is given in the Scottish Book of the Dean of Lismore (p. 122 of the MS.), which attributes it (wrongly) to Donnchadh Mór Ó Dálaigh.

MS. READINGS. 1 *ghradh* or *ghrádh* IF, here and in l. 48. 3 *fond* I; *an fond* F 6 *dhimbrigh* I; *dhimbhrigh* F. 8 *fiana* IF. 10 *teacht F.* 11 *ind* I; *inn* F. 17 *Go madh* F. 18 *mathair mo mhathair* F. 19 *sa mhaicne* F. 20 *an aicme gér shdor chairdeach* F. 22 *cumtha is* I; *comhtha agus* F. 23 *iomráidh* I. 24 *muna abruinn* I (the earlier aspirating use of *muna*). Qq. 7 and 8 are transposed in F. 26 *diath nereann* I. 27 ní] *acht* I. 29 *da* I; *tta* F. 31 *anáira* I. 32 *roshloga* I; *ro logha* F. 34 is] om. I. *tshdoghalta* F. 41 *righ* I; *rí* F. *fachain* F. 43 *nar* repeated before *fhallsa* I. 45 *fine Ghaoidheal* I; *fine Ghaoídhil* F. 46 ní] *sni* F. 47 *láimh* F. 49 Ar] *Do* I. 50 *oirdherc* I; *oirdheirc* F. 51 *chuirp* I; *fhuilt* F. 52 *dealbha* I; *dealbhdha* F.

The final q. is a supplementary one in honour of the Blessed Virgin.

50

A poet's words of farewell, as the Irish coast recedes from his view.

The author, who belonged to a family of hereditary poets (hence the allusion in l. 53), was sailing to the Low Countries in order to study for the priesthood. He died, a Franciscan, in Louvain in 1614; and, so far as we know, he never had the opportunity he hoped for (l. 52) of seeing his native land again.

The present poem was edited, with translation and notes, by Miss E. Knott in ' Gadelica,' i, pp. 10 sq. (corrections, *ibid.* pp. 300-1), to which the reader is referred for sources and MS. readings. The text here printed is, with Miss Knott's kind permission, based on that in ' Gadelica,' from which it differs only in a few details. I have omitted a quatrain dealing with Aodh [Mág Uidhir], which in the MSS. is rather awkwardly sandwiched in between ll. 60 and 61.

L.8 has a syllable too many.

51

A farewell to Ireland.

SOURCE. H. 3. 19, p. 57, where it is headed *Brian mac Toirrdhealbhaigh Mic Giollapadraig cc. .11. Januarij* 1614.

A note at the end of the poem tells us where it was written, and shows that we are dealing with the author's autograph : *Finis risin tí tuasráiti sa lá reumhráite ⁊ is a tToigh na Coille Aodha mic an C[h]alb*haigh *do sgriob*hadh *so ⁊c.* Toigh na Coille is Tinnakill, near Mountmellick. In 1562 the castle and land of Tinnakill, as well as other lands in the neighbourhood, were granted to An Calbhach (son of Toirdhealbhach) Mac Domhnaill, and there are many other references to him and to his son Aodh (mentioned in the above note), otherwise Aodh Buidhe, in the Fiants of Elizabeth. Aodh was dead in 1621, when grants of livery and lands were made to his son and heir, " Fervus Donnell," as he is called (Cal. Pat. Rolls Ja. I, pp. 511a, 514a).

In its entirety the poem consists of 40 qq. In qq. 16-39, which are here omitted, the author bids farewell to various noble families of Leinster, including his own (the FitzPatricks), the Butlers, O'Connors, O'Moores, Dunnes, etc., and also to the clergy, physicians, poets and historians of Ireland, and to several personal friends whose christian names only are given.

The author, who was a scion of the ruling family of Upper Ossory (roughly the S.W. portion of Queen's Co.) was ordained priest in 1610, as may be inferred from a scribal note in 23 N 16, a medical MS. written mainly, if not wholly, in Upper Ossory : " *Dar Náil is amarach adéa*raidh *Brian mac Toirrdealb*haigh *a .c. aithfrinn in .*10. [corrected from .9.] *la do Iunius,* 1610 " (fo. 102b). The title to our poem shows him leaving Ireland early in 1615 ; but it is known that he was back again in his native district towards the end of 1617 (Carrigan, Hist. of Diocese of Ossory, i, 113). His literary taste is shown by his poems, of which some four in all have escaped the ravages of warfare and persecution. By his transcript (made in Castletown, in 1622) of the Book of the O'Byrnes he has placed all lovers of our literature under a lasting debt of gratitude, for otherwise this most valuable collection would have been utterly lost. Not long after the death (in 1650) of David Rothe, Bishop of Ossory, he was appointed Vicar General, and soon afterwards Vicar Apostolic, of the diocese ; but he did not long survive these dignities, for he was murdered by Cromwellians about the year 1652 (see Carrigan, *op. cit.*, i, 113-114).

MS. READINGS. 8 a úir ordhairc] nearly illegible in the MS. 12 partly indecipherable ; *a fhial . . sloigh shéughuinnsi* can be read ; the printed text is doubtful, as *tsh* does not properly alliterate with *sh.* 19 *thfaicsiona.* 31 *rom.* 55 *roinn.*

The poem invites comparison with the two earlier poems which precede ; compare, for instance, q. 3 with 47, q. 2.

52

An exile's loving greeting to Ireland, addressed to a fellow-countryman who was returning to his native land.

Of the life of the author, who was a brother of Tadhg Dall Ó Huiginn's, very little is known. At the time when he composed the present poem he was in Rome (cf. l. 6). He was doubtless in Rome also when he was appointed Archbishop of Tuam, probably in succession to Nicholas Skerret (†1583). Our poem (see especially ll. 81-104) shows him torn by conflicting emotions,—a desire on the one hand to return to his beloved country and to labour there in the vineyard of the Lord, and on the other hand a yearning towards an asceticism which would renounce all, even his country and friends, in order to lead a truly spiritual life. It is pathetic to think that, though he finally chose the former course (which in those days was the prelude to an almost certain martyrdom), he was fated never again to see his native land, for he died on his way back, at Antwerp, *ca.* 1591 (O'Gr. Cat., 442).

SOURCES. O'Conor Don's MS., fo. 410a (" O "). A. iv. 3, p. 697. 23 I 40, p. 181.

After l. 72 I have omitted 5 qq. found in O and I ; only 2 of the 5 appear in A. A omits also 2 qq. near the end (ll. 101-108).

MS. READINGS. The text of I is inferior to those of the two others, and is only occasionally quoted here. 3 *ndomhtha* O. *ttirmlinnti* A. 12 *stagh* aidh *ar iath* O ; *is ag*aidh *diath* A. 13 *Na at congm*hadh O ; *Na congm*aigh A. 18 *ar fonn bfuin*idh O ; *ar iath fhuin*idh A ; *ar fhiadh bhfuinig* I. 20 *sní* O ; *nach* AI. 21 *Do chife uaid ochta beann* O ; *Da bfaicthea uaid dochtuibh beann* A ; *Da bfaictear uaibh ochta a beann* I. 24 *bhar n-* O ; *na h-* A. 25 *Dar* O ; *Ar* AI. 29 *ar theacht* O ; *ar ttocht* A. 31 *thiar* O ; *siar* AI. 33-36 come after 24 in O. 33-34 *fairesi* A. 38 *san tír* O ; *sa gcrich* A ; *san chrich n-* I. 40 *tar a* O ; *tar ar* A. 44 *ca bfaghtur* O ; *gá bfoghar* A. 51 *sní* O ; *ní* AI. 55 *tír* O ; *críoch* AI. 59 *ler eidir* O ; *lén hed*ear A. 63 *ar ais* O. 64 *do badh* A. 68 *dár dhruid*

A. 70 *beth*aidh *mbochtoine* O. 71 *sa tráigh* O ; *go ttráigh* A. 74 *feirde doilitre íad dfagbháil* O ; *feirdi doilithre a fágbhail* A (with signs indicating that the first two words should be transposed) ; *doilithre as fearr a fagbháil* I. 77 *Docracht* A (*A* om.). *úaithi sin* A. 78 *ó íath fuinidh* A. 85 *Mo* AI ; *Ar* O. *cháigh* O. 88 *feghan* O ; *bhféghadh* A. 90 *beth*aidh *ndaonda nainglidhi* O ; *beatha áonda ainglidhi* A. 93 *ráon* O ; *rún* A ; *run* I. 97 badh *feidm* O. 99 *coilleighe* (with *troimeire* in next line) O ; I is similar. 101-108 not in A. 101 *tar ais* O ; *ar mhais* I. 107 *bhunaidh* O ; *mbunaidh* I. 110 *ler bháil* A ; *rer bháil* I. mh'] *m* O ; *mh* A ; om. I. 116 *ttrialluir* O ; *ttiaghair* A ; *ttiaghuir* I.

In l. 36 the MSS. read *is fearr fúarabhair* (or *fuar-*).

The reference in ll. 65-72 is to Tadhg Camchosach Ó Dálaigh, author of no. 49, supra. Ll. 67-68 seem to be a reminiscence of two lines of Gofraidh Fionn's (' Irish Monthly,' Jan. 1919, p. 2) : *Dar ghabh an iris do b'fhearr, | dar sgar re hinis Éireann.*

53

" The darkest hour is nearest dawn ; after oppression will come freedom."

For the author see notes on the preceding poem. The present lines were evidently written on the Continent and sent to Ireland. They are addressed to two " pastors " (*aoghaire*) whose identity the author, through fear of the religious persecution then raging, will not disclose beyond saying (l. 2) that *R* occurs at the beginning of their names.

Sources. O'Conor Don's MS., fo. 25b (" O "). 23 F 16, p. 191. 23 D 4, p. 136. In the two last MSS. (FD) the poem is anonymous.

MS. Readings. 2 *ga* OD ; *na* F. an R] *.R.* F ; *a nearr* OD. (There is probably a play on words here : *R*=*earr*, ' end,' contrasted with *tosach*, ' beginning '). 3 *fhior* D ; *ar* F ; *lucht* O. 4 níos] *ní* O ; *ní* FD. 5 *Deagla* F. 7 *le fuar leithre* F. 8 *do chiomuid croidhthe* O ; *do chld ar ccroidhe* F. Qq. 3-4 interchange in F. 10 *déis* O ; *déis an* F ; *tar éis* D. 11 *fuilnge* O. *fuilngidh ar feadh an orrluidhe* F. 14 *grasa* F. 18 *tráth duinn* D. *tar* O ; *no* FD.

The first q. is quoted (without author's name) in O'Molloy's Grammatica Latino-Hibernica (1677), p. 206. O'Molloy reads in l. 2 *ga bhfuil an earr* ; l. 3 *duamhen fhir* ; l. 4 *ni as sia da nodadh*.

For the proverb in ll. 11-12 see 'Miscellany of Irish Proverbs,' 331 ; and for the general sentiment of the poem, see *ibid.* 75.

54

On the enslavement of the Irish people.

The poet was an Ulsterman, and it is evident that this mournful but majestic poem was written soon after the Plantation of Ulster, *i.e.* about the year 1612. The poem *Cáit ar ghabhadar Gaoidhil*, written about the same time by Lochlainn (mac Taidhg Óig) Ó Dálaigh, has points of similarity; compare the extracts in O'Gr. Cat. p. 374.

SOURCES. 23 F 16, p. 14. 23 I 40, p. 192.

MS. READINGS. 4 *ar nimh níomh* F; *a nimsnimh* I. 6 *anioghbhóigh* F; *a ndiobhóigh* I. 7 *le crilighe* I. 8 *toirrimhe ttill*eadh I. 11 *geall* I. 15 *meirtnidh* F. 16 *aitheanntar* F; *asteintir* I. 17 *chíach* F. 18 *ghaoidhil* F. 19 *ceath grianbhaithfeas* I. 20 *diarghnaithios* F; *dfhiarghnathcheas* I. 22 *fiú* FI. 30 *daimh danortha* F; *damh dhanortho* I. 31 *a ngroidheadh* F; *ghroidheadh* I. 33 *gall* F. 35 *margaibh* I. 37 *Ní aithn*eadh*eann* F. 38 *fonnmhóra* F; *fonnmora* I. 39 *an áir* F. 40 *saxáin* F; *Saxaigh* I. 41 *aitnighid* I. *gaoidheal* F; *ghaoidhil* I. 42 *macaoimhidh* I. 43 *aithin* I. 44 *téd* I. 46 *cuinn* I. *comhthaighthe* F; *comhaighthi* I. 48 *an droing ndeorata* I. 50 *foirne* F; *foirni* I. 51 *tholladh* FI. 52 *is í* F. *dfheadomar* F. 54 *laoí* F; *ghaoithe* I. 55 *tiomchail* F. 56 *thí* I. 59 *leat* F. 62 *gan dichleith a ndiamhoruibh* I. 63 *a tád* I. *o thailltean* F. 64 *bfháidh* F; *bhfád* I. 66 *Egipt ar ethrén* I. 67 *mileadh* I. 69 *mic tuireadh* I. *a ttúaig* F. 73 *Ag slogh éirinn* F. *fheóir* F; *fhóid* I. 74 *ionnsamhail hectoir* F; *ionshamhuil earcoil* I. 75 *mic* F; *no* I. 76 *ndiong*badh*san* F; *ndiongmhatsan* I. 77 *a* I; *do* F. *ratha* FI (which may be correct). 78 *fa tteacht* F. 79 *nar fheagh ruinn* F; *nar fheag ind* I. 80 *a nathchraoisi Feidhlim* I. 82 *ar deoradhacht* I; *choidhche ar deóruidh*eacht F. 86 *danair ndúraingidh* F; *danar ndurainglidh* I. 87 *findénghlan* I. 90 *danab ainm* F; *dar bhainm* I. 91 *ar laimh biodhb*adh I. 93 *gcuiridh* I. *dóith* F. 94 *sguith on sgíthia* F; *scuit on Sceitia* I.

55

"Ireland lives no more,—may her spirit rest in peace!"

Evidently composed in the early part of the seventeenth century, after the Flight of the Earls (which is alluded to in ll. 11-12). In 23 E 15, p. 160, Mícheál Óg Ó Longáin gives the date as 1609, which is much more accurate than such guesses of his usually are.

SOURCES. 2 g 14, Maynooth, p. 427, in the hand of Eóghan Ó Caoimh, 1704 ("M"). H. 4. 5, p. 160. There is an inferior version,

in the hand of Mícheál (mac Peadair) Ó Longáin (but mostly inked over in a later hand), in 23 N 12, p. 30; this has only 9 qq., viz. 1 *ab* +4 *cd*, 2, 3, 5, 10, 12, 11, 6 *cd*+9 *ab*, 9 *bc*+17 *cd*. Some later copies in the hand of Mícheál Óg Ó L. (e.g. that in 23 E 15) are evidently based on 23 N 12.

In M the poem is ascribed to "Tadhg Dall O Higin"; but this must be wrong, for Tadhg Dall died in 1592 or thereabouts. There is no ascription in H. N attributes it to "Fearflatha Ua Gnioma" (i.e. Ó Gnímh), which may very well be correct.

MS READINGS. The text of N, being usually inferior, is rarely quoted. 1 M inserts *uaim* after *Beannacht*. 3 *na bogghlór* M; *mbogghlór* (without article) H. 8 *laoidhe* M. 10 *tréad* (?) M; *tréid* H. 11 *Easbainn* M; *Easbáin* H. *Eadáil* is suggested by N's reading, *chéad .ll.*, as well as by history. 15 *an chríoch* H; *Críoch* M. 16 *do chúmha fiorain* (?) *dá folcadh* M; *do chur fíréin da bhfolcadh* H; *do chuir fíréin da bhfolach* N. I am uncertain of the meaning of the line, and of the true reading. 18 H inserts *na* (i.e. *ná*) before *ar*. 22 *an tánach* M; *an tanach* H. 23 *ógán* MH. 24 *fódbhán* M; *fódbhan* H. 26 *diarmo* H. 42 *seanbhlod* M. 44 *gion go bhfaghtha* (or perhaps *-ar*) M; *gan go bhfaghthar* H; *gion go bfuil* N. 46 nár fhuirigh ó] *nach tilleadh ó* M; *nach fanadh ó* H; *nár sguireadh as* N. 47 *an chithshluaigh* M; *an chiothshluagh* H. 48 *mudh braon díombuadh* M; *mo bhraon díombuan* H; *mo bhron biothbuan* N. 51 *na slata* H; *na flatha* M. 52 ar] om. H. 54 *feine* M; *feinnidhe* H. *ngliathaibh* H. 59 *Chaoi* M; *caoi* H. 62 *teacht* M. *ó oilbhéim* M; *ó noilbhéim* H. 64 *gaoidhil* H. 65 fá anshúil] *bán súl* M; *bansúl* H. 66 *galair* H. 67 *gan ith gan bhláth* M; *an ioth gan bhláith* H; *gan ioth gan bhliocht* N.

56

An address to the castle of Donegal, after it had been demolished by Aodh Ruadh Ó Domhnaill to prevent its being garrisoned by the English.

SOURCES. A. v. 1, fo. 75b. 24 P 27, p. 133. O'Conor Don's MS. fo. 178a ("O"). 23 L 17, fo. 88b. The texts of A and P resemble each other closely; while those of O and L (the latter being derived from a MS. written by Domhnall Ó Gadhra) are evidently akin.

The titles in POL give merely the author's name. That in A affords additional information, and is as follows: *An Maolmuire cédna do rinne an dán so eile ag éccaoine caisléin Dhúin na nGall do briseadh le hÚa nDomhnaill iar ngabháil tighernais do,* ⁊ *iar mbriseadh cheithre ccaislén*

décc do chaislénaibh Contae Sligidh ar dhaigh ná ro aittreabhatais Goill inntip ag aidhmhilleadh na tíre iná (sic) *nuirthimchioll. Anno Domini* 1595.

The castle of Donegal was erected by the earlier Aodh Ruadh Ó Domhnaill, who died in 1505 (l. 70 of poem, and F.M. *s.a.*). Elizabeth's deputy, Sir Henry Sydney, who saw the castle in 1566, wrote of it: "This castle is one of the greatest that ever I saw in Ireland in any Irishman's hands . . . and so nigh a portable water as a boat of ten tons may come within twenty yards of the castle" (Jrnl. Roy. Hist. and Arch. Assn. of Ir., 1870-71, p. 22). The demolition of the castle, lamented in the present poem, has curiously escaped the notice of the Four Masters and of the biographer of the later Aodh Ruadh, but the date assigned in the prefatory note in A may be taken as correct. In 1595 Aodh Ruadh (who had been elected lord of Tír-chonaill in 1592) demolished the castle of Sligo and thirteen other castles in Connacht to prevent their being garrisoned by the English ('Beatha Aodha Ruaidh,' p. 106, agreeing with the note quoted above); and it is very probable that, as stated above, he razed his own castle of Donegal at the same time. The far superior equipment of the English in muskets and artillery in Elizabeth's day made it almost impossible for the Irish to recapture their castles once they fell into enemy hands; hence the policy, inaugurated by Seán Ó Néill and continued by other Ulster princes, of demolishing these castles at critical times during their war of defence against Elizabeth.

The author of this fine poem, Maolmuire (mac Conuladh) Mac an Bhaird, was killed fighting against the English in 1597 (FM. p. 2017).

A free and rather inaccurate English translation was printed by Petrie in the 'Irish Penny Journal,' i, pp. 186-7 (1840). This was turned into verse by James Clarence Mangan, whose rendering will be found in Meehan's 'Fate and Fortunes of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel,' 3rd edn., pp. 415 sq. Both Petrie and Meehan err as to the date of the demolition of the castle, the former placing it in 1601, the latter in 1602.

MS. Readings. 3 *dheilbh* OL; *sgeinm* AP. Qq. 2 and 3 interchange in O. 7 *fhaoluibh* O; *aoladh* AP; *aoladh* L 8 *an lartoch* A. *aonur* or *aonuir* O; *a donar* A; *aonar* PL. 13 *b(h)finte* OP; *bfinte* L. 17 dúnadh do] *as dúnadh dot* A. 18 *chomhladh clársholuis* (with *dhoruis* in preceding line) P. 25 *dhoirseach* APL. 26 *an fulang* O; *a fulang* P. 31 *cru ccuinn* O; *chru cuinn* P; *chrú chuinn* L. 51 *muigh*igh AP; *mhoigh*igh O; *amuigh* L. 52 *a haithle an óil sa naonuigh* L. 59 *sdorshreabh* PO; *saoirthreabh* AL. 66 *-aolta* POL. 70 *rot thóghoibh*

A ; *rod toguibh* O ; *ród toghoil* L. 71 *nír bh* A ; *nir* P ; *ní h* OL. *nar baoi binn* A ; *nar aoibhinn* P ; *nár aoibhinn* O ; *nur aoibhinn* L. 72 *a linngheal* L (perperam). 74 a] *do* O. 75 *a phuirt* A ; *a puirt* O. 76 rod-ch.] *rot c.* A ; *rod c.* O ; *ród ch.* L. 81 *olc* O ; *olca* L. 82 *rod* AP ; *rot* O ; *do* L. 83 *a* AP ; *tú a* OL. 84 le] *o* O. *d. d.* AP ; *dh. dh.* O ; *nd. nd.* L. 87 *mbog* AP ; *mbreac* OL. 92 caoin] *taoibh* O. 93 *do ruacht* OL. 95 *do chichs*eadh A ; *do chioseadh* P ; *do ceisfeadh* O ; *do chifeadh* L. 96 *miondubh* APL ; *mondubh* O. 99 *tiormthor* AP ; *gormthor* O ; *thiormchor* L. 101 *Aiteoch*aidh *tu in bur* ttaisibh O. 114 *gerruis* O. *don* AP ; *gun* OL. 119 *na* OL ; *a* AP. 122 *ar tternúdh* A. 123 th., gh., gh.] *t., g., g.* A. 129 *ón* APL ; *an* O. 130 'na] *na* APO ; *do* L. 131 id] *it* A ; *at* P ; *a* O ; *do* L. 132 uai-] *fhúai-* A ; *fuai-* PL ; *fúai-* O.

57

On hearing a dove coo from a deserted mansion.

SOURCES. E iv. 3, p. 48 (transcribed by Aindrias Mac Cruitín, 1727). 23 A 17, p. 26 (transcribed 1803). The first q. is found in Nat. Lib. MS. 12, p. 65 (1775).

There is no title in E. In A the poem is headed *Aodh Buidhe cct.*, but this may be set down as a bad guess.

The poem, which, as we shall see, belongs to the early 17th century, gives us little definite information concerning the circumstances in which it was composed. The deserted mansion was certainly situated in Clare ; it was on the sea-coast (l. 23) ; it had belonged to *ua Róigh* (l. 6), i.e. a descendant of Róigh. Now the three principal families that were supposed to descend from Róigh (the mother of Fearghus mac Rosa Ruaidh) were Ó Lochlainn of Burren, Ó Conchobhair of Corcamroe (Co. Clare), and Ó Conchobhair of Kerry. The last-named family had no connection with Clare ; hence one of the other two must be referred to here. Theophilus O'Flanagan, who printed ll. 33-36 in the ' Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Dublin ' (1808), pt. 3 p. 24, says that these lines were " spoken by a bard of the last, or preceding century, upon hearing a dove coo from Mothar-I-Roy, the Ruin of O'Conor Corcamroy's mansion, in the north-west part of the County of Clare." " Mothar-I-Roy " is a fictitious name ; and it would seem from the spelling " Corcamroy " that O'Flanagan imagined that the last syllable of Corcamroe (*Corca-moruadh*) contained the personal name *Róigh* (which he anglicizes " Roy "), with the result that he assumed that the mansion was situated in Corcamroe and had

belonged to O'Connor. In any case the O'Connors of Corcamroe had been reduced almost to insignificance as early as 1580, when we find them in possession of but one castle, that of Ennistymon.

We may take it as certain that the poem refers to a castle of the Ó Lochlainns. E. iv. 3, the earlier of the two MSS. in which our poem occurs, may be described as a 'Book of the Ó Lochlainns' (see R. I. A. Cat., 51 sq.), and every one of the 23 or 24 poems preceding ours in this MS. is concerned with the Ó Lochlainn family. In 1580 the Ó Lochlainns owned four castles situated on or near the sea, viz. Gleninagh, Ballyvaughan, Shanmuckinish and Muckinishnoe. Of these I have no doubt that the castle of Shanmuckinish is the one referred to in our poem. Writing from Ennistymon in 1839 O'Donovan says :— " The castle of Shanmuckinish [which] is now generally called the castle of Ballynacregga, is beautifully repaired by Capt. Kirwan of Dublin, who has lately purchased the land on which it stands from Blake of Menlo, and who intends to live in it during the bathing season. . . . The last O'Loughlin who lived in this castle was, according to tradition, *Uaithne Mor*, 'Antonius Magnus,' but his period is uncertain, though some are positive that he was living in this castle one hundred years ago " (O. S. Letters, Clare, i, p. 80 ; cf. also O'Donovan's note in FM., v, 1816). Shanmuckinish Castle is about three miles N.E. of Ballyvaughan, and is separated by a narrow bay from Finavarra (*Fiodhnach Bheara*), where the Thomond branch of the Ó Dálaigh family were settled as proprietors until the middle of the seventeenth century. It is very probable that the author of the present poem was one of these Ó Dálaighs.

This Uaithne, otherwise Uaithne Mór, was grandson of Uaithne Ó Lochlainn, lord of Burren (†1590), and his possessions included the castles and lands of Muckinish and Glencolumbkille. He died without issue, or with no surviving issue, in 1617. (See Frost, Hist. of Co. Clare, pp. 307, 438, 440, and the pedigree in R. I. A. Cat., p. 52.) In 1621 these castles and other lands of Uaithne's were granted (Cal. P.R. Ja. I, 501b) to Valentine Blake, of Galway, who had already in Uaithne's lifetime acquired an interest in certain of his lands (Frost, *op. cit.*, 307). Uaithne was married to Fionnghuala Ní Bhriain. About the year 1616 we find mention of " Fenole ny Brien," aged about 58, " wife to Owny O'Laughlin of Moyrin in Clare co., gent." (Cal. P. R. Ja. I, 301a) ; " Moyrin " here must be a misreading for Mockins or some such spelling of Muckinish (Ir. *Muicinis*). Immediately preceding our poem in E. iv. 3 is an elegy by *Fionnghuala inghean Domhnuill Uí Bhriain* on the death of Uaithne, who is evidently Uaithne Mór Ó

Lochlainn, her husband.* Here we have the explanation of the last quatrain but one of our poem, where the poet laments that *inghean Domhnaill* is without heir or posterity.

It should be noted that there is nothing in the poem to justify O'Flanagan's speaking of the castle as "a ruin." The poem was evidently composed not long after Uaithne Mór's death, and while the castle was untenanted. From the following quatrain which comes immediately after our poem in E. iv. 3, and which, we may assume, refers to the same subject, we infer that, when the castle ceased to be occupied by the Ó Lochlainns, it was tenanted, for a while at least, by Ó Marcacháin (angl. Markahan, Markham), a member of a Clare family of lesser note :—

Seán Mac Conchubhair cct.

Is cóir mheasaid cách
  gur mheath an dáil mheardha mhór
Don phór neartmhar árd
  nar chealg dáimh eattorro ar ttós ;
Is ceo seachmoill dáibh
  do mhear a lá mearaighthe dhóibh
Ó Mearcacháin
  a cceannas áit sleachta Mhic Róigh !

MS. Readings. Only departures from the text of E are here recorded, as a rule. N=Nat. Lib. 12 (first q. only). 1 *a chuilim* EN ; *a Chuillim* A. 2 *dá bhrí* E ; *dá bhíoth* A ; *dá bhrigh* N. 4 *is mairg nách ad thocht do bhí* E ; *is trúaidhe nách ad shost do bhís* A ; *is truagh nach ad shost do bhiodh* N. 5 A] om. EA. 6 *iosdaigh* E ; *aosda* A. *múr* E ; *mhúr* A. 7 *meanmna* E ; *meannamnainn* A. 10-13 are omitted in E owing to the scribe's eye having wandered from one *a chuilim* to the other. 10 *a chuillim* A. *díbh* A. 11 *feicir* A. 14 *a chuilim chuilim bhric* E (with deleting marks over the second *chuilim*) ; *a chuilim mhúgha* A. 15 *thar*baidh E ; *háirígheabh* A. *dhúin* EA. 17 múr] *múrso* E ; *Mhúir seó* A. 19 *gáir bhfleagadh fairrsing* E ; *gáir na bhflaith fairsing* A. (Compare *iostad[h] na bhflaith bhfairsing bhfionmhar*, Keating's Poems, 1570.) 21 laoch] *na laoch* EA. 22 *scot* E ; *stoc* A. *a ccean* E ; *na*

*Part of this elegy laments the death of the Earl of Thomond (†1624); either two distinct elegies have been run together, or the part referring to the Earl is a later addition.

cceann A. 26 na] *áigh* E ; *na* A. 27 *bhinnfhoclaibh* E ; *bhinn fhocalach* A. na mban] *ban* EA. 29 Inghean] *Sí inghion* E ; *Inghín* A. mhear] *bhear* E ; *bhéir* A. 35 *tulaigh uí Róigh* E ; *tulla uí Ró* A. *murrtha* E ; *Múire* A. O'Leary quotes in his ' Mo Sgéal Féin,' p. 101, a version of ll. 33-36 which he had seen in a Maynooth MS. It agrees pretty closely with the version published by Theophilus O'Flanagan (alluded to above). There are also versions in nineteenth-century MSS. in the R.I.A., but they appear to have been copied from O'Flanagan.

The following from Whinfield's ' The Quatrains of Omar Khayyám ' (p. 262) reminds one of the present poem :

> Yon palace, towering to the welkin blue,
> Where kings did bow them down, and homage do,
> I saw a ringdove on its arches perched,
> And thus she made complaint, Coo Coo, Coo, Coo !

58

On the deserted state of the castle of Glashare.

SOURCES. 23 F 16, p. 127. 23 G 23, p. 211.

The poem is anonymous in F. In a copy of it which was in O'Curry's possession it was ascribed to Tuileagna Ó Maolchonaire (Academy Cat., R. I. A., p. 407). G ascribes the poem to " Máoldomhna Ó Muiríosáin " (*i.e.* Maoldomhnaigh Ó Muirgheasáin, who flourished about 1640), but it is a late MS. and little reliance can be placed on it.

Glashare is in the north-west of Co. Kilkenny, near the Queen's Co. border. From the references to the place in the Fiants of Elizabeth it seems clear that the castle of Glashare belonged to the Grace family. Thus in 1567 we find mention of " John Grace, of Glasshare, gentleman," as also of " Hugh M'Gennay," harper, of the same place (F.E. 1065). In 1584 Philip Grace, son of John, lived there, and in 1594 Alexander Grace, son of Philip (*ibid.* 4386, 5875). On the other hand in 1600 we find recorded the names of fourteen people belonging to Glashare, but among them there is no one of the name of Grace (*ibid.* 6442). It is a not improbable conjecture that this branch of the Grace family had shortly before this time been " in rebellion," and that the castle had suffered in the wars and had passed out of their possession. O'Curry (*loc. cit.*), it may be worth noting, conjectured that the poem was written " about the year 1600," a date which would harmonize very well with the ascription to Tuileagna Ó Maolchonaire, who is known to have flourished in the Kilkenny district 1584-1603 (see Proc.

R. I. A., xxxvi, C, 88-89). Furthermore there is good reason to believe that a daughter of the poet's was married to the proprietor of Glashare castle, for in 1602 we find a pardon granted to "Alexander Grace fitz Philip, of Monenemuck, yeoman" (*i.e.* of Moneynamuck, which is close to Glashare), and to "Grany fitz Tullignie, his wife" (Fiants Eliz., 6704). Now Tuileagna was a name peculiar to the Ó Maolchonaire family, so that "Grany fitz Tullignie" can only mean Gráinne, daughter of Tuileagna Ó Maolchonaire. From l. 22 of the poem we are probably justified in inferring that it was composed about the year 1603, when Ireland lay crushed after the disaster of Kinsale.

MS. READINGS. Only some of the variants of G are recorded. 2 is] *s* F; om. G. 4 is] om. F; *s* G. 5 *ocháin* F. 7 *a chur* G. 9 *ceól re gach* F; *eól gachre* G. 10 *teagh sin* F; *teach soin* G. *ar ttois* F; *air ttúis* G. 12 mór] *mur* F; *mo* G. 13-16 are not in G. 14 *ní bú* F. *mair* F. 15 *se fa líagh* F. 16 *bunsgionn* F. *díadh* F. 17 *tigh* F. nd.] *dh.* F; *d.* G. 22 *thraoth* F; *tráochach* G. *anois* FG. 24 *go cáolaibh cos* G. 26 *san teach sin* F; *san teach soin* G. 29 ag dula] om. F; *a dul* G. 30 *bhíodh* F; *bhiadh* G. 31 *do ghlais áir do baine*adh *a briogh* F; *glais áir fá mearar ár mbríogh* G. 32 *tarthe* F; *táir* G. *meidhir* FG. 33 *úair* F; *fhuar* G. 34 *an teach sin ó ainmire ar ndóil* F; *an teach soin úa ainnhire óir* G (with *úa* smeared). 36 *teach* FG. 37 *dhocair dúin* F; *deacair dúinn* G. 39 'na] *a* F; *ina* G. 40 *nó an ceól* F; *ann ná'n tól* G. 42 *liobhr*adh F; *leábhra* G. 43 n-ar] *búr* F; *bhúr* G. 44 *do theadh dar mó búr mían*, with *A mhna*, the opening words, repeated F; *don teach dar mo miann gach mná* G.

A corrupt version of ll. 21-24 is erroneously included among the poems of Séafra Ó Donchú, ed. Dinneen, ll. 618 sq.

59

Meditations on a ruined abbey.

SOURCES. 24 A 22, p. 255, written by Mícheál Ó Horgáin, 1824. Mur. 48, Maynooth, p. 66; this part possibly in the hand of Bishop Murphy; dated 1818 on title-page ("M"). 24 C 13, p. 81, written by Rev. Matthew Horgan. There is little difference between these three versions, but on the whole A and M are better than C.

The title in A is *Machtnamh an Duine Dhoilghíosaigh .i. Seán Ó Coileáin cct.* 1814, *air fhaicsin Mhainistir Thiomolaige.* The title in M is practically identical with this, save that it gives the date as 1813, and has also an English title, "The Melancholy Man's Meditation." C puts the author's name, "J. Collins," at the end of the poem, and

besides the title, *Machtnamh an Duine Dhoilghisigh*, it has the following notes in English at the head of the text: "I put the 7 verses on this subject into his hands on June the 10th, when he returned the following beautiful Poem to me on the 16 of June 1819. He retains in this allmost all my line[s]." "I must remark that there were 7 or 8 verses which I prevailed on him to rescind altogether, thoug[h] the[y] may be very good. M.H."

"The 7 verses on this subject," alluded to above, are a series of seven indifferent quatrains composed by Father Horgan himself, and given earlier in the same MS. (C, p. 72) under the title "The melanc[h]oly Man's contemplation. Friday June 10th 1819." The first quatrain is:

Bhí an Rae ⁊ na Raelta suas,
do csúbhal mé go fann do chois;
doras Cille chonarc reóbham,
is na hulcabcain bo clos.

A comparison of the two poems shows that Horgan's statement that Ó Coileáin retained almost all the lines of the earlier poem is much exaggerated. In fact only four or five lines of Horgan's poem can be said to be "retained" at all. The rest of Horgan's verses were altered and improved beyond recognition in passing through Ó Coileáin's hands, while two-thirds of Ó Coileáin's poem has nothing in the shape of an original.

In M, p. 68, Father Horgan's poem of 7 qq. is (no doubt, erroneously) attributed to Seán Ó Coileáin, the title being "The Melancholy Man's Contemplation, by John Collins." In the same MS. (p. 77) an English verse translation of Ó Coileáin's own poem is given with the following title: "The Melancholy Man's Meditations on seeing the Abbey of Timoleague in 1813, written in Irish by John Collins of Skibbereen, a genius of the first class who kept a school in that town & died in 1817, and translated by Mr John Ceaser in Cork, for, & at the request of Mr John Kirby." The first line is "One night I sat alone in pensive mood." Another version of the same translation, "revised by Mr Danl Herlihy of Ross," is given *ibid.* p. 83.

Seán Ó Coileáin lived at Myross, near Glandore, in Carbery, in the south of Co. Cork. He died in Skibbereen on the 18th of April, 1817, as we learn from the title prefixed to an elegy composed by Mícheál Óg Ó Longáin on his death (*e.g.* 23 C 33, p. 1, which is an autograph copy). In a second, and anonymous, elegy the date of his death is

given internally as 1817 (*ocht gcéad déag . . . 's a seacht 'na n-éis ar aon deich*)[1] The same date is given in the note quoted from M in the last paragraph. On the other hand the prefatory note in C (also quoted above) says that the poem was composed in June, 1819, that is to say, two years after the poet's death ! That the latter date is a mere blunder does not admit of doubt. C is a collection made by Father Horgan of some of his early translations and original verse ; the various pieces in it are not given in chronological order, and were evidently copied by their author into this MS. at a later period with a view to their preservation. A, as we have seen, gives 1814 as the date of Ó Coileáin's poem ; and it would appear that in transcribing both his own and Ó Coileáin's poems Horgan misread " 1814 " as " 1819," and that his memory was not active enough to detect the anachronism. This conjecture is rendered all but certain by a consideration of the date, " Friday, June 10th, 1819," which he prefixes to his own poem ; in 1819 June 10th fell on a Thursday, but in 1814 on a Friday. Some other MSS., including M (see above) and 23 C 18, p. 229 (transcribed in 1826) give the date as 1813, but 1814 is more probable.

Father Matthew Horgan, a man of varied attainments, was Parish Priest of Blarney from about 1817 to his death in 1849. (An account of his life, with specimens of his Irish compositions, will be found in ' Irisleabhar Muighe Nuadhad,' 1913, pp. 60 sq.). He was in Carbery when the present poem was composed, for a rough copy of his " Melancholy Man's Contemplation " in C, pp. 73-74, has at the end the word " Carberry " written after the initials " M. H." " Father Matt," as he was known, was much given to writing Irish verse ; but both his original verse and his translations in this MS. (C) are, as a rule, exceedingly stilted and un-Irish, though in later years he seems to have acquired a certain fluency and naturalness.

Although our present poem is vastly superior to anything that Horgan himself could have done, nevertheless one is safe in saying that Ó Coileáin could not have composed it without Horgan's inspiration. Not alone did he follow (while considerably improving it) the metre of Horgan's verses, but, what is more important, the subject-matter and the method of treating it were similarly suggested. The non-traditional character of the train of ideas in the poem, so far from being

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1 The first of these elegies was printed in O'Daly's ' Irish Language Miscellany,' p. 50 (without author's name), and later in GJ. 215, p. 342. The second elegy was published in GJ. 217 p. 454. Hardiman (' Irish Minstrelsy,' ii, 411) places his death in 1816, which is a year too early.

a defect, is to be reckoned as one of its merits. Its fault is rather a certain artificiality; it smells too much of the lamp, and, with all its straightforwardness, it hardly impresses one as being the spontaneous expression of genuine emotion. Its author evidently had by him a copy of O'Brien's Irish-English Dictionary, upon which he drew for such words as *maon*, *almsana*, *aoi*, *ceatal*, *easgal*, *luamh*, and *anuais* (see the Glossary, *infra*, *s. vv.*).

Timoleague Abbey (*mainistir Thi'-mo-laga*) is not once mentioned in C; indeed from the account given in that MS. of the circumstances in which the poem was composed one would be inclined to assume that the poet had not any particular abbey in mind. But M, A and other MSS. are unanimous in identifying the abbey with that of Timoleague, thus showing that they derive not from Horgan's copy but from a distinct version, which was doubtless one sanctioned by the poet himself. On the other hand it would appear that the poet took over Horgan's title of the poem, and also that he agreed permanently to excise the seven or eight qq. to which Horgan, for whatever reason, objected, and of which not a trace is now known to exist.

The metre is modernized Rannaíocht Mhór. There is rime between the end-words of *b* and *d*, and also (except in a few cases) between the end-words of the odd lines and a word in the following line. As contrasted with the older Rannaíocht, the riming is of the purely assonantal kind, and the number of syllables in the lines is not fixed. Alliteration is, of course, unnecessary. Furthermore, as his rimes show, Ó Coileáin's pronunciation was frankly modern; hence the archaic spelling which suits most of the other poems in our collection has to some extent been discarded, e.g. *súúil* is so spelt in l. 10 because it rimes with a word like *úr*, whereas the older form *siobhail* rimed with *iolair*. Such modern spellings are, of course, common in MSS.; thus C writes *sóil* 48, *ngláoch* 53, *bía* 57, and *luail* 73.

MS. Readings. 8 cruinn (gen. sg. of *crann*)] *cruínn* M; *crainn* A; *chrínn* C. 12 ar] *air* M; *iar* A; *os* C. 14 *aoi* MC; *aoidhe* A. 18 *a clódh* M; *a chló* A; *a cclódh* C. 19 *cliais* (sic) M; *cliair* C. 20 *thriallta* MA; *trialltha* C. 23 *deórr* C. 24 *air fear* M; *air féur* A; *ar féar* C. 25 *an sin* MA; *annsin* C. 26 cûch] *cúmhach* MA; *dúbhach* altered to *cúbhach* C. 33 *Fhotharach fholamh* M; *Fotharthach follamh* A; *Fothrach follamh* C. 34 a árais seo] *áruis se* M; *áruis so* A; *árus seo* C. 36 *mhaol* MA. *mhúr* A. 40 *na ndúile* MC. 44 *cur do naomh* MA; *cuir do naoimh* C. 46 *anud* MAC. 47 *sgreachach* MC; *sgreadach* A. ghéar] om. MA. *ccat* A; *ccait* MC. 53 *moch* MC. 54 bhíodh] om. MA. 56 *gliogair* MA; *ghliogair* C. *ccáig* C. 60 *aifrionn* MA; *aifrinn* C.

61 *lúamh* MA ; *lúaim* C. 62 *chian* MA ; *cían* C. 63 och !] om. A. 66 *anuais* MA ; *anúas* C. 67 *creacha* MAC. *cruadh* M ; *cruaidh* A ; *cruadha* C. 68 *tug* MC ; *dhfúig* A. 71 *táir* AC ; *tóir* M.

The following is another specimen of " melancholy meditations " turned into Irish by Ó Coileáin. The text is based on that in Father Horgan's MS. (24 C 13, p. 71), where it is headed *Smúante Duibhleanntacha* and is followed by the author's name, " John Collins." There is also a copy in Mur. 48, p. 69, where the title is, " A translation by John Collins, Skibbereen." The metre, which shows English influence, may be described as a very late modification of modernized Rannaíocht Mhór. Alternate lines rime finally, and the rime is nearly always a full one (as in English) ; furthermore, internal rimes in *b* and *d* with the end-words of *a* and *c* respectively occur only four times out of a possible eight.

I meán uíche na suan síth,
an tan chollaid cách go sóil,
bím-se an trath sin fá dhíth
go cásmhar ag caoi mo dheór.

Ar éirí maidne don ghréin
ní thugan [*thugadh* MS.] chúm suan ná só ;
's ní bhfaghaim saoirse óm phéin
ná sosa ar dtéacht don ló.

Ar aṡnamh di i meán laoi
ní sgaipean [*sgaipiodh* MS.] sí suim mo cheóig ;
's ar ndul 'na leabaig do luí,
i n-anacra bím 'na deóig.

Tar, a Bháis, trí dhaonnacht thim
réig mo cheasnaí, réig mo ghleó ;
réig me ó chathibh an tsaoil ;
ní bhfuil m'fhurtacht sunn go deó.

60

To a lady named Úna on the death of her father.

Further particulars are unfortunately wanting. The author, Cúchonnacht Ó Dálaigh, may possibly have been the poet of that name

(son of Maoileachlainn Óg) who died in 1642, as to whom see Proc. R. I. A., xxxvi. C, p. 112.

SOURCE. 23 M 28, p. 300.

MS. READINGS (apart from ordinary misspeliings). 1 *thaignidh*. 2 *neamhlúgha*. 3 inghean] *a inghean*. 5, 27, *tráth*. 7 *gurb*. 11 *dleaghthar*. 36 *feadh*.

The last quatrain is, in accordance with a common poetic practice, devoted to the poet's patron, in this case St. Thomas.

61

The poet, left childless through death, beseeches the Omnipotent to grant him a son.

The author, Giollabrighde (Albanach) Mac Conmidhe, flourished A.D. 1250. Apart from inevitable archaisms of language (and these are not more numerous than in similar scholastic verse composed three centuries later), the present poem is a remarkably simple one, and much more readily intelligible than much of the seventeenth-century verse composed in the popular stressed metres. The outlook of the Irish professional poet is curiously betrayed in l. 108, where he asks God to grant him his request in payment for his poem. Compare Donnchadh Mór Ó Dálaigh, who strikes a bargain with the Lord to have heaven in return for his poem (Dán Dé, p. 67, §43).

SOURCE. H. 4. 5, p. 93.

MS. READINGS. For *Coimdhe* the MS. has such spellings as *coimhdhe*, etc. 5 *Cuiridh*. 9 *dearcáin*. 11 *fothchan*. 18 *dfaigsin*. 19 *a dhé déan*. 21 *Laithreach fholamh ag fear bfeadhma*. 24 *a naomhuire*. 27 *tsoladh*. 28 *thríd*. 29 *bfuil*. 31 *fhódaibh*. 32 *bfóguibh*. 35 second *is* om. 37 *dféach*. 38 *theachtas*. 43 *a ttoirchim ní caimse*. 44 oimchinn choinnle] sic. 51 *a chna*. 53 *a choimse*. 58 *chruaidh is chre mbuig*. 68 *roinnis*. *díod*. 71 *ccabhair*. 73 iar] *air*. 75 chrú, etc.] *chuir don uile easlán*. 76 *tú do shuidhe*. 77 loisgfeas] *do loisgfeas*. 86 *choim*. 89 *dorcha*. 90 *dhealaighthear*. *sa ló glan*. 97 *righthigh*. 103 liom] om. 104 *fuilghim*. 105 *eitche*. 106 *an chead ní chuingis*. 107 *ma*. 109 *Faghadh*. 110 *cé*. 113 *leam chloinn*.

The two last qq. are supplementary, and are addressed respectively to the Blessed Virgin and to St. Brighid (after whom the poet was named).

62

A poet's grief on the death of his son.

The son's name was Mathghamhain (l. 3); he had been trained in one or more of the (poetic) schools (ll. 10, 14, 29); he died in early autumn (l. 6); six other children had died before him (l. 33), and three survived (l. 36). These are all the facts we know in connection with the poem. There is at least a possibility that the deceased poet was the Mathghamhain Ó Hifearnáin who took part in the Contention of the Poets (*ca.* 1618).

SOURCE. 23 D 4, p. 142. There is no title.

MS. READINGS. 2 *comhdach*. 8 *rén fhoghnamh*. 15 *deargshrothuibh*. 16 *reoidh*. 40 *choiméad*.

Ag seargadh, l. 18, and *caillim*, l. 23, may be corrupt. The meaning of these lines is not clear.

63

A poem by the same author as the last written on the first anniversary of his son's death.

SOURCE. 23 D 4, p. 144. It comes immediately after the last poem, and, like it, has no title.

MS. READINGS. 1 *bhliaghna*. 2 *bhiadhmhar*. 4 *fiodhbha* (for *fiodhbhaidhe*). 15 *rothoil*. 16 *diograis*. 26 *naomhrí*. 27 *ar beag ttoraig*. 28 *daor ní*.

In l. 3 *an choill* would naturally be taken as gen. of *an coll*, 'the hazel,' but the use of *fiodhbha* in the next line suggests that l. 3 has the sense of *is comhartha ar an gcoill do bheith ar gcríonadh*.

In l. 24 the poet appears to have in mind the "world-year" of 10,000 years, after which, according to Plato's *Timaeus*, the world was to be overwhelmed. His grief, he says, has made twelve months seem as long to him as a "year" of Plato's. I owe this suggestion to Prof. M. Tierney.

The rimes in this and the preceding poem show that they are probably not much older than the MS. in which they are found, which was written, in Munster, probably in the third quarter of the seventeenth century. Thus, the loss of *mh* or *dh* with compensatory vowel-lengthening is seen in the pronunciation of *comhnaidhe* (62.27), *fiodhbha* (63.4), and *choidhche* (63.7); while the riming of slender consonants with broad is admitted in *foghmhair : foghnamh* (62.6, 8), *éadaigh : gcéadfadh* (62.26, 28), and *domhain : moladh* (63.25, 26).

64

On the tragic deaths of the poet's four children.

Féilim Má Cártha, the author of this genuine expression of a father's grief, is unknown to us except for this poem. He was pretty certainly a native of either Co. Kerry or Co. Cork, and lived probably about the year 1700.

SOURCES. 24 L 38, p. 4. 23 C 3, p. 62. 23 M 16, p. 111. 23 N 15, p. 176.

C gives the longest text; it has 33 qq., with 3 qq. in stress-metre at the end, and agrees pretty closely with the version printed by John O'Daly in 'Poets and Poetry of Munster,' second series, pp. 188 sq. L wants ll. 49-56, and has 31+3 qq. M wants ll. 73-76, and has 32+3 qq. N gives only 18½+3 qq.; it omits ll. 19-20, and 14 qq. after l. 36 (corresponding to ll. 37-76 *supra*).

In preparing the present text the following excisions have been made: 3 qq. after l. 32, in which boast is made of the relationship of the dead children to the kings of Scythia, Spain and England; 4 qq. after l. 40; 1 q. after l. 100 (it comes after l. 96 in M); and the 3 qq. in stress-metre at the end.

The names of the dead children were Ceallachán, Cormac, Anna and Máire (ll. 25-27). They met their deaths suddenly and simultaneously while they slept (cf. ll. 41-44). According to the title of the poem in L they were killed by the walls of the house collapsing on them (*air bhás a c[h]eathrair cloinne ar ar thu[i]t balla an tighe*). According to the title in N they were killed on Easter eve (*oidhche Chásga*) by a stone chimney falling on them (*simnéadh cloiche do thuitim ortha*). The mention of Easter eve was doubtless suggested by the reading *Cháisg* (for *chás*) in l. 5, which, though found in most MSS., is probably erroneous.

The metre is the freest possible imitation of Debhí. The number of syllables in a line varies from 6 to 8. The only rules observed are (1) riming couplets, and (2) the usual syllabic increase in the end-words of the second and fourth lines as compared with those of the first and third respectively. The pronunciation required is practically that of the Irish of to-day; hence the spelling has been modernized somewhat.

MS. READINGS. I note, *inter alia*, those instances where the text of L has not been followed. 2 *mhiorun* C; *mhíodhrún* M; *míoruinn* N. 4 do] om. L etc. 5 *chás* L; *cháisg* CMN. 8 iathibh] *iarthar* CMN. 10 *tuigsin* L; *tuigsinn* C; *tionsgainn* M; *tionsgain* N. 16 *a ndeig* L; *tar éis* C; *déis* MN. 18 *ceól* L. 19 *déin* L; *ngéin* C; *géin* M. 20 *canaid*

L ; *canuid* C ; *canan* M ; the original probably had *canaidh*. 22 *aonlá* CMN. 23 *cráidhte* M ; *cráighte* N. 24 *chaom chlann* N. 25 *As creach* L. 26 *blaisbinn* L ; *cneasmhin* CM ; *cneismhin* N. 28 *aoinfheacht* L ; *aoínfheart* C ; *éinfhecht* M ; *aonacht* N. 30 cré] *iad* L ; *tréighthe* C ; *cré* MN. 33 *ream theacht* LM ; *aig teacht* C ; *ream ais* N. 35 *bheir fáilte dhom* L ; *bhéarfas* (or *bhéu-*) *dam* (or *dom*) *fáilte*, CMN. 41 *na dtrom suain* L ; *no ttrom shuan* C ; *anám súain* M. 43 cáig] *cloinne* L ; *cáidh* CM. *do* om. L. 44 *a ninmeadh uare* L. 47 *ndul uaim* L ; *naonchur* CM. 49 *dlighe* C ; *dlightheadh* M. 50 *chéadbhuidhean* C ; *chéadmhaoin* M. 57 *súirm* L ; *dhuil* M. 60 *sus* L ; *is* CM. 61 uaim] om. L. *dhreach* L ; *neart* CM. 71 *leanfad iad* L ; *rachfad leó* C ; *rachadh leó* M. 73-76 (omitted in M) come after 68 in C. 80 is] om. L. *í* LC ; *ise* MN. *ar neimhchrích* L ; *fá cheasnuídhe* C ; *a gceasnaoill* M ; *a cceasnaoill* N. 83 bhíd] *a bíd* L ; *bhíos* C ; om. M ; *bhíd* N. 97 *ná* L ; *le* CN ; *re* M (which omits *grian*).

65

" Weep for yourself and your sins, not for the child you have lost."

SOURCES. 24 L 6, p. 2, with a few readings from 23 L 34, p. 154 (" M ").

The poem is quite common in modern MSS. At least five versions of it have been previously printed, including those in ' Reliquiae Celticae,' i, 126 (here referred to as R) and Keating's Poems (ed. Rev. J. C. MacErlean), p. 46.

Instead of the version of q. 4 here printed some MSS. give a different version beginning *Rachaidh cách uile fá seach* ; this latter version I refer to as 4^a. The order of the quatrains varies a good deal in the different MSS.

Three different MS. recensions of the poem may be recognised. (A) 8 qq., with the version of q.4 printed above. This is found, *e.g.*, in L and in A. iv. 2 (fo 23b), where the qq. are arranged in the same order as in our version ; and in H. 2. 5, p. 344, where the order is 1 2 3 8 7 4 5 6. (B) 8 qq., with 4^a instead of 4. Found, *e.g.*, in R, where the order is 1 2 3 4^a 6 5 7 8, and 24 P 29, p. 347, where the order is as in our version. (C) 7 qq., including 4^a (for 4), but omitting q. 3. Found, *e.g.*, in H. 5. 13, p. 76, and H. 4. 10, p. 52, in both of which the order is 1 2 4^a 6 7 5 8. M originally had a similar 7 q. version ; afterwards its scribe (Maurice Newby, 1714) inserted q. 3 in its place, and some generations later Peter O'Connell added q. 4, which he placed between

6 and 7; hence in its present conflate form M's text consists of 9 qq. owing to its having both versions of q. 4.

The authorship of the poem is very uncertain. It is anonymous in L, R, and H. 4. 10. It is ascribed to Dochtúir Céitinn in M; to Ó Dála Fionn in H. 2. 5; to Donnchadh Mór Ó Dálaigh (wrongly) in A. iv. 2, and in a later hand in H. 5. 13; to Ó Hifearnáin in a version (8 qq.) in a Maynooth MS. (2 g 14, fo. 7a) written by Eóghan Ó Caoimh (the scribe of L) in 1704. In date it can hardly be older than the early part of the seventeenth century. Among the late marks are *cré*, used as dat. (acc.) in ll. 6, 15, for older *criaidh*; *fior : sin*, ll. 22, 24; and *chách* for *cháich* (or alternatively *cháich : bráth*) in l. 31.

MS. Readings. 2 *cháich* L. 6, syllable wanting; perhaps read *ins an gcré*. 13, syllable wanting; perhaps read *bhfaictheá-sa*. 15 *ar cuireadh riamh*, A. iv. 2; *gach neach dá ndeachaidh* LM; a footnote to M says "*seach ar leagadh riamh a* [c]*re* in another copy." 22 *is fhior* L; *& fir* M. 25 *Sion* L; *Sion* M. 28 *ccaoinir* L; *ccaoni*dh *tú* M; *caoine* R. 30 *dá ttuigtheá féin mur ataoi* L. 31 *do chaoine cháich* L; *gan chaoine cách* M.

66

On Death, which has robbed the poet of his only son.

Sources. 23 N 13, p. 243 (in the hand of Mícheál mac Peadair Í Longáin; but the title seems to be in a later hand). Several copies by Mícheál Óg Ó Longáin, of which that in 3 B 5, fo. 43b may be taken as representative.

The headings in these MSS. merely give the author's name. A copy in 23 M 14, p. 49 (19th cent.) gives a longer title, viz. *Daibhídh Mac Gearailt cct. dá mhac .i. do cSeán Mac Gearailt nóch do marbha san oidhce le bitheamhnaca*. This title appears to be wholly unreliable. The author's name is wrongly given; his son's name, *Seán*, may be no more than a misunderstanding of *séaghann* in l. 46, though the MS. in question reads *taonmhach* (sic) here; while the statement that he was killed by robbers is probably a blundering inference from the use of the word *ladrann* in l. 2.

Most of the poet's illustrations are borrowed from Keating's 'Trí Biorghaoithe an Bháis,' with which he was evidently familiar.

It would be unwise to place much reliance on the correctness of Mícheál Óg Ó Longáin's ascription of the present poem to Muiris mac Dháiví Dhuibh; it certainly offers a remarkable metrical contrast to the other poems by the same author published in this collection (see nos. 14, 15, 48, *supra*).

The metre is modernized Rannaíocht Bheag. With the exception of a very few words the poem is to be read with the current pronunciation, a fact which is to some extent reflected in the spelling employed. *Úbhall*, l. 68, for *ubhall*, now *úl(l)*, is an instance of the artificial mixture of old and new pronunciations especially common in 17th cent. verse.

MS. Readings. 1 *Mallacht don bhás bhrónach* B. 2 a ladrainn] *ladran* N; *ladrann* B. *gacha iartuir* N; *gach iaithe* B. 4 *atáir* N; *atá* B. *ndéiliom* N (i.e. *n-éileamh*). 5 *Dob olc teirimse* N; *Olc héirnist* B. 10 *dá ndíoluim* N. 12 do] om. N. 13 *duit* N; *dosin* B. 14 *a chú* N; *cú* B. 16 *suaichle* B. 17, after *cosmhail* N ins. *thu*, B *tú*. *nimhneach* N. 19 *gacha* N. 20 *daonna* B. 22 *do theiligion an uile fheoithne* N. 24 *nórlach* N. 26 *ris an uile* N. 27 ag] *a* N; *'s ag* B. 27-28 *go ro ceart | fá cheithre hárdaibh* N; *go ccráidhfeadh | cheithre hárdaibh* B. After l. 28 B has two further qq. on the ram, which are pretty certainly spurious. 30 *a mbí* N; *agá mbí* B. 32 *chathais* B. After l. 32 B has an interpolated q. as follows:

> Labhrann fós le fear Béarla,
> le fear pléide agus uabhair;
> 'Come here,' adeir gan faitchíos,
> 'tabhair raicín ionna bhfuaruis.'

(This merely repeats what is said in the preceding quatrain, but with a closer adherence to Keating's text. *Tabhair raicínn* in the last line should be *mac raicín*, an imitation of the English "make reckoning." 23 M 14, which has a similar quatrain, reads *mac riacín* here.) 35 mac] *gan mac* NB. 42 *iar fia*radh N; *gan iaracht* B. 43 *sa te le maithis dfagb*ail N. 44 is corrupt, as the rime *beagán : d'fhágbháil* shows; the printed text follows N; B reads *ní hé an beagán do riarach*. 45 *ort is* N; *duit agus* B. 46 *choimirce seagan* M; *chomairc an séagan* B. 49-52 come immediately after 40 in B. 52 *chéile* B. 55 cé] *do* B. 56 *'sní* B. 58 *nach* N; *nách é* B. 59 *smáil* B. The 3 last qq. (ll. 61 to end) are missing in N, owing, apparently, to the loss of a leaf. 63 *ttárlaidh* B. 67 *leónadh* B; *loma(dh)* is from 23 M 14.

67

On the uncertainty of life.

For the author see note on no. 52.

Sources. O'Conor Don's MS. fo. 79a ("C"). 23 F 16, p. 75.

A later version, in 23 A 8, p. 274, agrees in general with C, but it happens to have the correct reading *féag* in l. 17. There is also a version,

without author's name, in Laud 615, p. 135 ; the greater portion of this MS. was written, Meyer thinks, in the fifteenth century, but this poem is written in a much later hand, a fact which Meyer failed to notice when cataloguing the contents of the MS. in 'Ériu,' v, pp. 7 sq. The Laud text is a rather inferior one, and offers no noteworthy readings. (For a transcript of it and particulars regarding the hand in which it is written, I am indebted to Prof. John Fraser, of Oxford).

MS. READINGS. 1 *tu*laigh F. 3 *bharr* C. 4 *dhíoghlam* C. 7 *chaithme* C. *fégh* C ; *feagh* F. *bfuighe* C ; *bfuighthe* F. 8 *ullmhuighe* C ; *hullmuigthe* F. 12 *an cuid caithmhe* F.

A short poem by Giollabrighde Ó Heódhasa on the same theme, probably a little later in date, follows ours in O'Conor Don's MS. It has been edited by Bergin in 'Ériu,' viii, 195.

68

"Without the friendship of God, all learning is in vain."

SOURCE. 24 L 13, p. 7.

MS. READINGS. 3 *gráidh*. 4 *áil*. 10 *an áirdrígh* (with *do ghnidh* in l. 9). 11 *fearr*. 16 dá] *do*.

69

Lines spoken by a king and a poet as they were about to enter a religious community.

The poem purports to be a dialogue between Cathal Croibhdhearg, King of Connacht (†1224), and his contemporary, Muireadhach Albanach Ó Dálaigh, the well-known poet. Cathal Croibhdhearg is recorded in the Annals as having died "in the habit of a monk" (*i n-aibīt mhanaich*, AU.), *i.e.* of a Cistercian. Nothing is known of the date or circumstances of the death of Muireadhach Albanach, but we know that part of his life was spent in Scotland (whence his soubriquet *Albanach*). From two of the poems attributed to him we learn that the cause of his banishment was that he had slain one of O'Donnell's people. The Four Masters, who give the date as 1213, give a picturesque account of the matter ; and though we need not believe them when they say that O'Donnell pursued the poet to the gates of Limerick and Dublin, nevertheless the circumstances of his banishment must have had some foundation in fact. Otherwise we should have wantonly to reject as forgeries all, or nearly all, the secular poems attributed to Muireadhach. In one of the poems composed by him during his exile (printed in Quiggin's 'Prologomena to the Study of the Later

Irish Bards,' p. 44), Muireadhach says that he has been absent from Ireland for 15 years, which (if the date in FM. is correct) would place the date of its composition in 1228. Thus it would be impossible for the poet to have joined a religious order along with Cathal Croibhdhearg, who had died in 1224, and our poem would have to be set down as a later fabrication. Furthermore, the word *bráithribh* in the title is obviously wrong, for the first of the " friars," the Dominicans, only reached Ireland in 1224, the Franciscans following a few years later. But the poem is, at all events, of fairly respectable antiquity, for ll. 7-8 are cited in an Irish grammatical tract composed probably not later than 1500 (' Ériu,' ix, 93).

The present dialogue in verse is just of the kind one meets in Irish romantic tales ; and one is tempted to regard it as a surviving fragment of a lost semi-historical work dealing with Cathal Croibhdhearg and his contemporaries. Compare ' Tochmharc Fhearbhlaidhe,' in which the hero is said to be a son of Donnchadh Mór Ó Dálaigh, Muireadhach Albanach's brother.

On the other hand there is good reason to believe that, as O'Grady (Cat. 338) thinks, the poet, after his banishment, paid a " surreptitious visit to Ireland, in disguise perhaps," on which occasion he visited Thomond, where he composed the poem *Tomhais cia mise, a Mhurchaidh* (O'Gr. Cat. 331-2 ; Studies, 1924, 570). On the same occasion he may have visited Cathal Croibhdhearg in Connacht, at the time when the latter was contemplating retiring from the world ; and, granting this, there would seem no reason to regard our present poem as ungenuine. Muireadhach's own " vow " (*móid*, l. 3) may have been to make a pilgrimage to Rome or to the Holy Land, which would also explain the reference to " the hot land " (*san tír the*) in l. 31 ; and there would be nothing improbable in his having received the tonsure of a " clerk," without orders, at this time. A number of devotional poems by Muireadhach, preserved in the Book of the Dean of Lismore, show that, like his brother, the well-known Donnchadh Mór, he was of a religious turn of mind. Furthermore we know that Muireadhach did make at least one foreign pilgrimage, for in the poem *Tomhais*, etc., alluded to above, he says that he has been travelling round the world and has come from the Mediterranean, while an unpublished poem of his, addressed to Cathal Croibhdhearg, appears to have been composed by him while he was actually in the Adriatic (see O'Gr. Cat. 337-8). Compare a somewhat similar poem composed in the Levant, while on a pilgrimage or crusade, by a younger contemporary, Giollabrighde Albanach, the author of no. 61 (*ibid.* 335-6).

The close friendship between Cathal Croibhdhearg and Donnchadh Cairbreach, alluded to in the poem, is explained by the fact that the former was married to the latter's sister, Mór, who died in 1217 (FM).

SOURCE. 23 M 28, p. 285 (transcribed *ca.* 1684).

MS. READINGS. 1 *sgíon*. 14 *do Bhrian*. 20 *do ghnínn is ó Cais coimhshling*. 26 *mbraonsgathach*. 30 *Joachim*.

In l. 16 the alliteration of *bhf* with *bh* is noteworthy; ordinarily *bhf* alliterates only with *f* (or *ph*).

70

"Be with me always, O Lord. Let Thy grace dwell ever in my heart."

SOURCE. 24 L 6, p. 31. I have omitted a sixth quatrain, which is corrupt.

MS. READINGS. 1 second *bí* om. 5 *Túirrnn*, with [*t*]*úrrlinn* in margin. 10 *dabhuigh*. 14 *fóireas*. 15 ar] tar. 18 *nó*. 19 *ná deacha uaim go madh cré mo chorp*.

With ll. 1-4 compare, in St. Patrick's Hymn (Thes. Pal., ii, 357):

> Críst lim, Críst reum, Críst im degaid,
> Críst indium, Críst íssum, Críst úasum,
> Críst dessum, Críst túathum.

71

Oisín, in his old age, his companions dead and gone, recalls sorrowfully the glorious days of his youth.

SOURCES. Franciscan MS., "Duanaire Finn," fo. 73b. 23 M 4, p. 131.

A version in 23 L 34, p. 131, substantially agrees with these, but is not so good. The earliest extant version is that in the Scottish 'Book of the Dean of Lismore' (early 16th cent.); this has been printed in 'Reliquiae Celticae,' i, p. 2. There are 9 qq. in the Dean's version, which, like the rest of his MS., is written in a barbarous orthography; it has nothing corresponding to ll. 7-8 or 21-24, but includes 10 ll. which are not found in the Irish versions.

MS. READINGS. L and D (=Dean of Lismore's text) are quoted only occasionally. 4 do ba] *do* badh F; *budh* ML. 6 ba] *fa* F; *bá* M; *do* L; *di* D. *dhúin* F; *dhuinn* M. 8 *ccúil* F; *ccúl* M. 10 *gredh* F; *gath* M. 18 *mur* badh *gnáth* F; *mar* badh *ail* M (and L); *mir a baill* D.

19 ar loch] *gan locht* FL (cf. l. 23); *ar loch* M; *er loch* D. 21 ar] *mo* FL; *ar* M. *tar eis* F; *deis* M; *déis* L. 22 *na* F; *nach* ML. 23 *bha* F; *fá* M; *ba* L. 25-26 *ata* FM. 26 *is* omitted save in D. 31 *nó in ṡáorfa* F; *as saorfa* M; *no saorsa* L; *gi*[t] *serrir* D.

72

A retrospect on the follies of youth.

SOURCE. 23 N 14, p. 200, where the title is *Seán mac Muiris ui uirthille cct.*

MS. READINGS. 7 *thiocfaidh.* 8 *sgaoilfidh.* 9 *tuille buidhe rinn.* 17 *óig.* 19 geadh *í a daith.* 20 *dfágaibh.* 24 *bhráth.*

For the proverbial phrase in l. 13 see 'Miscellany of Irish Proverbs,' 341; and cf. further *ní loisgeabh-sa an mhéad mhaireas dom thiompán*, Dánta Grádha, 2 ed., p. 128, l. 15, and *is mairg a loisg a theampán leó*, 23 A 45, p. 1.

73

Vanished youth.

SOURCE. Franciscan MS., "Duanaire Finn," fo. 43.

From the fact that they appear in a collection of 'Ossianic' poems, it is evident that the scribe regarded the present poem and the next as attributed to Oisín.

MS. READING. 2 *fa folt buidhe cas.*

74

The three Furies and the three Graces of life.

These are Hardship, Necessity and Grief, on the one hand, and Love, Gentleness and Courage, on the other.

SOURCE. Franciscan MS., "Duanaire Finn," fo. 57b. See note on last poem.

MS. READINGS. 2 *a ttigim.* 4 *is triúr coirpseng cnisgeal.* 6 *is isi a bhen Rom tachair.* 14 *diarab.*

There are a number of loose rimes, viz. *focham : coirpsheang*, 3-4; *deacair : tachair*, 5-6; *éigean : céidfhir*, 16-17; and *breaghdha : tharla*, 22-24. Unless these are due to corruption of text, they point to the poem being a comparatively late one.

With l. 15 compare the proverb *Ní dheaghaidh rogha ó réiteach*, Misc. Ir. Proverbs, §139.

x reprinted in Hearne's Archaeologia Britannica, p. 307

75

" Three await my death. The devil waits for my soul, my children for my wealth, the worm for my body."

✗ SOURCE. O'Molloy's ' Grammatica Latino-Hibernica ' (1676), p. 204 (" M "). 23 I 40, p. 4. 23 L 34, p. 158.

The poem is anonymous in MI. L ascribes it (wrongly) to Donnchadh Mór Ó Dálaigh. It is worth remarking that Eóghan Ó Caoimh, *ca.* 1707, thought that O'Molloy was the author, for he heads a transcript of the poem : *Froinnsias Ó Maoilmhuaidh brathair dórd S. Froinsias cc.* ⁊ *do chuir a leith duine eile iad* (23 M 34, p. 606) ; and the fact that all the extant MS. versions seem to be later in date than O'Molloy's lends colour to Ó Caoimh's belief. In 23 L 24, p. 275 (1766), the poem is ascribed to Ó Maoilchiaráin ; other ascriptions (all equally unreliable) to Eochaidh Ó Heódhusa, to Maolra Brún, and to Ó Dálaigh Fionn, will be found in Abbot-Gwynn Cat., pp. 77, 244, 268. A mark of lateness is *cré* for *criaidh* in l. 18 (cf. 65, ll. 6, 15). Furthermore *le mo* (l. 13) for *lem* is obviously late, as well as dialectal ; compare *le do sbiorad*, Luc. Fid. 291 (exceptionally). The poem is certainly a seventeenth-century composition, and the evidence would point to O'Molloy as the author.

The theme of the poem was suggested by Eccli. x, 13 : " For when a man shall die, he shall inherit serpents, and beasts, and worms." Its immediate inspiration was evidently some such passage as the following in one of the homilies of the Leabhar Breac : *Amal atbeir Solam i nEclaisiastach co mbia triur óigred oc fir husarachta .i. bésti* ⁊ *nathracha* ⁊ *cruma : beit a maine oc na piastaib .i. ag cairdib na colla ; biaid a anmm oc nathrachaib neime .i. ac diablaib ;* ⁊ *biaid ac crumaib a chorp ; ni thibre nechtar dib so a chuid fen ar in dá chuid ele* (PH. 7586-91). Compare further the following medieval Latin verses (J. Werner, Lat. Sprichwörter u. Sinnsprüche des Mittelalters, p. 24) :

> Dum moritur dives, mox crescunt tres ibi lites :
> Demon vult animam, consanguinei quoque gazam ;
> Vermibus in terra crescit pro corpore guerra.[1]

[1] See also the Latin note quoted from Harley MS. 268 (14th cent.) by Mr. Flower in his Catalogue of Irish MSS. in the British Museum, p. xxix, which appeared after the above had been written.

M has 7 qq. in all, viz. the 6 here printed and another (which I indicate as *x*); its order of qq. is 1*x* 2 3 5 4 6. I has 6 qq., in the order 1 2 4 3 5 6. In L the order is 1*x* 2 3 4 5 6, but *x* and 3 are not in the original hand (that of Maurice Newby, 1714) but added at a later date by Peter O'Connell.

MS. Readings. 7 *do roithfeadh na gheig* M; *da roicheadh don ghéig* I (with *a chuid* preceding); *do roicheadh don ghéig* L. 13 *le* (or *lé*) *mo chloinn* MIL; ? read *lem chloinn-se*. 16 mh'] *an t* IL. 's mo] *sa* IL. 18 *ga gcurthar* M; *dá ccurthaoi* I; *da gcurthar* L.

76

On the passing of youth.

Sources. 23 D 13, p. 155. H. 6. 14, p. 169. 23 G 27, p. 206. 23 N 14, p. 98. Nat. Lib. xii, pt. 2, p. 170 (" O ").

In D the poem has no title, and consists of qq. 1-4 (in the order 1 2 4 3), followed by 3 other qq. which have no connection with the poem and as to which see ' Dánfhocail,' 243 note. (23 O 35, p. 31, also gives a version of qq. 1-4). In H (dated 1770) the poem is ascribed, perhaps correctly, to *Baothlach Dubh* [Mac Aodhagáin]. In G, written by Mícheál Óg Ó Longáin, the heading is *nfeadur cia chan an duainsi*. In N, written by the same scribe, the poem is ascribed to *an fear céadna*, who in this case is Ó Dála Fionn; but this ascription is almost certainly baseless. In O the poem is anonymous; qq. 2, 3 are transposed, and for q. 6 another q. is substituted.

The original poem in all probability ended with l. 20, for the remaining qq. have the appearance of having been added later by a more pious-minded poet.

MS. Readings. Only the more important are noted. 2 a d. dhamh] O; *a dh. dhamh* D; *leam a dh.* GNH. 6 *dithcheill* D; *díthcéill* GN. 9 *dúnne* HO. 12 *is treithe ar* D. 13 Tugas] *Áit* GN. mo ghruag] *gruag* D. 14 has 8 syllables, unless *radharc* is reduced to a monosyllable or 's omitted. 15 *tosach air léim* GN. 18 *saoíleadh* O. 19 ar mo bheith] *mo thoil is* GN. *cea(i)nntréan tuathail* GNH. 20 *súgach* GNHO. For ll. 21-24 O has a different q., beginning *Uch ! da saoílfinn gur bhféidir*. 22 *cúmhdacht* GN. 25 *A* (?) *bhláith* H; *Bláith* GN; *Air bhláth* O. 26 *fóighe* GN; *asóghadh* H; *sóighne* O. 27 *do tréigeadh* GN; *do thréigean* H; *a tréigean* O. aoise] *a aoise* GH. 34 ar] *ré* GN. 35 ó] *air* O. 37, the adjj. are aspirated and inflected in the MSS.; for *créachtach* G reads *ghrásaidh*. 38 *éagnach* O (with *do* for *dá*); *éigneach* H; *chásadh* GN. 39 ar] *re* GN. *a ttalmhuin* GNO. 40 *anam* GNO; *anmuin* H.

77

On the vanities of the world.

SOURCES. 23 L 34, p. 155, with some readings from 23 G 24, p. 184. In both these MSS., as also in H. 5. 13, p. 78, the poem is anonymous; but, as was inevitable, it has also been ascribed to Donnchadh Mór Ó Dálaigh, as in a version printed in the ' Irish Echo ' (Boston), iv, 167.

In the MSS. the first line of each quatrain is duplicated, with *ón* inserted between the two parts, so as to form a line of seven syllables ; in the text *supra* such lines have been shortened to three syllables, in accordance with the older practice.

MS. READINGS, viz. the readings of L where G has been followed. 12 *na ccéad*. 15 *dá mhac no da mhnaoi*. In l. 16 *é* is not in the MSS.

78

To Saint Peter, as janitor of Heaven.

SOURCES. O'Conor Don's MS., fo. 77b (" O "). 23 C 19, p. 287. 24 B 31, p. 111.

An inferior version is found in 23 B 35, p. 7 (" Y ") and 3 B 31, p. 67 (" Z "). The poem, anonymous elsewhere, is attributed to Donnchadh [*Mór* add. Z] Ó Dálaigh in these two MSS.

MS. READINGS. Only a selection of the readings of Y and Z is included. 1 romham] *an doras* YZ. 2 *díot* CB ; *duit* O. *dleaghar* O etc. 3 *nó go* O ; *go* CBYZ. 4 *na léig* O ; *leig* C ; *léig* BYZ. 5 *don tighsin* O ; *don tighsi* C ; *don tighse* B ; *a steach* YZ. 6 *dom chomus* O ; *dam a Mhuire* C (and B) ; *dom chumas* YZ. 8 *ón dorus* O ; *on ursuin* C ; *ón ursan* B ; *ón ndoras* YZ. 9 -san] *sin* OYZ ; *so* B ; om. C. 12 *go ccinnear* O ; *go lingir* CB ; *go ccinir* Y ; *go ccinnir* Z. 13 *Ón* OYZ ; *An* CB. 15 husa] *hurusa* O ; *fuiris* CY ; *furas* B ; *urusa* Z. 16 *ar éigin* O. 17 *a mataìr* O ; *mháthair* CBZ ; *máthar* Y. 18 *láthair* OCZ ; *láithreach* BY. 19 *da raibh* O ; *dá mbeadh* C ; *dá mbiadh* B ; *má bhíonn* Z (and Y). go feochair] *gan eochair* O ; *dom fheitheadh* C ; *dam fheathaimh* B ; *go fíochmhar* Y ; *go fíochmhar* Z.

79

" Sic transit gloria mundi."

SOURCES. 23 L 34, p. 208 (*ca.* 1714). There are also copies in 23 B 35, p. 10 (1820), and elsewhere. The earliest extant version is

that preserved in the Book of the Dean of Lismore (' Reliquiae Celticae,' i, 94 sq.); in this 4 qq. in praise of Alexander are interpolated between qq. 5 and 6.

MS. READINGS. I note only those instances where L has not been followed (apart from matters of spelling). 4 *ceand* L. *a fhinngreicc* L. 5 *dhiobh* L. 12 *mhuinuimh* L; *mhuinsiumh* B. 14 *bhith* LB etc. *Philib* L; *Philip* B. 16 *ttroigh* (emended by P. O'Connell to *ttroighe*) L. 22 *a timcheall* L. 23 *nir ionann* L (which is also correct).

80

Valedictory lines inscribed in a book by its owner.

SOURCE. 23 B 35, p. 32, in the hand of Malachy Curry, and entitled by him *Duine éigin cct. mar leanus.*

The poem is obviously a late one. Its metre may be regarded as a very free development of Rannaíocht Chumaisg (7^1+7^2). Present-day pronunciation is required; hence the spelling has been somewhat modernized.

MS. READINGS. 1 *romhad.* 4 *chriostaidheadhaibh.* 6 *atá.* 8 *sul mbéinn.* 10 *chroiceann.* 12 *mhalaidh.* 13 *soin.* 14 *géill don éag.* 16 dod] *ad.*

THE METRE AND LANGUAGE OF THE POEMS.

The following are the different kinds of *dán*-metres employed in the present Part :—

(1) Debhí (*Deibhidhe*) : poems 49, 50, 51, 52, 54, 56, 60, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 79. Of these no. 64 is in modernized Debhí ; while no. 79 is in the simple form (*óglách*as) of Debhí, in which internal rimes are wanting, and in which alliteration, though general, is not essential.

(2) Rannaíocht Mhór (*Rannaigeacht Mhór* ; 7^1+7^1) : poems 48, 57, 58, 59, 65, 71, 72, 75. Of these 48 and 58 illustrate the stricter kind of Rannaíocht Mhór, while 59 shows the metre modernized.

(3) Rannaíocht Bheag (7^2+7^2) : poems 41, 45, 55, 63, 66, 76, 78. The stricter kind is found only in 45.

(4) " Ae Freslighe " (7^3+7^3) : poems 53, 62.

(5) Séadna (8^2+7^1) : poem 61.

(6) Leathrannaíocht Mhór (5^1+5^1) : poem 73.

(7) " Snéadhbhairdne " (8^2+4^2) : poem 42.

The metre of 74 is a kind of Rannaíocht Bheag, with *a* (the first line) shortened to three syllables, and with the end-words of *a*, *b* and *d* riming. The metre of 77 is a similar variety of Rannaíocht Mhór.

For the metres of 43, 44, 46, 47, and 80, see Notes.

GRAMMAR

Genitives like the following are to be noted : *aéar*, g. *aeóir*, 51.38. *féar*, g. *feóir*, 51.28, 54.73. *tréad*, g. *treóid*, 55.10 ; n. pl., id., 54.33.

Old dat. sg. forms :—*fear*, dat. *fíor*, 46.44, 52.49. *ceann*, dat. *cionn* 46.8, etc. *geall*, dat. *gioll*, 52.61. *olc*, dat. *ulc*, 77.22. *talamh*, dat. *talmhain*, 76.35, 79.10.

Teach is thus declined :—nom. sg. *teach* or *teagh*, gen. *tighe* or *toighe* (46.3), dat. *tigh* or *toigh* (58.44). Cf. Gr. Tr., p. 81.

The nom. sg. form is used as voc. in :—*a phort sruithgheal* 56.75, *a Choimdhe dúileach* 61.92, *a dhuine seang* 69.8, *a Rí carthannach* 76.37, *a bhláth bréagach* 76.25. Notable too is the use of *Dúileamhain* (dat. sg. of *Dúileamh*) as voc. sg. in 61.37 and 70.2. (For other examples of *a Dhúileamhain* see Ériu, ix, 93, and Dán Dé, p. 29, §15 ; and cf. *a ollamain*, voc. sg., Celt. Rev. i, 300).

Formerly many nouns had a special accusative form, which was used (1) as the object of a verb, and (2) after certain prepositions. Nowadays in the first usage the old acc. is merged in the nom., in the second the acc. is confounded with the dative. In several of our poems the old acc. forms are preserved, thus, *cloinn* 61.17, *Éirinn* 46.62, 49.1, 52.62, *sgín* 69.1, *feirg* 69.27, *ciaigh* (from *ceó*) 52.23, 56.135, *céill* 57.28, 30,—all acc. sg. ; *fora*, 46.64, acc. pl. Nouns in the acc. sg. were eclipsed after the article, hence *an dtulaigh* (nom. *an tulach*), 67.1 ; and adjj. or closely connected genitives were eclipsed after such nouns, hence *beathaidh n-aonda n-ainglidhe* 52.90, *an iomlaoid gceirde* 50.58, *gan ghoin mbaoghail* 56.120. Many adjectives, too, had special forms for acc. sg. fem., illustrated in *Banbha mbraonsgathaigh* 69.26, and *dáil gcoim* 61.86.

Eclipsis after old neuters is seen in *buaidh gcloinne* 61.55, and *mór gcompán* 51.58.

Both demonstrative and emphatic suffixes are enclitic, and form part of the word they are joined to. As a rule *-sin*, " that," is used only after slender letters, *-soin* after broad, and *-sa* and *-se*, " this," are similarly distinguished, the usage resembling that of Southern Irish to-day. But occasionally *-sin* is used for *-soin*, in which case the quality of the preceding sound is adapted to it, e.g. *san aimsin*, 58.34, for the usual *san am-soin* ; similarly *na créachtaisin*, 56.102. As emphatic suffix note the older *-siumh* for *-sean*, in *a mhuin-siumh*, 79.12.

Infixed pronouns, representing the object of a verb (or the subject of a verb in the passive), are seen in a few of the poems, e.g. *rom-chuir-se*, 47.22, =' do chuir mise ' ; *rod-cuireadh*, 56.82, =' do cuireadh tú ' ; *nát-congbhadh*, 52.13, =' ná cuinníodh thú.' Similarly *rom-cuireadh* 47.18, *rom-dheiligh-se* 50.59, *rod-thógaibh* 56.70, *rod-chuirfeadh* 56.76. Note especially *go n-am-tíosadh*, 42.25, =' chun go dtiucfadh orm.'

The following forms of prepositional pronouns may be noted :—

ar : 1 sg. *oram*. 1 pl. *oirn*, emph. *oirne*. 3 pl. *orra*, *orthaibh* (54.20).

do (=*de*) : 3 pl. *díbh* 54.76, 79.5.

do : 1 sg. *damh*. 2 sg. *deit* 61.84, *duid*. 1 pl. *dún* 52.87 etc. ; *dúin*. 3 pl. *dáibh* 52.109.

le : 2 sg. *lat*. 54.59, 61.107. 3 sg. m. *lais* 56.71.

ó : 1 sg. *uam* 50.63. 3 sg. m. *uaidhe* 50.8. 3 pl. *uadha* 50.52.

re or *ré* (now merged in *le*) : 1 sg. *riom, rum*. 3 sg. m. *ris*. 3 sg. f. *ria* 68.2, *ré* 72.13. 1 pl. *rinn, ruinn*. 2 pl. *ribh, ruibh*. 3 pl. *rú* 50.59.

roimh (*ruim*), earlier *ré* or *ria* (eclipsing) : 1 sg. *róm*. 1 pl. *róinn*. 3 pl. *reampa*.

tre or *tré* (*tríd*) : 2 pl. *treamhaibh* 56.15.

uas or *ós* (obs.) : 3 sg. f. *uaiste* 52.4.

In prep. pronouns of the 2 sg. *-d* is regular in dissyllables, e.g. *ionnad* 56.88, *chugad* 69.12, and is an alternative form in monosyllables, e.g. *diod* 61.68.

Inn for *sinn*, 'we, us,' occurs in 61.45, 69.2 ; otherwise *ionn*, 49.11 ; emphatic *inne*, 52.103.

Mhé is used as the disjunctive form of *mé*, 63.23 ; cf. *tú* and *thú*.

Before *gach* the prep. *do* becomes *dá*, 46.18, 44.

The obsolete prep. *go n-*, 'with,' is frequent, e.g. 44.2, 46.11.

In *is tseachtmhain*, 47.28, *is* is an abbreviated form of *ins an* ; cf. *is-teach, is-tigh*.

A number of obsolete verbal forms occur. I begin by recording noteworthy inflections in the regular verbs. Pres. ind. 2 sg., *cuire* 61.5 (=cuirean tú, cuirir). In the 3 sg. pres. indic. three forms were formerly in use ; thus, instead of the current *tuigean(n)*, *tuigidh* was used as the absolute form and either *tuig* or *tuigeann* as the dependent form. Examples are : (1) *lingidh* 48.27, *fuilngidh* 52.53, *aithnidh* 56.109, *gearraidh* 56.114, *iadhaidh* 56.124. (2) *ní léig* 56.117, *nách mar* 58.114, *nách tuig* 61.6, *nách smuain* 61.30. (3) *ní aithneann* 54.37, *ní léigeann* 55.13, *nách tuigeann* 68.12. Past 3 pl., *-sad* for *-adar* in *do threabhsad* 54.30, *ro chansad* 79.3 ; a mixed ending is seen in *chansadar* 79.24. Fut. 1 pl., dep., *anfam* 50.52. Futures in *-eó-* are illustrated in *airdeóbha*, 2 sg., 52.8 (=árdóir, árdó tú) ; *cneiseóchaidh*, 3 sg., 56.102 (=cneasóig) ; *fuileónga sibh* 52.17 (=fuiliceó sibh).

Imperative : 1 pl. *fuilngeam* 53.11, *guileam* 58.1.

Subjunctive : pres. 1 sg., *dá n-anar* 52.82 (=má fhanaim), *go gcinnear* 78.12 (=go gcinnead). 2 sg., *go gcuire* 70.15 (=go gcuirir) ; *muna gcaoine* 65.28 (=mara gcaoinir, mara gcaoinfe tú). 3 sg., *dá dtuite* 63.4 (=má thitean). 1 pl., *go mbearram* 69.2.

Passive : pres., *-tir* for *-tear* in *aithintir* 54.16, *seachaintir* 54.64. Fut., *triallfaidhir* 52.2.

Verbs in *-igh* may make their verbal noun in *-achadh* as well as in *-aghadh* (*-ughadh* ; now *-ú*), thus *ordachadh* 53.17, *ullmhachadh* 68.4.

In the irregular verbs the following forms, nearly all obsolete, may be noted :

ATÁIM. Impv. 3 pl., *bíd* 48.3. Pres. ind. 3 sg., dep., *tá* (=fuil) in *'gá dtá* 54.81 (with *t* alliterating), *'gá dá* 49.29 (with *d* alliterating). Similarly *gá d(t)ám dhó* 54.95, a stereotyped phrase meaning "what need have I to say more?" "in short." Conversely *fuil* is used for *atá* in *fuil súil nglais* 46.61, where, as in O. Ir., it governs the accusative. Pres. Hab. 3 sg., abs. *bídh*, dep. *bí*; passive (autonomous) *bíthear* 56.120. Impf. 1 sg., *mbíodh mé* 49.39, by poetic licence for *mbínn*. Past 1 sg., *do bhá* 73.12, otherwise *do bhádhas* 73.1; 3 pl., *do bhádar* 79.6. Fut. 1 sg., dep., *biú* 53.4, *bia* 73.12; 3 sg., abs. *biaidh*, dep. *bia*. Cond. 3 sg., *do bhiadh*. Pres. subj. 3 sg., *dá raibh* 65.18, 78.19 (=má bhíon).

Copula. *ciodh*, *giodh* (often written *cidh*, *gidh*), =*cé*+*is*. *dána* 44.30, *danb* 51.48, and *dan h-* 54.90, =*do*+rel.+*is*. *fán* 52.15, 56.83, =*fá*+rel.+*is*. *len h-* (var. *ler*) 52.69, =*le*+rel.+*is*. *tara* (var. *tarar*) 50.40, =*tar*+rel.+*is*. *madh* 52.88, 56.105, =*má*+*is* (pres. subj.). *gé madh* 52.79, =*gé*+*badh* (past subj.). Similarly *dá madh* 49.37. *gurab* 49.17, pres. subj. with optative force. Past (besides *ba*), *fá* 51.55, etc. Future, *badh* 52.27, 56.136, 58.14, 65.26.

ADERIM (dep. *abraim*). Condl. 1 sg., dep., *aibeórainn* 49.21; passive *aibeórthaoi* 55.18. v.n., *rádh*, *rádha* 61.107.

DO-BHEIRIM. Impv. 1 pl. *tugam* 58.2, otherwise *tabhram* 69.3. Pres. 3 sg., abs., *do-bheir*, *do-bhir* 68.19; passive *do-bearar* 54.8. Impf. passive, abs., *do-beirthí* 56.40. Past 2 pl., *tugsam* 50.57; 3 pl. *tugsad* 54.13. Fut. 1 sg., abs., *do-bhéar* 63.16; 2 sg. *do-bhéara* 52.10. Condl. 3 sg., dep., *thiobhradh* 75.5.

DO-CHÍM (dep. *faicim*). Pres. 1 sg., abs., *do-chiú* 50.6, 52.87; 2 sg., dep., *faice* 57.11; 1 pl., dep., *faiceam* 57.16; 3 pl. (used as relative form after a collective antecedent), *ad-chiad* 61.10. Fut. 2 sg., dep., *faicfe* 52.21, 37; 3 sg., dep., *faicfe* 46.63. Cond. 3 sg., abs., *do-chighseadh* 56.95. v.n. *faicsin*.

DO-GHEIBHIM. Impf. 3 sg., dep., *faghbhadh* 58.6. Past 2 pl. *uarabhair* 52.36. Fut. stem, abs., *do-ghéabh-*, *-gheabh-*, *-gheóbh-*; dep., *fuigh-*, e.g. *fuighthe* 67.7, 2 pl. (with force of 2 sg.).

DO-NÍM. Past, abs., 2 sg., *do róinis* 61.68, otherwise *do roighnis* 61.63; 3 sg., *do roinne* 56.107, 61.56; 1 pl., *do rónamar* 49.28. Fut. stem *do-ghéan-*, 65.19. Subj. past 1 sg., *dearnainn* 77.19. v.n. (besides *déanamh*), *déinimh* 68.8.

FAGBHAIM. Pres. 3 sg., dep., *fágaibh* 61.32. Past 3 sg., *do fhágaibh* 72.20. Fut. (and Cond.) stem, *fúig-*, 50.56, 51.5, 13, 52.62. v.n. *fágbháil*.

FEADAR. 3 sg., *do fhidir* 49.29; cf. *ní fheidir mé* 50.14 (=ní fheadar). 1 pl., *do fheadamar* 54.52. 2 pl., dep., *feadabhair* 67.2.

GABHAIM. Fut. 1 sg., *géabhad* 53.6.

TÉIGHIM. Pres. 3 sg., *téid*; 3 pl., *tiad* 54.45; passive (auton.), *tiaghair* 52.116. Pres. subj. 3 sg., *deach* 56.103, 70.19. v.n. *dul* 56.15, *dol* 61.104, *dula* 56.68, 58.29; *tocht* (see Glossary).

TIGIM. Impv. 2 sg., *tara* 61.41. Pres. subj. 3 sg., *tí* 54.56, 61.47, 78.3. Past subj. 1 sg., *tíosainn* 44.4; 3 sg., *tíosadh* 42.25. v.n. (besides *teacht*), *teachta* 61.11, *toidheacht* 73.7.

TÓGBHAIM. Cond. 2 sg., *tóigéabhthá* 67.6.

The first and second persons plural of pronouns and verbs are often used instead of the corresponding singular forms, e.g. *sinn* 71.30 (for *mé*), *ar* 50.11 (for *mo*), *dhíbh* 56.103 (for *dhíot*), *'nar thuiteabhair* 56.56 (for *'nar thuitis*), *smuainidh* 67.2 (for *smuain*).

The accusative (without *ná*) is used after the comparative in *mó gach n-iongnadh*, 42.20. Cf. *isan* (sic leg.) *oentaid is uaisle cech n-oentaid*, PH. 6405.

ALTERNATIVE FORMS

While the language employed by the poets of the schools was rigidly standardized, absolute uniformity was far from being insisted on. As the Grammatical Tracts which are being edited by Prof. Bergin show, a considerable amount of variety was permitted with regard to the forms and inflections of words. The variety thus sanctioned was, no doubt, for the most part founded on fact, that is to say, it reflected either contemporary variations in usage in different districts or the fluctuation between old and new usage in the same district; but in part, too, it was an artificial convention, a standardization of poetic licence, which was brought into existence for reasons of metrical utility. From the poems in the present Part (although only about one half of them were composed by poets trained in the professional schools) it is possible to glean a fair number of examples to illustrate the permitted variations of form. These variations may be classified as follows :—

I. Substitution of *a* (*á*) for *o* (*ó*) :—*cor* (*cur*) : *car* 52.83. *cloch* : *clach* 56.11. *coidreabh* : *caidreabh* 52.80. *colann* : *calann* 78.3. *coll* : *call* 61.15. *croiceann* : *craiceann* 80.10. *fochain* : *fachain* 69.27. *folach* : *falach* 61.95. *folt* : *falt*, cf. 50.23. *tochar* : *tachar* (see Glossary). *to(i)l* : *ta(i)l* 68.16. Long vowels :—*claochlódh* : *claochládh* 56.28. *cóir* : *cáir* 54.92. *dóigh* : *dáigh* 56.115. *fód* : *fád* 54.64, 61.31, and cf. 49.3. *iargnó* : *iargná* 60.28. *tórann* : *tárann* 45.2. A double substitution is seen in *onóir* : *anáir* 49.32.

II. Other vowel differences :—*cúig : cóig* 62.28. *iompódh : iompúdh* 52.88, 110. *tús : tós* 72.2. *úidh : óidh* 51.11.

luagh : lógh 61.108. *sluagh : slógh.*

cumas : comas 78.6. *cumaidh : comaidh* (see Glossary). *tulach : tolach* 51.51.

lios : leas 56.63.

The old prefix *air-*, later usually *ur-*, may also assume the forms *or-* and *ear-*, thus, *urghránna : orghránna* 50.40. *urla : earla* 49.51.

Mid. Ir. *oi* (stressed) has in most words become *ui* in current Irish. In scholastic verse *oi* is the commoner, but in many words *ui* is also allowed, hence we have doublets like the following :—*buile* 76.30 : *boile. buing* 52.96 : *boing. muirn* 72.10 : *moirn* 56.55. *tuirse : toir(r)se* 49.27, 56.123. Compare also *moir* 48.6, 15, a doublet of *muir* (O. Ir. *muir*) ; and *oile*, ' other,' which interchanges with the current *eile.*

Mid. Ir. *i* followed by a broad consonant is nowadays *iu* in most words, but is generally spelled *io* in these poems, e.g. *siobhal* (now *siúl*), *tiogh* (now *tiubh*), *iomad* (now *iumad*).

III. Fluctuation in the quality of consonants. This occurs mainly at the end of words, where it is often due to the use of acc.-dat. forms of feminine *a*-stems as nominatives. Examples are :—(A) final. *áil : ál* 52.88, 68.4, 71.18. *anois : anos* 58.22. *breith* 53.108 : *breath* 60.19. *dáil* 52.8 : *dál* 79.7. *deilbh* 61.60 : *dealbh. éidir : éidear* 52.59. *mair* (vb.) : *mar* 58.14. *malairt* 51.8 : *malart* 50.34. *meadhair : meadhar* 58.32. *pudhair* 52.28 : *pudhar. róimh* 51.20, 56.36 : *rómh* 56.67. *toil : tol* (cf. *rothol* 63.15). *úr : úir* 51.48 etc.

(B) non-final. *coimhidheach* 56.28 : *comhaidheach* 52.80. *cridhe* 46.39, 70.7 : *croidhe. ifreann : ifearn* 61.29. *oirdheirc : oirdhreic* 49.50 : *ordhairc* 51.8 : *ordhraic* 52.6. *timcheal(l) : tiomchal* 56.100.

Compare also *cumhain* 52.27, now *cuimhin ; lór* 61.107 etc., now *leór ; tarbha* 60.31, O. Ir. *torbe*, now *tairbhe, tairife ; tréagadh* 50.54, now (and in 52.60) *tréigean.*

IV. Variation in final consonants (usually the interchange of voiced and unvoiced guttural and dental spirants) :—*cíoch : cíogh* 50.51, 54.27. *féach : féagh : féag* (see Glossary). *ionad : ionadh* 46.13, 61.23, 71.30. *lúth : lúdh* (cf. 60.2). *teach : teagh* 58.36. *tnúth : tnúdh* 52.92.

V. Various :—*léig* passim : *leig* 61.4 (now *lig, leog*). *iniu* 79.19 : *iniugh* 79.11, 15 (now *iniubh*). *coill : coille* 61.79. *éis : éise* 46.28, 50.31. *inis : in(n)se* 54.92 (and cf. 50.55, 60). *feadh : eadh* 60.36, *fuaigh : uaigh* 56.132. *fuar : uar* 58.33. Compare *an*, stay, now *fan. éidir*, now *féidir*, and the like.

GLOSSARY

Words formed by means of prefixes (such as *an-*, *deagh-*, *in-*, *ro-*) or suffixes have, as a rule, not been included. Adjectives in *-ach*, derived from nouns, are very frequent, especially in poems 43, 45, e.g. *crannach* (wooded), *cuachach* (frequented by cuckoos), *grianshrothach* (with bright or sunlit streams). Similarly only a limited number of compound words have been included. Compound nouns are made up either (1) of adj. + noun, e.g. *breaclong* (speckled ship), *gealaitreabh* (bright dwelling), *tiormthor* (dry, *i.e.* well-roofed, tower), or (2) of two nouns, e.g. *drúichtinnse* (dewy isle), *righthriath* (royal lord). Compound adjectives consist either (1) of noun + adj., e.g. *bruachdhubh* (dark-margined), *dlaoiréidh* (smooth-covered, *i.e.* clothed with soft grass, 54.40), *cnódhonn* (bearing brown nuts), *foiltfhionn* (fair-haired), or (2) of two adjectives, e.g. *caomhnuaidhe* (fair and fresh), *miondubh* (smooth and dark), *óigmhear* (young and sprightly). Like other adjectives these may be used poetically as nouns, e.g. *lionnghlan* 56.72, and *slisgheal* 56.96.

An asterisk indicates that the reading is uncertain.

A-BHUSAIN, 52.31, =*a-bhus*. Certain suffixes such as *-ain* were formerly sometimes joined to adverbs of direction without altering the meaning. Similarly *sa Sbáinn tiaran* (*: niamhadh*), 23 L 17, fo. 20 a ; *thiarain*, TD. 20, l. 31 ; *aniarana*, ib. 56, l. 59 ; *a-nuasain*, Dán Dé, 25, §12 ; *suasan*, ib., 11, §8 ; *anallana*, O'Gr. Cat. 466 ; *anallamhain*, Ériu, ix, 165, §22 ; *anallain*, Celt. Misc. 156y ; *a(d)tuaidhean*, ib., 362.

ACLAIDH, 42.38, fishing, angling. Contrr., s.v. *ad-claidim*. Explained as *dubhānacht* (from *dubhán*, a fishing-hook) in Betha Colaim Chille, p. 436, l. 19.

AD-CHIAD, 61.10, ' do chíon (iad).'

ADHAINT, 51.7, a kindling, stirring up, causing ; earlier form *adhnadh*, 60.31.

ADHBHA, 51.2, 58.5, 70.10, habitation, dwelling.

ÁGH, 51.43, 55.23, ' cath, troid.'

ÁIBHÉIS, 50.32, ocean.

AIDHBHSEACH, 48.17, bulky, spacious, vast.

AIÉAR (two syllables), (1) 51.38 (gen. *aeóir*), air, sky ; (2) 76.17, jollity, amusement.

AIGMHÉIL, 56.78, terrible, dangerous.

AINBH(F)INE, 46.40, 52.56, a stranger race, a foreign people.

ÁINEAS, 51.45, 60.40, amusement, delight.

AIRGHEACH, 45.23 (: *airneach*), abounding in cattle. From *áirghe*, a place for milking cows, a herd of cattle. The *a* is usually long ; cf. *āirgheach : āirm[h]each*, Top. Poems, 120 ; *āircche : āille*, Ériu, iv, 61 ; TD. ii, 252, §11 ; Sc. *áiridh*, hill pasture, a shealing, and *áireach*, a dairyman, a keeper of cattle. But an alternative form *airghe*, with short *a*, is suggested by the present text. Cf. in this connection *airgheach*, caretaker, shepherd, Donegal (Quiggin, §75 ; ? influenced by *aire*), also (*: ainbhreath*) used by Ó Heódhusa, 23 I 40, p. 39 ; and the borrowed Norse *erg*. Further *áirrghibh*, d. pl. (: *dainmhidh*), Gr. Tr. l. 1179. Manx has *eree*, *aeree*, or *eary*, a herd, a hill-pasture.

ÁIRMHEACH, 62.10, famous. From *áireamh*, enumeration, hence fame (e.g. *do sheich t'áireamh i nAlbain*, Gof. Fionn, IM. 1919, p. 225).

AIRNEACH, 45.23, abounding in sloes.

AISLING, a dream, vision, hence in 50.40 an (unwonted) sight, and in 56.26 a wondrous or unwonted metamorphosis (?). Compare the meanings of *amhra*, (1) wondrous, (2) a wonderous appearance, a vision. Cf. also the meaning of *taidhbhse* (*tadhbhaise*) in *caidi an sluagh ané anoisi ? | a Dhé, as truagh an tadboisi*, Gr. Tr. l. 236.

ÁLADH, 56.124, a wound. Compound, *éagáladh*, 56.128.

ÁLGHAS, 47.7, 47, desire, longing.

ALMSANA, 59.14, " alms deeds " (O'Brien) ; pl. of Mid. Ir. *almsu*.

ALTDORCHA, 50.27, dark and towering ; from *alt*, a cliff, a height, and *dorcha*. [A variant reading here is *fhaltdorcha*, dark-maned].

AMHRA, 62.38, wondrous.

ÁN, 42.17, beauteous, bright.

ANBA, 46.45, very great.

ANBHÓIN, 64.84, trouble, distress, <*anbhuain*.

ANNSA, 42.28, difficult, hard ; 74.11, dearer, more beloved. As sb. (=*annsacht*), 51.9, 52.73, love.

ANSHÓDH, 55.52, misery, want.

ANUAIS, 59.66, " fierce, cruel " (O'Brien).

Aoi, 59.14, " instruction, knowledge " (O'Brien). Mid. Ir. *aí*, knowledge, science, art (Contrr.). In poem 50 *ar aoi* of l. 56 = *d'fhonn ealadhna* of l. 50.

Aoighe, 54.47 (n. pl. *aoighidh*), a guest, a stranger.

Aon : *aon na leabhar*, 42.33, 'ceann de sna leabhraibh, ceann dem chuid leabhar.'

Aonadhaigh, 46.27, 'aon uíche (amháin).'

Aonarc, 61.111, = *aon* + *arc* or *orc*, a young one (of certain animals, e.g., pig or cow).

Ar, 54.39, ploughing, tillage.

Árach, 55.22, a bond, fettering, fig. crippling.

Ar-aill, 56.20, 'eile.'

Arthrach, (1) a crossing, voyage, 50.25. (2) a vessel, *árthach*. *a. Dhá Thí*, 54.51, i.e. Ireland ; *lucht caolarthraigh*, 54.54.

Atmhar, 50.24, swelling (adj.).

Bail : *ar bhail*, 68.15, successful, prosperous ; *gan bhail*, 68.19, void, ineffective.

Balg = *bolg* ; in 61.13, where the MS. makes it fem., it means a roe-corn. For *balg*, fem., mostly in the sense of 'bubble,' see Gr. Tr., p. 91.

Ball, 61.42, a spot, stain.

Ballach, 41.12, 43.9, 56.133, spotted, speckled, multi-coloured.

Baramhail, 54.5, a likeness, comparison. Cf. *baramhail do bearthar dún | an leanbh do bhaoi i mbríosún*, Gof. Fionn (Timth., viii, 27).

Beag, sb., 63.27, 'beagán.'

Beangán, 55.12, a scion.

Beannbhachlach, 48.34, with tapering masts (?), from *beann*, a peak, and *bachall*, a staff.

Béarla, language ; in 56.23 warbling, cries (of birds). Cf. *labhra a hén*, Studies, 1920, 568 (§23).

Béillic, 64.76, a (big) flagstone, a tombstone. Cf. *fé b[h]éillic*, " 'neath the gravestone," DBr. i, 62.

Béin, 61. 64, v.n. of *beanaim*, I strike, cut, pluck.

Beithir, 66.17, some fierce animal. The common translation " bear " seems due to nothing more than a deceptive resemblance to the English word. The Irish word is frequently used in the secondary sense of 'brave warrior' (cf. *leómhan*), as in 54.60 ; but we also find it applied complimentarily to a lady, e.g. *a bheithir chorcra*, TD. 106, l. 191.

Bile, 46.2, rim, edge. See *broine*.

Bileach, 43.12, covered with large trees, well-wooded.

Bíobha, 66.20, enemy, < *biodhbha*.

Biotruagh, 51.64, ever-sad (*bioth*+*truagh*).

Bíth, in *do bhíth*, 57.2, on account of. In O. and Mid. Ir. *fo bith* (*bíth*) has the same meaning; and cf. *do* (*fo*, *tre*) *bhithin*, which in later verse is found with *-íth-*.

Bláith, 61.78, smooth.

Bleidheach, 56.27, with many drinking cups, festive. From *bleidhe* (in Contrr. *bléde*; leg. *blede*).

Bocach adj., 43.22, (leaping) like a goat.

Boireann, 44.14, a rock.

Bolg : *ó bholgaibh tonn*, 48.39, from the heaving billows.

Bonnógach, 48.19, leaping, bouncing. Cf. *bunnóg*, a leap, S. Ó Neachtain (Gleac. Géag.); Sc. *bonnag*. Possibly for **bannóg*, from *bann* (Part I).

Bord, 48.40, edge.

Braonach, 43.26, 45.8, moist, well-watered.

Braonsgathach, 69.26, dappled with flowers. Cf. *ar deisceart Breagh braonsccothaigh*, Top. P. 12.

Broine, front, edge; *óthá a broine go a bile*, 46.2, from coast to coast. Cf. *ó a bhile go a bhórd*, Dergruathar Chonaill Ch., ed Lloyd, p. 22, l. 18.

Broineach, 46.48, edged, coast-girt.

Brú, 48.33, the womb or hold of a ship, hence (here) a capacious ship.

Brughaidh, 57.20 (g. pl. *brughadh*), farmer, tenant.

Buabhall, 43.4, wild ox.

Buaile, 44.24, a cattle-fold, place where cattle are milked.

Búidh, 57.14, affectionate, loving, kind.

Builidh, 74.22, blooming, beautiful, sprightly.

Buingim, 50.28, 'buinim, bainim'; *gan bhuing re*, 52.96, 'gan buint le.'

Buinne, 50.13, a stream; 50.36, a rushing wave, a billow; 48.44, a rush (of wind).

Búirtheadh, 50.36, roaring (of the sea).

Bun 's cionn, 58.16, with original *ós* shortened to *s*. Similarly, in a poem attrib. to Gofraidh Fionn, *beag do ním acht beart bun 's cionn*, Timth. viii, 64. Now *buinisciún* or *bunaisciún*; but a dissyllabic pronunciation (*bun-sciún*) is seen in DBr. i, 78, ii, 238, iii, 26, and in Seán na R. 82.

Bunadh : (1) *do bh.*, 68.15, securely, permanently. Cf. *ní mhaireann grádh do bhunadh*, D. Grá. 111; *acht go mairi[o]dh a bhladh do bhunadh*, provided his fame endured, ITS. v, 96; *an anfaidh síol*

saoir-Fhéilim | fá'n daoirse-se do bhunadh? GJ. 178, p. 838. (2) Gen. *bunaidh*, 52.107, well-grounded, authentic, true. *san fhód bhunaidh*, 49.39, in (my) native land.

CAIDREAMH, 52.80, 'cuideachta.'

CÁIDH, 54.88, 61.82, spotless, holy, =*cáig*, 64.43.

CAINGEAN, dealing, matter of business or dispute, pleading; *ní fhuil ar chléircibh caingean*, 55.18, the clergy have no status (?).

CAITHEAMH: *an chuid chaithmhe*, 67.12, the food about to be eaten. Cf. *gan chuid caithmhe*, "having no food," Dán Dé, p. 7, §20.

CALL, 61.15, =*coll*, hazel.

CALMUAIN, 48.16, calm weather.

CAOIMHDHE, 51.56, affectionate, loving (?).

CAOIN, 54, ll. 11, 92, 132, outer surface, envelope.

CAOR, a glowing mass, etc., hence applied to a brilliant student, 62.11; to a group or body of people, 49.20, 55.43. Cf. *ag do chaoir charadsa*, Dán Dé, 60, §28; *in a gcaeir shluaigh*, "in a compact host," Celtic Misc., 364; *caor slóigh*, Studies, 1920, 566, §8; *ón chaoir shluaigh*, ib., 1923, 80, §5; *'gan chaoir shuadh*, ib., 1925, 404, §7.

1. CAR, =*cur*; *re a char rinn*, 52.83, 'le casa lium.'

2. CAR, vb., love; v.n. *carthain*, 60.16.

CARCAIR, 42.40, a cell.

CATHCHRAOI, gen. of *cathchró*, battle-pen, 'cró catha'; *tréad an chathchraoi-se Criomhthainn*, 54.80, i.e. the people of this embattled land of C. (Ireland).

CATHIS, 'cion'; *fá ch.*, 66.30, 'ar óstaíocht, ar lóistín.'

CÉ, this, in the phrase *an domhan cé*, 61.110.

CÉAL: *ní ch.*, 46.23, =*ní cheilfead é.*

CEAN, see *cion*.

CEANN, 48.8, 23, a billow, a breaker (cf. *ceannghail* in Part I). *ceann cait*, 59.47, owl. *dár gcionn*, 61.69, 'ar ár son.' *radharc um cheann a calaidh*, 52.35, the sight of its shores. *ceann mo ré*, 72.4, 'deire mo shael.'

CEARCHAILL, 52.20, a pillow.

CEARD, artificer; applied to the Creator, 60.100.

CEAS, 51.25, 56.64, 135, 60.21, gloom, grief, sadness.

CEATAL, 59.31, "a singing or composing" (O'Brien); recte *céadal* (Mid. Ir. *cétal*), singing.

CÉICHTSHLIM, 50.48, tilled with smooth ploughs.

CÉIDE, 51.35, a hill, summit, assembly-place.

CÉIDEAMHAIN, 56.42, Maytime.

CEILEABHAR, 47.32 (d. pl. *-bhraibh*), a chanting.

CEILEABHRADH, 47.1 etc., 49.26, 51.30, 54.92, a bidding farewell.

CÉIM, (1) a pass, 55.2. Cf. the use of the word in this sense in place-names (Joyce, Ir. Names of Places, ii, 385-6). In English 'pass' and 'pace' are doublets. (2) a step, action, 41.15, etc.

CÉIN (old acc. sg. of *cian*) : *an gc. bhíd*, 61.26, during their lifetime.

CIACH, 54.17, gen. of *ceó*, mist, dejection ; acc. sg. *ciaigh*, 56.135.

CIAMHAIR, 63.9, gloomy, sad.

CIAN, long, 59.62 ; long, tedious, 63.21, 71.22.

CINN : *go gcinnear ortha*, 78.12, may I overcome them.

CÍOGH, =*cíoch*, *cín* ; fig. a hill, 50.51.

CION, 46.42,* 55.17, affection, regard (*ar*, for). *'na cion*, 72.25, on account of her (*i.e.* youth).

CION, (1) a spoil, prey, herd of cattle, 54.33, 57.22 (gen. pl. *cean*). Cf. *do denamh foghla ↄ cena*, " to plunder and prey," FM. 1542, and see O'Donovan's note on this (p. 1474) ; *ar aba a chen & a c[h]osccair for choiccriochaibh*, B. A. Ruaidh, 258z; *déanamh cean*, IM. 1920, 595, §15 ; *buachail cean do choimhéad*, TD. 198, l. 104 ; *gan chreich gan chion*, ib. 139, l. 39. Other exx. Gr. Tr. ll. 1539, 1544 ; IM. 1921, 328 ; TD. pp. 7, 29, 151. (2) a proportionate share ; in particular a proportional contribution, an impost. [In 57.22 the reference is possibly (cf. l.20) to the payment of rents or dues by tenants.] Cf. *leth-c[h]ethramha d'ferann gan cion easpuicc na aird-righ uirre*, BNÉ. 1, 248 ; *gníomh d'fhearann saor ar gach ein-c[h]ion*, " free from every impost," Misc. I.A.S., i, 190 ; *cion a dhuthaidh ar an Sionnuch de so*, ibid. ; *cion a choda fein ag gach combrathair da mbia ag ioc*, App. 29th Rep. D. K. P. R. I., 40 ; " kinduff [*cion dubh*] alias black rent," Fiants Eliz., 5997 ; *cion tíre*, " taxes," " publick revenues," Begly, 397a, 579b, etc. See also Part I. The original meaning of the word may have been 'levy, exaction.' To-day it survives only in the meaning 'share.'

CION, f., fault, transgression, sin ; dat. sg. *cionaidh*, 52.91.

CÍORACH, 48.34, crested, peaked.

CIOTHSHLUAGH, 55.47, a numerous host.

CLADH, a bank of earth, fence, trench, now *clúi* ; in 52.39 *cladh* (g. pl.) probably means vales.

CLADHÚR, 69.14, freshly wavy (of hair). D.Grá., 24, l. 106. Cf. *trinseach* applied to hair in 18th cent. verse in the sense of 'sinuous, wavy.'

CLAOCHLÁDH, 56.28, 60.25, 76.24, transformation, decline, deterioration, ruin.

CLÍ, 52.81, 95, 72.19, body.

* may be cion, fault, sin?

Cliath, 48.3 (dat. sg. *cléith*), battle-array, phalanx, bulwark.

Cloch, a stone castle ; *i gcloich nduaibhsigh*, 61.70, into a gloomy dungeon, i.e. to earth (?).

Clódh, 52.112, return ; 55.27, overturning, ruining.

Cluain, 54.33, a meadow.

Clúimh, =*clúmh*, plumage ; fig., 52.39, grassy covering. Cf. *clúimh ar fhionnmhaoilinn t'fhaithche*, Studies, 1922, 410, §5. So cpd. *clúimhthiogh*, 50.35, thickly clothed with vegetation.

Cnú, f. nut, 61.51 (voc. sg.), 61.79 (acc. pl.) ; gen. sg. *cnó*, 61.60 ; acc. sg. *cnaoi*, 61.15. Gr. Tr. p. 123. *a Chnú* etc., 70.11, O Love of my heart ; cf. *a chnú mo chroidhe*, D. Grá., p. 18, l. 13.

Cnuas (coll.), 43.13, berries ; 51.32, 52.42, nuts, fruit, =*cnuasach* 43.18.

Coim, 51.51, shelter.

Coimse, 61.43, meet, fitting.

Coimsidh, 61.53, ' tiarna.'

Coimhdheas, 61.64, expert.

Coimhling, 56.47, 69.20, a race, contest.

Cóir : *dár gcóir*, 48.3, near us.

Coise (from *cas*, adj.), 76.9, crookedness, bending, decrepitude.

Colcthach, 45.18, a flock-bed, a pallet. *colcach* and *coilcech*, Gr. Tr. p. 61.

Collaidhe, 52.99, fleshly, carnal.

Combáidh, 58.3, alliance, co-operation.

Comtha, Cumtha, 49.22, 62.30, gen. of *comaidh* or *cumaidh*, companionship, comradeship.

Comhaidheach, 50.62 (v. l. *coimhidheach*), 52.80, strange, foreign. Otherwise *coimhidheach*, 56.28. As sb., a stranger, foreigner ; n. pl. *comhaithghe*, 54.46.

Conáigh (gen. of *conách* used as adj.), 61.25, prosperous, affluent, successful.

Confadhach, 60.4, raging (adj.).

Congain, 42.25, contrition, compunction.

Congháir, 51.39, baying (of hounds). Cf. *conairt c[h]ongháireach*, ITS. vii, 32 ; and *conuaill* (a synonym of *congháir*), ib. 14.

Con-ig, 42.30, who has power over, who rules. From Mid. Ir. *con-iccim*.

Cor, condition, plight, 56.95 ; request, 61.103 ; occasion, 70.15.

Cora, 59.31, 46, a choir.

Corcra, 43.13, 56.43, purple.

Corr, 43.2 (*tulcha corra*), 45.7 (*tulach gc.*), 50.35 (*uilleadh gc.*), 50.51

(*ciogh gc.*), 56.29 (*múir chuirr*). The general idea of this very common adj. is terminating in a projection, whether angular or rounded ; hence, according to the context, it bears such meanings as tapering, cuspidated, peaked, pointed, jutting out or up, swelling. It has often been rendered " smooth " or " polished," but there seems to be no justification whatever for these meanings nor for the other meanings assigned to the word by Peter O'Connell (" plain, even, long, straight, free "). It is often applied to certain parts of the human body, viz., fingers (cf. *basa méarchorra*, D.Grá. ; *bas choirrgheal*, IM. 1921, 290, §21), nails, knees (*glūine corra*, Ériu, iii, 152), breasts (*cíocha corra*, D.Grá.), eyes (*ruisg corra*, D.Grá., i.e. oval ; cf. *cuirridir og* quoted in Contrr.). Similarly to gloves (*im lámhainn chuirr*, SG. i, 249), and shoes. Also to spears, swords, etc. (*caithshleagh gcorr*, IM. 1921, 246, §26 ; *claidhimh chorra*, L. gCeart, 112), to trees (*sgeach chorr*, Studies, 1926, p. 17, §3), to buildings (*a chúirt chorr* IM. 1920, 541, §17 ; *an bhruidhean nach cuirre cnoc*, ib. 1923, 643, §32 ; *na mūr ccorr*, Top. P. 102), and to hills (*cnuic corra*, TD. p. 2a, and cf. *tolcha corra in tíri i tá | ar coma cighi cédmhná*, Gr. Tr. l. 169, also *tolcha corra chíogh*, TD. 264, l. 23). Finally to a hilly country (*fá'n dtir chuirr*, Celtic Misc. 354 ; *fuinn chorra*, ib. 342 ; *co Boirinn ccuir*[*r*], Top. P. 82 ; *ón chrích chuirr*, viz. Scotland, Studies 1920, 567, §16). Further *cnú chorr*, Meyer Misc. 172, §27. Additional exx., supplementing the above, will be found in Meyer's Contrr. The word in these senses did not long survive the poetry of the schools, and is all but obsolete by the eighteenth century, though Aogán Ó Rathile employs the compound *corra-chnoc* or *córrchnoc* (ITS. iii, 2 ed., pp. 226, 50). In the later and secondary sense of ' odd ' it still survives in Ir. and Sc. (in Munster, *corra*). Besides its adjectival use *corr* was also commonly employed as a fem. noun, in the sense of a projecting extremity, a curve (e.g. the point of the elbow), a corner, the prow or stern (of a ship). In the form *curr*, ' edge,' this is still in use in Donegal. Compare the derivative *corrán*, a rounded edge (Ac. Sen. 6985-6), a sickle, a jaw. [Pedersen's treatment (Vergl. Gr. i, pp. 82, 94) of *corrán*, which he misspells *carrán*, and out of which he makes two distinct words according as the meaning is ' jaw ' or ' sickle,' seems without justification.]

CORRACH, (1) steep, rugged, 41.10, 55.2. Contrr. ; *sligbe garp chorrach*, Ó Cianáin, 90. Still used in Donegal Irish and in Sc. in this sense. (2) restless, broken, 44.19.

CRANN, 65.10, ' crann na Cruise.'

CRAOSÓL, 55.27, excessive drinking, intemperance. TBg.; Eoch.-sg., 3.

CREADHAIL, 47.10, pious.

CREAG, 61.3 (acc. sg. *creig*), a rock.

CREAMH, 44.18, wild garlic.

CREAMHACH, 41.11, 43.7, 45.15, abounding in wild garlic.

CRÉIDHIM, 56.60, ruin, dissolution.

CRIATA. 59.64, clayey.

CRODH, 71.10, cattle.

CRÓLUIGHE, 54.7, lying bathed in blood, lying wounded.

CRONNÓGACH, 48.20, pooped. From *cronnóg* (<*crannóg*) a raised platform in a vessel, used as a look-out place, much like the modern bridge.

CROTAL, 59.78, a husk, rind, pod. The line was probably suggested to Seán Ó Coileáin by *croidhe Lir 'na chrotal cró* in a poem in O. Chl. Lir (Atlantis, 1863, p. 124).

1. CRÚ, 61.75, blood. In 56 (ll. 31, 127) it has the sense of race. Otherwise *cró*, 59.78.

2. CRÚ, 61.111, dat. sg. of *cró*, enclosure (for animals), pen, cattle-fold, stye. Gr. Tr., p. 124.

CRUNNGHLAS, 41.10, round and green.

CUALLACHT, 64.86, ' ál,' children, loved ones; 59.62, religious community (for which the ordinary term was *coimhthionól*).

1. CUAN, 61.38, sea (as in Sc.).

2. CUAN, a litter (of young animals); n. pl. *cuain*, 43.16, but normally the word is fem., with n. pl. *cuana*.

CUANNA, 46.10, 69.28, handsome, comely.

CÚICH, 61.102, ' cé ' (interr.)

CUING, 52.98, burden (lit. yoke); 49.43, a vow. *c. creidimh*, 52.45, the obligations of religion. *fá ch.*, 52.95, disciplined. *dol fá ch. chrábhaidh*, 49.35, to take a religious vow, enter into religion, =*cuing chrábhaidh do ghabháil*, Eoch.-sg. 17.

CUISLE, 56.22, a flute.

CUMTHA, see *comtha*.

CUR, COR, gen, *cuir*, in *clocha cuir* (lit. stones of setting or alignment), building stones, stones used in an edifice, 56.11. Similarly (*port*) *na sreath gcuir*, 56.75, i.e. with layers of built-up stones. See Miss E. Knott's discussion of the word in TD. ii, 189. I give here some additional examples. (1) Used of the alignment of stones or beams in a building :—*san tigh mhúraigh chlaidhréidh chuir*, IM. 1923, p. 639, §3; *ní léir san chur claochládh slat*, ib. 643, §32; *fighe*

na corr-mhéise a c[h]ur, ib. 644, §36 ; *uaimh dhorcha na gclach gcuir*, IM. 1920, p. 597, §31 ; TD. i, pp. 37 (l. 23), 194 (l. 11), 196 (l. 31). (2) Applied to the planting of trees, or the setting of stakes, etc., in the ground :—*crann* (g. pl.) *ccuir*, Top. P. 14 ; *préamha an chroinn chuir*, IM. 1922, p. 416, §8, referring to *an crann chuirthear 'n-a c[h]uaille ; fás a craobh-chall gcuir*, ib. 1919, p. 168, §21 ; *dún na ccall ccuir*, Walsh's Gleanings, 19, §35 ; Hy-Fiachrach, 188, 260, 268 ; TD. i, 154, l. 143 ; *os coill cuir*, Top. P. 52 ; *ní fhuil tú acht id chuaille chuir*, Timth. vii, 30, §11.

DÁ, 52.21, when.

DÁ (for *dtá*), 49.29, ' bhfuil.'

DÁIGH, see *dóigh*.

DÁIL, DÁL : (1) 75.9, a meeting, encounter (but O'Grady, B.M. Cat. 628, renders it " disposition "). (2) 61.86 (*dáil gcoim*, acc. sg. of *dál cham*), a judgment, decree, sentence. (3) 42.10, 52.8, 56.39, 53, 61.70, 79.7, a matter, affair, circumstance, state of affairs, ' sgéal, cúrsaí.' *éag dála*, 46.75, a meeting with death ; cf. *dál éaga* in the same sense and also in the sense of a sentence of death (R. I. A. Dict., coll. 43, 46). *mar dháil i*, 62.37, in recompense (requital) for. *i ndáil*, 64.69, 72.12, towards, to *dála an leagha do roinne ruibh*, 56.105, he has acted towards thee as a surgeon would.

DAINIMH, 46.43, a loss, misfortune.

DÁMH, 55.19, learned folk.

DAMHNA, 51.37, 58.11, ' abhar, cúis.'

DATA, 52.15, fair, beautiful, pleasant.

DEABHAIDH, 71.15, contention.

DEACRACH, 43.3, difficult, distressful.

DÉACH, 61.37, ' féach.'

DEALBHDHA, 49.52, shapely, beautiful.

DÉANAMH TAR, 52.40, to do without, to renounce.

DEARCA, 61.9 (dat. sg.-*ain*), acorn.

DEARCNACH, 46.37,* abounding in acorns.

DEARCHAOINEADH (later *déar-*), 61.101, despair, despairing grief.

DEILIGH, 50.59, separate, part ; otherwise *dealaigh*, whence *dealaighthe*, gen. of v.n., 50.4.

DEIRBHÉILE, 50.2, grief, trouble of mind. ZCP. vii, 303 ; IM. 1919, p. 624 (§19) ; Dán Dé, p. 24 (§8) ; 23 I 40, p. 191. Cf. *dearbháile* in Pt. I.

DEISEAL : *ar d.* 74.2, with favourable omen.

DEÓNAGHADH, 68.16, consenting, vouchsafing ; *an D.*, 54.89, Providence, the will of God.

Deóra (earlier *deóradh*, but also *deóra*, Gr. Tr. l. 792), 66.30, a stranger.

Deóradhacht : *ar d.*, 54.82, exiled, outlawed.

Diadh : *i ndiadh* 46.20, O. Ir. form of *i ndiaidh*.

Dial : *ler dhial druadh*, 51.63 (where *druadh* seems used as n. pl.,=Mid. Ir. *druíd* or *druíde*, later *draoithe*), whom druids loved (?). The ordinary meaning of *diall re* is to take after, to resemble.

Dimbríogh, 49.6, disparagement, belittling ; *fád dhula i nd.*, 56.68, at your enfeeblement, your overthrow.

Díobhadh, 56.97, destruction. Contrr. (*díbad*).

Díobhdhódh, 54.6, destruction, ruin. Contrr. (*díbad*) ; *tarthaidh sinne ar ndíobhdhúdh dhe*, IM. 1920, p. 110

Díoghainn, 46.58, 52.34, thick, close, luxuriant.

Díoghrais, zeal, affection, ' díogras ' ; in 63.16=the best-beloved (cf. Misc. Ir. Proverbs, § 358).

Diomá, 59.43, sorrow, grief (Mid. Ir. *dimbág*) ; =*diombáigh*, 51.44. Hence adj., *diomách*, ' brónach,' 64.4.

Diomua : *d. séin*, 64.99, misfortune, ill-luck. Mid. Ir. *dimbúa(i)d*.

Diongaibh, ward off, repel ; *diongbhatsan*, 54.76, is for *diongbhadh-san*, 3 sg. past subj.

Díorma, 55.26, a band, company.

Díothrabh, 54.62, a desert, an uninhabited or inaccessible place.

Dlaoi, a wisp, lock of hair, thatch, covering ; *fá dhlaoi*, 47.4, hidden. Cf. Contrr. (*dlái*) ; *go bhfuineann* [*an ghrian*] *san sál fá dhlaoi*, Mac an Iolair ; *do fhan go diamhair fá dláoi*, BNÉ. i, 152 ; *mé dubhach má dol fá dhlaoi*, Studies, 1926, p. 77; sad am I at its eclipse.

Dleacht, 64.52, ' cóir ' ; =*dlithe*, due, 64.49.

Dlighim, I ought to, I owe as a duty (*do*, to), I have a right to (*de*, from) ; pres. pass. *dleaghar*, *-air*, 60.11, 78.2. · *do dligheadh dinne*, 76.9, which I ought to have made. *dhligheas d'aithne*, 54.45, whom she ought to own.

Dluigh, 73.9, a right or fitting thing. Reff. to other exx. in Dán Dé, p. 142, l. 13.

Dobhrán, 43.21, an otter, ' dobharchú, madra uisge.' Ac. Sen. 735.

Docamhal, 52.51, ' cruatan.' [In current Northern Irish the *o* of this word and of its opposite, *socamhal*, is long ; cf. *dócal*, Donegal (Quiggin) ; *dócúil*, adj., J. H. Molloy's Grammar, p. 49].

Do-chighseadh, 56.95, =*do-chifeadh*.

Doghailse, 51.44, grief, woe. Celt. Misc. 380 ; A. Ó Dálaigh, 64, §27.

Doghra, 62.32, 63.21. grief, lamentation.

Dóigh, Dáigh : *dóigh*, 54.93, confidence, trust ; *do dháigh i*, 56.115, in the hope of, =*i ndóigh*, 51.19. *dom dhóigh*, 55.4, methinks.

DOIRBH, 56.26, 56, 60.16, grievous, painful, bitter, vexatious.

DONNMHÁLLA, 50.39, a compound of *donn*, brown, and *málla* (later *mánla*), gentle, mild. Here applied to (small) waterfalls; otherwise in TD, 5, l. 107: *mo ghnúis bhláith dhonnmhálla*. [Possibly in 50.39 we should read *dtonnmhálla*, "gently-dropping," with Miss Knott.]

DORDHA, 75.9, stern, dour, gruff.

DO-RÓ, 61.80, 3 sg. fut. of *do-roich*, reach, go.

DROMCHLA, a summit. top, raised surface; hence, 50.32, expanse (of sea). Cf. *tar dromchla ndomhain ndileann*, TD. 145, l. 132; *drumchla in muigi*, Gr. Tr. l. 100; *drumchla mín Muman*, Ériu, iv, 222, §36. Cf. the similar use of *léibheann* and *muincheann*, infra, and also *ardmhuir*, high sea, 46.47.

DUAIBHSEACH, 61.70, gloomy, disconsolate.

DUAS, a gift; *ar nd.*, 61.94, the boon I crave.

DUBHA, 42.10, 60.15, gloom, sadness, sorrow.

DÚILEAMH, 70.2, Creator, Lord.

DUILIBH (older *doiligh*, *duiligh*), 57.34, sad, sorrowful.

DUILLE, 63.2, foliage; here, as very frequently, the word has a collective sense (='duilliúr'). *duille an domhnáin*, 52.72, filthy lucre, worldly wealth viewed as something deciduous or evanescent (like its possessors). Cf. *duille diombuan an domhain*, TBg. (ed. Atk.), 11; *duilleabhar an domhain-se*, IM. 1921, p. 202, § 6; and the exx. quoted or referred to in Miss Knott's note in TD. ii, 234. Similarly *bláth an domhnáin*, Studies, 1925, 406.

DUINIGH, 61.112, become man, become incarnate.

DÚRAINGIDH, 54.86, cruel and spiteful, bitterly relentless (*dúr*+*aingidh*).

DURSAN, 55.25, 'trua.'

EACHTRA, 63.19, journeying abroad, hence (here) absence.

ÉADROCHTA (gen. sg. used as adj.), 50.44, 56.44, bright, white, resplendent, 'glégeal.'

ÉAGNACH, 76.38, complaining, deploring, telling sorrowfully (*re*, to).

ÉAGOSG, 50.30, aspect, appearance.

EALTA, 42.17 (acc. pl.), bird-flock.

EANG, a gusset (*e. éadaigh*, *e. leíne*, Begly 284b; cf. "*eang*, the gore of a shirt or smack [*sic*] or gusset," Tg. Ó Neachtain); hence in general a strip of cloth, such as a pennon or flag (see TD. ii, 212), or a sail (as here, 56.44). Cf. Gr. Tr. p. 24 (l. 5) and l. 196. More frequently applied to a strip of territory, or tract of country, whether large or small, e.g. *eang thíre*, applied to Inishowen, TD, 206, l. 122. In this sense the word is quite common in the litera-

ture of the seventeenth and preceding centuries. Cf. a fairly early instance in RC. xxi, p. 162, ll. 13-14; and a late example in Aog. Ó Rathile's *na seabhaic . . . ag ar dhual an eang* (ITS. iii, 2 ed., 28). For the different meanings cf. *asgallán* (lit. a gusset) applied to a strip of territory, Top. P. 62y; and Mid. Ir. *bréit*, which means both a strip of cloth and a strip of land. *Eang* is apparently a cognate of Lat. *angulus*, a corner, and *uncus*, a hook. It still survives in Donegal in the senses of a splice in a shirt, a strip of land (Quiggin, §§ 4, 302). An adj. *eangach*, meaning made up of strips, composite, is also found, mainly in connection with armour and clothing, e.g. *sciath engach*, Ac. Sen. 1035; *in t-étach engach*, ib. 6995; *cotún eangach*, Rel. C. ii. 260; *céile an chláir eangaigh iubhraigh*, Top. P. 84; other reff. in Laoithe Cumainn, p. 31. As a substantive *eangach* means a fishing-net, or a chain of fishing-nets (used in Mayo and Donegal; and cf. Begly, 305b, 491b); compare *eangach úiriaruinn*, i.e. a coat of mail, D. Ó Bruadair, ii, 136.

ÉANLÁMH: *d'éanláimh*, 52.86, together, simultaneously, 'i n-aonacht.' Cf. *ro cotar uile d'oenlaim il-lenmain Poimp*, CCath. 3231, they followed Pompey in a body; *od tfhoghluibh a nInis Fáil | do lionsat dár bhfuath d'énláimh*, 3 C 12, p. 390; *do bhearuinnsi orra d'énláimh . . . buaidh lé haonrann adhmholta*, ibid. 404; *go ria a naithrighe d'énláimh*, O'Gr. Cat. 467; *tógam d'aonláimh aonghair uallghuirt* (sic leg.), P. Feiriteur, 385; *báithfidh cách uile d'éanláimh*, TD. 46, l. 142; *do ionnsagdar daoin laimh Mac Cenain*, Rel. Celt. ii, 164, with united forces; *Parlameint Shagsan ⁊ Alban daonlaimh na aghaidh*, ibid. 202, joined together against him. From the meaning 'joined together' the transition to 'continuously' is very easy; and hence we have *d'aonláimh* surviving to-day dialectally in the latter sense in broken-down forms, viz. *a dóláimh* (Mayo) and *a dólamh* (Donegal), which represent **daoláimh* modified by folk-etymology as if it were a compound of *dó-*+*lámh*.

EARLA, 49.51, hair, *úrla*. Here *earla claon* idiomatically stands for 'bean (Maighdean) an earla chlaoin.'

EARRADH, accoutrements; *e. gaisgidh*, 71.17, arms (and armour), weapons of war.

EASCAOIN, 56.132, the rough or inner side; see *caoin*.

EASGAL, 59.35, "a storm, a blusterous wind" (O'Brien). *escal* and *ascal*, CCath.; O.I. *esgal* (Ped. ii, 521).

ÉIDIGH, 51.36, ugly, unpleasant.

ÉIDRÉAN, opposite of *tréan*; *ar é.*, 54.66, enfeebled, oppressed.

ÉIGNE, 43.24, salmon.

EISÍODH, 68.18, contention, strife.

EISIODHAN, 52.92, unrighteous.

EÓ, salmon; *eó fis*, figuratively applied to the Creator, 61.42; in l. 52 of the same poem it seems to refer to the angels and saints. Cf. A. Ó Dálaigh, 2 (§4), where the Blessed Virgin is *an t-eó fis ór dhuinigh Dia*.

EÓLCHAIRE, grief at parting: 50.10, 51.46, 52.24, the sadness of exile, homesickness; 60.30, 62.37, grief through a loved one's death; 46.20, grief at a friend's departure.

FACHAIN, 69.27, 'fáth.' A variant of *fochain*.

FAIRCHE (lit. parish or diocese), 50.23, territory. Cf. *anbhuain fhairche Chonnocht*, IM. 1921, 328 (§8); *fairche Floinn*, DBr. iii, 190.

FAIRGSE, 52.33, sight, view.

FALTSHOILSE (=*folt*+*soilse*), 50.23, bright-haired, covered with fresh growth (gen. sg. used as adj.).

FAOI, mate (with); *ler fhaoi Art*, 50.55, who wast the spouse of Art (who here typifies the ancient monarchy of Ireland). With this line compare *an bhréiginsi lér fhaoi Art* (Studies, 1921, p. 75, §18) in a poem written in 1602 by Eóghan Ruadh (mac Uilliam Óig) Mac an Bhaird.

FAOITHIGHE, gen. sg. (prob. for *-ighthe*), 53.15, the passing of the crisis in illness, alleviation, relief. The nom. is *faothódh*, Aog. Ó R., 2 ed., 172; *faothughadh* (MS. *faoghudha*), Stair É. Uí Chl., 970; *faothamh*, Doncha Rua, (gen.-*aimh*) P. Haiceud 18. Sc. *faochadh* (prob.) < *faothachadh*). Nowadays *aothó* or *aothú*=crisis, while *faeseamh*=alleviation.

FAOLAIBH*, dat. pl., 56.7. Meaning and reading uncertain; other MSS. suggest *aolaibh* or *aolaigh* here, as if the word were connected with *aol*, lime.

FÉACH, also *féagh* (46.60) and *féag* (67.7), see, look at, examine, visit. *muna bhféachainn do*, 64.37, were it not for my regard for; *gan féachain do*, 66.14, without regard for; a common idiom. *féagh re*, 54.79, succour (?). The v.n. has various forms: *féachain*, *féaghain*, *féagain* (50.4), and *féaghadh* (42.26, 52.88).

FEADHA(I)N, 49.11, a troop, company. *ceann feadhna*, 55.38, a commander, military leader. Gr. Tr., pp. 53, 86.

FÉ(I)NE, 46.29, 72, 'féin, féinig.'

FÉ(I)TH, 42.4, outward appearance, aspect, a smooth surface, a calm. Cf. Aisl. M.; *tic féth forsin fairge ocus do íslig in muir*, SG. i, 346;

tic feith ciuin forsin fairgi, Aen. 266. Evidently cognate with Welsh *gwedd*, aspect, appearance. (Pedersen's suggested explanation, Vergl. Gr. ii, 628, of *féith*, 'a calm,' is unconvincing.)

FEITHEAMH, 78.13, watching.

FEOCHAIR, 78.19, angry, fierce.

FEÓITHNE, 66.22, a blade of grass or corn. Cf. *ní thig feoithne feoir ar mhóintibh*, Keating's Poems, 142. Keating, TBg. (ed. Atk.), p. 73, defines *feóithne* as *an chuid is sine don fhéar*; and, as our poet has drawn his inspiration from this passage, this may be the meaning in the text (66.22). But the word is only a form of *foichne*, a blade of green corn (Triads of Ireland), modified under the influence of *feódh-*, wither. For evidence of an intermediate form, *fóichne* (with long *ó*) see infra under *foichnín*.

FIADH, 49.7, 51.36, 58.20, land, district.

FIAN, 49.8, 54.12, a band of fighting-men, an armed force.

FIANBHOTHACH, 48.11, having bothies (temporary shelters) for soldier-bands.

FIARA : *ar f.*, 66.42, 'cromtha.'

FIARLÁN : *ar f.*, 48.26, athwart. Cf. *ar fiarlaoid* with same meaning.

FIDIR : *do fh.*, 49.29, knows ; *ní fheidir mé*, 50.14, 'ní fheadar.'

FIODH, 46.41, wood. The reference here is to *Doire*, which signifies oak-grove.

FIONNAIM, 59,63, "to look upon, to behold, to see," O'Brien (based on Lhuyd). The usual meaning of *fionnaim* (now obsolete) was : I know, discover.

FIRMINTE, 52.4, 56.14, firmament, skies. Studies, 1921, 418 (§3); TD. 51, l. 22 ; Ridgeway Essays, 344, §30 ; dat. sg. *firmeint*, P. Haiceud, 87. More commonly *fiormamaint*.

FIÚ, 54.22, equivalent to, the same as ; *níor bh'fhiú*, 58.7, did not deserve (as a punishment).

FÓBAIR, attempt, try to do ; v.n. *fóbairt*, 52.94.

FOCHAIN, 49.41, 'abhar, cúis.'

FOCHAM, 74.3,=*cam*, crooked, deceitful. Wi. Wb. ; Meyer Misc. 172 (§27).

FOCHAN, 61.11, young corn in the blade. IM. 1920, p. 266 (§46). Sc. *fochann*. Cf. *fochnagán*, TBg.

FOICHNÍN, 61.9, a little blade of green corn, dim. of *foichne*, which itself is a singulative of *fochan*, q.v. Later these words are found with long *ó*, thus *fóchan*, Aindrias Mac Cruitín (IM. 1924, 656, l. 19) ; *fóichnín*, P. Haiceud, 10 ; and see *feóithne*, supra. Cf. a similar development in the word for 'thistle,' *fóthannán* ; the Gr. Tr.

recognize both *o* and *ó* (p. 54), while in Munster the word has become *feóchadán* (and *feóthadán*), under the influence of *feóchta*, withered.

FOIGHREADH : *do f.*, 62.14, was tempered, trained.

FOILC, 69.13, 15, bathe ; v.n. *folcadh*, 55.16.

FOILEIMNEACH, 48.29, leaping, ready to leap. Mid. Ir. *foil'ei)mnech*, Triads 91, 238 (and gloss.). The meaning "roped" given by Meyer, Triads 169 and Aisl. M. gloss., seems mistaken ; in both texts *foilmnech* is appiled to a hound (*cú*).

FOIRFE, 72.23, 'caite.'

FOIRGNEADH (or *-eamh*), 54.34, a building, castle, house.

FOITHREAMHAIL, 45.13, wooded. Studies, 1920, 566 (§6) ; ITS. vi, 213 (s.v. *foithre*).

FONN, 45.8, 49.3, etc., land, 'tír.'

FONNMHAR, 41.4, 54.38, spacious (?), apparently a derivative of the last word.

FORA, 59.17, "a seat or bench" (O'Brien). Mid. Ir. *forad* ; Sc. and N.I. *faradh*.

FORAOIS, 43.6, a forest (containing game).

FORAS, 78.14, a standing steady, holding one's ground. Cf. *nach faghair foras a naonāit*, Luc. Fid. 343.

FORBH(F)AOILIDH, 54.2, joyous, elated.

FORRACH, 42.43, a forcibly overcoming, overwhelming, overpowering. ITS. vi, 214.

FOTHARACH, f., 59.33, a ruin.

FRASCHAOR, 48.36, volleying shot.

FUADAR, 66.15, promise, expectation of future achievements.

FUAICLE, 66.16, a wastrel.

FUARÁN, 58.35, refreshing shade, cooling fountain.

FUIDHEALL ÁIR, 54.6, a handful of survivors (lit. remnant of slaughter).

FUIL,* 61.75, people (lit. blood). Cf. *crú*.

FUIRIGH, 67.9, permit to stay. Cf. *comhrainn d'Éirinn ní fhuirigh*, "he permits no sharing of Ireland," IM. 1923, 588 (§20) ; *créad anois fhuirgheas Éamonn ?* "what now delays E. ?" TD. 132, §1 ; C Cath. 5802. Intransitively 55.46, 'staon' ; 61.111, 'fan.'

GÁBHADH, 55.46, danger.

GABHAL, a pillar, a prop. Cf. *gabhal-fulaing*, "a base, pillar, undersetter," glossary in Kirke's Bible (1690). For the "pillars" of the sun, 61.100, cf. *is grian dá ghabhlaibh* [leg. *ga-*], Dán Dé, 48 (§31), and the exx. quoted *ib.* 148.

GAD, a withe. In 75.24 there is allusion to the former employment of a *gad* as a substitute for a hangman's rope. Compare Bacon, Essays, xxxix :—"I remember in the beginning of Queene Elizabeth's time of England, an Irish rebell condemned, put up a petition to the Deputie, that he might be hanged in a with, and not in a halter, because it had been so used, with former rebels."

GAIRÉAD, 56.45, a watch-tower, a look-out on a castle wall. Cf. *san gairedh* [leg. *-éd*] *is airdi*, translating *in arce*, Mackinnon Cat. 66; adj. *gairéadach*, TD. 192, l. 144. From Mid. Eng. *garett*, *garite*, with same meaning (whence current Eng. *garret*).

GAIRTHE, 50.3, 60.7, lustrous, radiant, beaming (from *gor*, *gar*, +*te* ?); used of what shines with reflected light, or figuratively, but also applied to the sun (e.g. IM. 1920, p. 163, §6). Often, as here, of a bright or sunny countenance (*dreach*, *gnúis*, *gruadh*), or of a smiling country-side (*leirg*, *fonn*). A few exx. may be quoted : *go a ghruadh ghairthe mar smuailghrios*,Ériu, v, 66; *solus meirge ngairthe nglan*, Studies, 1922, 411; *an ré úr gairthe is an ghrian*, Dán Dé, 56. Later it assumed the form *gartha*, which is common in 17th and 18th cent. verse, e.g. *beol gartha*, Keating's Poems, 109; *a ghriainfhir ghartha*, GJ. 110, 23a; *a ghéis ghartha ghléigeal*, É Buí Mac C.; also *an ghrian ghartha*, Fís Mherlíno. The meaning "well-chiselled" (Dinneen, s.v. *gartha*) appears to be no more than a bad guess.

GAL, 52.16, 54.19 (acc. sg. *goil*), sunshine, the sun's flame; 59.6, a puff (of wind). Cf. *i ló gréine gal*, 15.21.

GALLSMACHT, 55.13, foreign (English) government.

GAMHANRAIDH (coll.), 62.9, calves; this and *gamhain* in the same line are suggested by the name *Mathghamhain*.

GAR, 44.11, 'gearr.'

GASÁN, 44.18, a stalk, stem (of plant), branchlet.

GÉAGACH, 50.3, branchy, wooded.

GEALL : *i ngioll ar*, 52.61, through love of. *i ngeall*, c. gen., 72.6, because of, in retribution for; 54.70, in need of.

GEIMHRIGH, 60.20, make gloomy (like winter).

GÉISEACHTACH (adj.), 50.20, roaring.

GÉISEALTACH, 50.19, swan-haunted (*géis*+*ealta*).

GIALL, 54.11 (n. pl. *géill*), a hostage, captive.

GION GO, 47.29, 'cé ná.'

GLÉIRE, 55.36, a chosen band, the best or choicest, the flower or pick.

GLONNMHAR, 50.20, mighty, puissant, fierce, dauntless, 'áechtach.' From *glonn*, 'ácht.'

GOIL, see *gal*.

GOIMH, 56.123, 60.26, pain, hurt, bitterness; gen. sg. *goimh* (from a nom. masc. form *gomh*), 48.4. Gr. Tr. 87, 91.

GOIMHEAMHAIL, 60.26, painful.

GRÁDH, rank, order, degree; *muintir gráidh*, 42.31, the orders of angels.

GRAIFNE, 51.42 (acc.), 54.31 (gen.), racing (of horses). Cf. *gan dál graifni dá ngredhuib*, O'Gr. Cat. 374; *graifne greagh n-óirshrianach*, IM. 1920, p. 541, §20; *graifne greagh síthe*, Studies, 1922, 410, §5. The earlier form was *grafann*, Wi. Wb.; see also Part I, and cf. *grafaind* (acc. sg.), RC. ix, 466. The form *graifne*, though originally plural, was later employed as singular.

GRÁIN, a feeling of repulsion, antipathy; in 56.116 it seems to mean contamination, infection.

GREAGH, a steed (also a stud of horses); g. pl. 51.42, 52.43, 71.10.

GRIAN (masc.), land, ground (ACL. i, 84), bottom (of the sea); *le grian do gheilchíoch*, 50.43, close to thy bright breasts (hills). Cf. *re grian a geilchnis*, ZCP. vi, 25, and Fianaigecht, 84; *re grian a chnis*, Ac. Sen., 471.

GRIANBHÁDH, 48.25, immersion in the depths. So *ghrianbháitheas* (rel. pres.), 54.19, submerges, eclipses.

GRINN, 52.7, lovely, pleasant.

GRÍOBHACH, 48.33, lit. griffin-like; here probably in some such sense as superb, majestic. Cf. *gríobhdha* in Pt. I.

GROIGH, a horse, a stud of horses; g. pl. *groigheadh*, 54.31. The older form appears to have been *graig*, gen. *grega*; whence the later doublets *groigh*, gen. *groighe*, and *greagh* (q.v.), gen. *greagha*. Gr. Tr. p. 99.

GROIGHEACH, 40.7, possessing studs of horses.

IADH, close, enclose; *fá n-iadh tonn*, 52.55, which the sea encircles. *fát ia*, 59.63, within thy enclosure; cf. the current *fé (dh)ia an tí*, within the house. *fo íadhadh a ballaidhi*, Ó Cianáin, 180.

IAIRMHÉIL, 64.10, sadness, misery. Cf. *truaighmhéil*, *aithmhéile*, *deirbhéile*.

IARG(H)NÁ, 60.28, anguish, pain. In composition with *ceas*: *iargh-náicheas*, 54.20.

IARMAIRT, 61.25, 32, posterity. Also consequence, Dán Dé, 49, §42. Cf. meanings of *sliucht*.

IARMHAR, a remnant; *nár bh' iarmhar cré*, 64.30, who were cast in no mean mould.

IARMHÓ, 54.96, a great-grandson; from *iarmh-*(=*iar*) + *ua*. Sc *iarogha*. With the text compare the last line of Eoch. Ó Heódhusa's " Fuar liom an adhaigh-se d'Aodh " (A.D. 1600), viz. *crioch gan oighir gan iarmhua* (Studies, 1921, p. 420).

IARMHOTHÁ, 46.63, 'as so amach.' Laws.

IASGACH, (1) adj. 43.1, abounding in fish; (2) sb. coll., 43.22, fish.

IATH, 51.6, 52.11, etc., land, territory.

IL, 42.27, many, various.

IMNEADH, 50.14, etc., 'buairt aigne.'

INGHINGHÉAR, 51.42, sharp-hoofed.

INNILL (also *inill*), 52.104, safe, secure.

IOBHAR, 45.11, a yew-tree; =*iubhar*, 43.25.

IODHAN, 45.12, 60.38, 61.24, pure.

IOMCHUBHAIDH, 52.108, fitting, meet.

IOMLAOID, 50.58, a change, exchange. Cf. *t'imlaoid anma*, O'Gr. Cat. 402; TD. 162, 163; Studies, 1918, 616; *do dhénaind imlaid riut*, Bran, p. 70 (l. 3). In ITS. xxiv, pp. 14, 18, *iomlaoid* appears to mean an error, a mishap. There is a by-form *iomlúid*, Gr. Tr. l. 610. Sc. *iomlaid*, exchange. See next word.

IOMLAT: *nách éidigh iomlat*, 51.36, which it would be pleasant to exchange another for; *ag iomlat mh'éadaigh*, 62.26, changing or removing my clothes. Many examples might be quoted of this word, which is very common in the literature. Its fundamental idea is that of change; hence it means a moving (changing the position of), transport, turning round, wielding or plying (a weapon), exchanging, requital (Part I), an alteration for the worse, a vicissitude, turn of ill-fortune. Cf. the derivative *iomlatach*, giddy, in use in Donegal. See *iomlaoid*, which seems to be only another form of the word; and compare the various meanings of *claochlóim*.

IOMRÁDH, 43.3, 45.6, 51.47, to recall to mind; 55.30, fame.

IONCHAIBH, dat. pl. of *eineach*; *ar i.*, 47.20, under the protection of, dependent (for one's life) on.

IONGNADH, adj., 42.11, strange.

IONNRAMH, 62.28, direction, guidance.

IONGHAIRE, 52.98, a tending, watching, guarding.

IOSTADH, 57.6, a mansion, a court.

IOTH, 55.67, corn.

IRIS, 52.67, rule of life, piety (?).

ISTEACH: *teacht i.*, 54.85, to come to pass, be fulfilled (of a prophecy). A common phrase. Compare *a lá isteach ar dtoighiocht*, the fulfilment of his life's span, O'G. Cat. 381; *mórán do neithibh atá a*

láthair anois agus le teacht asteach, Tór. Chríosta, 197; *sul tarcca an bliaghain dia a toigh*, before a year passes, Ériu, iv, 51, l. 10. Also in Scottish, e.g. *thig e teach*, it will come to pass, Trans. Gaelic Soc. Inverness, xxiv, 365 (q.v. for variant forms).

ITCHE, 61.35, 105, a request, boon.

IUCHRACH (adj.), 43.24, spawning.

IUCHRAIDH (coll.), 61.14, spawn, roe (of fish).

IÚL, 48.14, 52.103-4, 75.6, a course, course of action, right route.

LACHT, 64.79, 'bainne.'

LADRANN, 66.2, 'robálaí.'

LÁITHREACH, a ruinous or deserted house. In 61 (ll. 21, 34, 49) the poet applies the word figuratively to his bereaved condition after the death of his only son. With 61.34 cf. *a láithrech lis*, Ériu i, 16; *láithrighe leas*, Gr. Tr. 1420. A variant is *láthrach*, 56.8; both forms are recognized in Gr. Tr., p. 109. *isin lāthrach-sa*, in this ruin, RC. ix, 458.

LÁMH : *l. ar th'aigneadh*, 60.1, restrain your emotions, control your feelings (of grief).

LÁNMHAR, 41.3*, proud (?). Cf. Pt. I.

LANN, 57.36, a blade, sword.

LANNACH, 41.11*, abounding in swords (warriors).

LAOIDHEADH, 62.20, inciting, urging on. CCath.; Gadelica, i, 201.

LÁTHAR, strength, ITS. vi, 219; vii, 16, §25; xii, 132. *láthar** *mo chosgair*, 78.18, the violence of my struggle (?).

LÁTHRACH, see *láithreach*.

LÉ, 59.30, v.n. of *léim*, I read (older *léaghaim*, v.n. *léaghadh*).

LEACHT, a pile of stones or similar monument over a grave (cf. *carn cloch do chur ós a chionn d'a ngoirthí leacht*, TBg. 161); *tugadh do l.*, 56.9, thy cairn has been raised.

LÉARA, 74.27 (gen. sg.), prob. = *léire*, diligence, thoroughness.

LEARG, 50.3, 51; 51.24, 40, a slope, hillside, expanse.

LEARGSHRUTH, 56.100, a wide stream.

LÉIBHEANN, a platform (made of things pieced together); fig. applied to the expanse of the sea (Fél. Óeng.; SG. i, 344), and here, 45.4*, 10, to an island in the sea. Welsh *llwyfan*, platform, etc.

LÉIRSMAOINE, 59.3, "consideration, reflexion" (O'Brien).

LING, 48.27, 70.7, spring, leap; transitively, 78.11, assail, take by storm. Cf. *lingfed in cladh*, I will rush the rampart, ITS. vii, 17, §9; *lingios berna*, "that carries battle's gap by storm," O'Gr. Cat. 510; *do lingeadar an lios ar Choinrí*, FF. ii, 3520 (mistranslated).

Linn táith, 61.62, a cementing agency (?). Cf. *is é linn* (var. *lionn*) *táith ar dtíre*, IM. 1924, p. 590 (§41); *lionn-táthaidh*, a healing or repairing fluid, H.C. Gillies, Gaelic Names of Diseases, p. 33.

Liobhra, 58.42, =*leabhra*, from *leabhair*, long. Cf. *is an ló leabhair*, IM. 1921, p. 290 (§25).

Lionnmhar, 42.18, watery.

Lobhar, 59.15, a sick or infirm person, a leper.

Lógh, 61.108, price, payment.

Loilgheach, 45.21, a milch-cow. Otherwise *lulghach*, 43.26 (gen. pl.).

Loise: *l. an tsaoghail*, 50.18, worldly wealth or enjoyment. TBg.; *gearr bhus lón loise an domhain*, Dán Dé, 40. §9.

Los: *ar los*, 51.30, on account of, as a result of. Usually *a los*.

Lua ar, 59.3, pondering on (?).

Luail, 59.73, a stirring, activity (<*luadhaill*).

Luamh, 59.61, abbot or prior (O'Brien).

Luchair, 42.6 (*ós lear l.*), shining, bright, cheerful. Cf. Ac. Sen., L. gCeart 144x, and ACL. i, 87, for the adjectival use of the word. The reading of the Edinb. MS., *uas lir luchair*, might also stand if we take *luchair* as a noun and *lir* as its dependent genitive preceding. Cf. *luchair egha*, TBC. p. 756*n*., and *luchair .i. taitnem*, ACL. i, 59.

Luinne: *ro badh l. leam*, 73.5, 'do b'fhearr lium.' Compar. of *luinn*, Mid. Ir. *laind*, eager, glad.

Lulghach, see *loilgheach*.

Maicne, 49.20, kindred.

Maoith, 49.9, 51.33, 52.15, 54.15, sadness, melancholy.

Maon, 59.9, "mute, dumb" (O'Brien, from Lhuyd).

Már, 42.19, =*mór*.

Mathim, 66.63, I forgive. The sense of this line is not clear; should we read *umá* for *muna*, i.e. on account of what happened?

Meabhlach, 77.10, treacherous.

Meadh, 56.33, an equivalent to.

Meall, a lump, a round mass; *meall dearmaid*, 55.41, applied to an inexcusable act of forgetfulness.

Meallach, 42.6, 'aoibhinn,' pleasant, enjoyable.

Meanma, (1) courage, good spirits, 54.15, 56.41; *méadaigh m.*, 60.9, be of good cheer. (2) spirit (of one absent or dead), 56.62.

Mear, vb., 57.29, perplex, trouble. Cf. *mac Réamuinn . . . do mhear mise*, DBr. ii, 210; *do mher a hāille mh'inntind*, Ériu, iv, 55; *do mhear a sgís re seal sinn*, Celt. Misc. 370.

Méirleach, 66.34, 'gadaí.'

MEIRTNEACH, 54.15, dejected, faint-hearted.

MÍN, 43.26, may be either an adj., smooth, followed by gen., or a noun, a smooth, grassy place. Cf., in the latter sense, *mín na Midhe*, Top. P. 124, and Joyce's Names of Places, ii, 400. In 56.104 applied substantively to a smooth castle.

MÍOCHOTHRAM, 64.96, discomfort, hardship, misfortune.

MÍOLACH, adj., 41.12, where wild animals have their haunts.

MÍOLLA, 43.11, 'míonla,' gentle.

MÍONAOLLA, 56.66, =*mín*+*aolta*.

MÍRÉIR, opposition, insubordination; *re bhfuil mo mh.*, 76.5, with which I am dissatisfied.

MO-CHEAN, 44.30, etc., welcome, a fond greeting to.

MOCHTHRÁTH, 46.65, 'ar maidin.'

MOIGHEACH, 56.51 (d. s. f. *moighigh*), plain-like, from *magh* (?). Cf. Sc. *maigheach*, a hare, from *miol muighe*.

MOIRN, 56.55, high spirits, conviviality, merry-making. Otherwise *muirn*, affection, 72.10.

MONAIR, 61.59, work, exertion.

MÓNANN, 45.11, a bogberry. See Part I.

MONGACH, 41.12, 44.20, covered with thicket.

MONGHAR, 50.37, din, roaring (of the sea). Cf. *mongar in mórmara*, CCath. 4331.

MÓR, 51.58, 'mórán.'

MUIN: *do chuir mo chéill ar mo mhuin*, 57.30, has deprived me of my senses, has rendered me distraught with grief. Cf. *do chuir sin mo chiall ar gcúl*, 71.8; *céadfadh dá chur ar gcúl*, IM. 1921, 244, §11.

MUINCHEANN, 50.5, expanse of surface (of the sea). CCath. gloss.; S. Rann, 3987. The word appears also to mean a summit or ridge; thus *co muinchinn Sleibe Fuaid*, ITS. xii, 44; *tar muinchind an tslebhe*, B. A. Ruaidh, 94; *do muincin*[*n*] *Slebe Mis*, FM. p. 1730. Cf. *dromchla*.

MUIRNEACH, 79.17, high-spirited, proud. From *muirn* or *moirn* (q.v.).

MÚR, 56.12, 66, a wall; 56.59, 57.6, 59.41, a mansion, hall; 48.11, habitation, resort, retreat.

MÚR, vb., 56.5, raze.

MURBHACH, 45.22, a level plain extending along the sea (O'Don. Spt.). Frequent in place-names as *Murbhach* (*-rúch*) and *Muirbheach* (*-ríoch*).

NÁCH, 46.64, 'ná,' nor.

NÁIRE, 46.30, honour.

NAOIDHE, 45.10, new, fresh, bright.

NAR, 61.98, = 'ar' (interrogative), < *an* + *ro*.

NEACHRÍOCH : *ar neachrích*, 64.48, unsettled in life, my life ruined (through my children's untimely end).

NEAMHDHAIDHE, 50.38, heavenly, delightful, ravishing, =*neamhdha*, 60.25. Cf. the use of *ainglidhe* in 52, ll. 37, 55, 90.

NEAMHFHOIRFE, 52.96, imperfect, faulty, unholy.

NEAMHLÚDH, =*neamh-* (neg. prefix) + *lúdh*, a by-form of *lúth*; g. s. *neamhlúdha*, 60.2, languorous, soft (of the eyes).

NEIMHTHNÍ (better *neifní*), 56.39, 'neamhní,' nothingness, extinction.

NO, introducing a relative clause (as in O. Ir.) in the phrase *rún no ráidhim*, a secret which I tell, 42.23, 46.67.

NÓ NO, 56.34, or else. The second *no* represents an older *d(a)no* (R.I.A. Dict., col. 92).

NOCHA(N), 46.63, etc., not, never.

NÓSMHAR, 57.34, cultivated, refined, elegant.

NÚS, 61.54, freshness, youth.

OGH, =*obh*, egg; dat. sg. *uigh*, 61.14. Gr. Tr., pp. 81, 91.

ÓGHDHA, 49.51, virginal.

OIBHNEACH (< *aibhneach*), 45.23, having many rivers.

ÓIDH, attention, intention; *tug ar mh'óidh* etc., 51.11, has made me decide to leave thy shores.

OIGHE, 43.11, 54.27, g. sg. and n. pl. of *agh*, a hind.

OILCHÉIM, 55.64, a discreditable event.

OIMCHINN, 61.44, (?).

OIRCHEAS, 61.98, meet, fitting.

OIREACHAS, headship; *port oireachais*, 56.20, chief seat, capital, headquarters. So Tara is *imliocán* ┐ *port oireachais* (sic leg.) *Éireann*, Deargruathar Ch. Ch., 28. Cf. Des. 208; TD. ii, 188; *cathair oirechais*, "capital city" ZCP. i, 370, 388, 400.

OIREACHT, 55.61, a collective name for the leading nobles of a political community. From *aire*, nobleman.

OIREAR, 49.12, 52.41,57, 54.32, 35, coast, district, country.

OIRFIDEADH, 50.38, melody.

ÓIRLEACH, 66.24, 60, =*éirleach*, 66.4, destroying. Mid. Ir. *airlech*.

ORCHAOIN, 56.16, very fair, fairest. Contrr. p. vii (*air-cháin*). Most MSS. read *órchaoin* here, confusing the prefix with *ór*, gold.

ORCHRA, 50.31, 54.29, 60.29, dejection, depression. Hence adjj. *orchradhach*, 50.8 (with this line cf. *orchradhach uadh a haigneadh*, Keating's Poems, 1144); and *orchraidhe*, 69.6.

ORDHAIRC, 51.8, illustrious; otherwise *ordhraic* (52.6), *oirdhreic* (49.50), *oirdheirc*.

ORGHÁNNA (<-*dnda*), organ-like ; in 56.32 used as subs.

ÓTHÁ, 46.2, from.

OTHAR, 56.106, etc., 'duine breóite.'

PÉACACH, 43.19, pointed.

POINN, 61.8, profit. Formerly common in this sense ; now *puinn*, much.

PORT, 56.75, fortress, castle ; *port Pardhais*, 52.64, 'flathis Dé' ; *port na bpian*, 77.8, 'ifreann.' See also s.v. *oireachas*.

PRÍMHÉARLAMH, 54.88, a leading patron-saint.

PRUINNTEACH, 59.57, refectory.

PÚDARLACH, 74.18, a morose person. Cf. DBr. i, 72 ; Búrdúin, p. 69 (where a wrong explanation is given) ; *púdarlach crunca*, applied to an old man, Eón Rua. The word is still in use in W. Muskerry.

PUDHAIR, 52.28, hurt, vexation, tribulation.

PUNCACH, 43.28, punctilious (?).

RÁITH, a fort, a dwelling ; *ráith na ndíog*, 61.65, i.e. in the stable in Bethlehem.

RÁMHAIDH, an oarsman, 57.23 (gen. pl. *-adh*).

RANN, division ; *Rí na rann*, 48.37, Lord of the Universe. In this phrase *rann* represents an older *reann*, gen. pl. of *reann* (O. I. *rind*), a star.

RAON, 52.93, 53.6, etc., a way, course.

RÉALAIM, 42.28, I make manifest, declare.

RÉGHIÓN, 80.3, =*régiún*, region, territory.

RÉIMIM, 42.22, old dat. sg. of *réim*, course.

RIA, old 3 sg. pres. subj. of *roichim*, I reach, come ; *go ria*, 47.19, 'go dtí' ; *riacht* (v. l. *ruacht*), 3 sg. past indic., 56.93.

RIAGHAIL, 54.24, 25, law, decrees.

RÍCHEADH, 61.97, heaven.

RINN, point, etc. ; 50.29, glance.

RIONNGHLAN, 42.9, bright-edged, from *rinn*, a point, headland, brink (Thebaid). Cf. *a phuirt ghil fán rionnghlan rosg*, IM. 1920, 539.

RÓ : *gan ró céille*, 66.52, 'gan puinn céille.'

RÓMH, RÓTMH, 47.24, 51.20, 56.36, 67, 57.34, a (monastic) centre, a pile of buildings whether monastic or otherwise, a place of pilgrimage or resort. A secondary use of the place-name *Ró(i)mh*, Rome.

ROTHOL, 60.40, 63.15, from *ro-* (later *ró-*), and *tol*, affection, love.

RUINN* : *do r. ruaga*, 41.8, in flight (?) ; *ruinn* for *rinn* ?

SÁDHAILE, 70.18, ease, sloth.

SÁILÍN SEIRE, 66.69, a bitter ending. Cf. *is follus go dtig do'n pheacadh sáilín seire searbhais do bheith 'n-a leanmhain*, TBg. (ed. Atk.), 263.

Sal, 72.20, a stain.

Saobhnós, 76.23, folly, thoughtlessness.

Saor : *an S.*, 65.21, the Creator.

Saoth, 46.47, 51.21, ' olc.'

Séaghainn, 51.12, a common epithet of praise in the literature ; its exact meaning is undetermined, but probably it means pleasant, courteous, charming, attractive. Similarly *séaghann*, sb., 65.46. Cf. Pokorny, RC. xxxiii, 66, who suggests a derivation from Lat. *secundus*.

Séitreach, 43.17, powerful, sturdy.

Seól, 42.8, course, motion ; *seól go subha*, 42.12, a pleasing sound.

Sgáth : *ar do sgáth*, 65.9, ' ar do shon.'

Sgathamh : *i s. na storm*, 48.22, ' i n-aimsir stuirmiúil.'

Sgeith, 50.27, vomiting ; here applied to the dashing of the waves. The *e* is short ; cf. *ag sgeith (: deich) m'fhiabhrasa as m'inntinn*, Studies, 1918, 454.

Sgorach, 45.14, abounding in studs of horses.

Sgríob, 66.14, an attack, onset, rush, raid.

Sgrúdain, 42.41, meditating, pondering on.

Siabhradh, 62.22, a phantom shape.

Siabhraim, 60.19, I become ghastly, wither away, become shrivelled (e.g. through grief).

Sidheang, 44.15, venison. Sc. *sithionn*.

Síoladh, 76.31, springing (from).

Síona saobha, unnatural weather, especially as portending the end of the world ; hence, 55.39, portents of ruin or of the end of all things. Cf. a quatrain by Maghnus Ó Domhnaill, quoted in Dánfhocail, p. 78, the first line of which should doubtless read *Is cuid do na sionaibh saobha*. Cf. further *tiocfaid na síona saobha | nach aimseara iontaobha*, referring to the signs preceding the day of Judgment (cf. Matt. xxiv, 29), GJ. 103, p. 307, §7. In the sense of exceptional (very bad) weather : *tria anmessair na hainfine ⁊ trias-na sínaib saebu*, PH. 4241 ; *naomhtha na síona saobha, | naomhtha an fhearthuinn abraonda*, Irisl. M. Nuadhad, 1910-11, p. 76 ; *saobhadh na sion*, Dán Dé, 65, §12.

Síthigh, 48.5, ' ciúnaig.'

Sléachtain, 42.35, bowing down in adoration (*ar*, to).

Slim, 56.59, smooth, unruffled. Compounds : *aoilshlim*, 56.72 ; *sliomdhonn*, 43.21.

Sliocht, 74.7, imprint.

Sluagh : *lá na S.*, 65.25, the Judgment-day.

SMÁILC, 66.59 (v.l. *smál*), fault, transgression.

SMÉIRLE, 66.16, a low-born fellow, a rascal.

SMUTACH, 43.21, snub-nosed, flat-snouted.

SOCRACH, 43.23, tranquil, unruffled.

SOCAMHAL, 52.52, ' cumpórd, socracht, sáimhe.'

SOICH, ' srois ' ; *ón gcionn go soich ar-oile*, 43.8, ' ón gceann go chéile, ó cheann ceann de.'

SOIDHE, 54.28, gen. sg. of *sadh*, ' cú bhuineann.'

SÓIDHNE, 76.26 (MSS. *sóighne*, *fóighe*, etc.), pleasure, delight. Cf. *sóidnge*, " comfort," B. Colmáin, 22 ; d. pl. *sóghnidhibh*, Sg. Chúige Mumhan, 84. Cf. also *sóighneas* in *lucht suirghe* ⁊ *soighneasa*, Eoch.-Sgiath, 81. *Sóidhne* seems to be a singulative from *sódh*, good cheer.

SÓIL (< *sódhamhail*), 59.48, pleasant, cheerful, comfortable.

SOIL(I)BH, 59.28, opposite of *doilibh* or *duilbh*, q.v.

SOLADH, 61.27, profit, gain, ' sochar.'

SONNA, 56.93, ' annso.' Otherwise *sunn*, 59.29.

STUA(GH), 58.49, " a pinnacle ; also the end of a house " (O'Brien) ; fig. applied to what is stately or majestic, e.g. 48.20 (to a ship), 69.16 (to a prince).

SUAINLIOS, 59.58, poetic for *dortúr*, dormitory.

SUAITHNIDH, 56.131, distinguished, remarkable, illustrious.

SÚGH, juice ; *súgh caor*, 58.23, ' fíon.'

SÚLMHALL, 69.8, soft-eyed.

SUTHAIN, 42.8, 61.81, perpetual, unending.

TACHAIR, 74.6, encounter, collide with, oppose.

TACHAR, 48.21, a fray, encounter. Ac. Sen. ; Thebaid. Sc. *tachairt*, a meeting.

TAIBHLE, 56.5, battlements. The MSS. here spell it *taidhbhle* ; cf. a similar misspelling, *taidhbli*, ZCP. i, 398. Cf. *for taiblibh tiughardha an trendúnaidh*, B. A. Ruaidh, 130.

TAIDHBHSEACH, 48.18, impressive to view, imposing, big ; spelled *taibhseach* (with MS.), 74.7.

TAIDHEÓRACH, 46.54, tearful, mournful. Usually *taidhiúir*.

TÁIR, 56.129, 3 sg. pres. subj. and fut. from the root *to-air-icc*, come. In 58.32 *táir* (as often) =will come to an end. Similarly 3 sg. past, *tairnig*, 56.9, has come to an end.

1. TAISE, image, simulacrum, remains (of something ruined or dead). Cf. *taise*=' dealbh,' A. Ó Dálaigh, p. 65, §33 ; Búrdúin Bheaga ; *ní mhair dhíbh trá acht a dtaise*, TD. p. 2, l. 25. *an té thug thú in bhar dtaisibh*, 56.101, he who has laid thee in ruins. In *ós taisibh*

bhar bhfuinneóg, 56.21, Petrie translates *taisibh* by "mouldings," but clearly the word means nothing more than remains or remnants.

2. TAISE, 54.13, feebleness; 66.23, tenderness.

TAN, 44.11. time.

TÁRAINN, 45.2, dat. sg. of *tórann* or *tárann*,='teóra.' Gr. Tr. l. 601.

THÁRBHAIDH*, 57.15, showed, appeared. Cf. Mid. Ir. *tarfaid*, PH; O.I. *do-árbuid*, Pedersen, Vergl. Gramm., ii, 519.

TÁRRAIDH, 56.2, got, obtained. Pedersen, ii, 598. Sc. *táir*, get, obtain. A present *tárraim* is seen in *tárraim dá gach rígh roineart*, Studies, 1924, p. 242.

TÉACHT, 61.38, freeze, solidify. Cf. *do ní Dia téachtadh na dtonn*, Dán Dé, 65.

TEARMANN, 59.59, sacred precincts, sanctuary; here chapel.

TÉARNÚDH, 56.122, recovering (in health), convalescing.

TEIDHM, 56.110, a malady, attack of illness; 54.71, 56.78, an affliction, visitation; pl. *teadhma*, 55.38, anguish.

TÉIGHIM (sc. *i n-éag*), 65.20, 'faghaim bás.' So *dul*, 'bás,' 60.12, 61.101.

TIGIM: *muna dtí ann d'Éireannchaibh*, 54.56, unless Irishmen succeed (in preventing it). Cf., in current Irish, *ní raibh ann dóibh*, they failed to do so, their efforts were in vain, Fionn agus Lorcán, 32.

TÍOS, 59.40, a dwelling, house. From Mid. Ir. *tigedas*, but with meaning of Mid. Ir. *tegdais*.

TIRMLINNTE, 52.3, with dried-up lakes (?).

TIRMRÍOGHA, 56.63, dry and royal, i.e. well-roofed and stately.

1. TOCHT, 49.10, 52.29, 63, to go, 'dol.'

2. TOCHT, 56.56, stillness, trance.

TOGHAIL, 56.79, destruction.

TOIDHEACHT, 55.62, 73.7, 'teacht.'

TOIRBHEART, 64.62, mental powers, intelligence. Cf. *oirbheart* in *biaidh bhar dtreóir agus bhar n-oirbheart agaibh*, O. C. Lir; *nó go dtiocfadh aois ⁊ oirbheart duit*, E. Lomnochtáin, 6.

TOIRINN, 70.5, descend.

TOISG, 46.47, 55.11, 'turas.'

TOMGHLAN, 41.9, fair-knolled. From *tom*, a hillock, + *glan*.

TOR, 56, ll. 5, 63, 79, tower. Compound, *tiormthor*, 56.99. Cf. later *túr* with same meaning, 54.34, 59.34.

TÓRAIMHE, 54.8, a funeral cortege. Other forms of the word are *tóramh*, *tóramha* (Gr. Tr. pp. 39, 45, 80); it is also spelled with *rr* for *r*.

TORM, 42.13, noise, sound. Otherwise *toirm*, *tairm* (Part I).

TRÁ, THRÁ, 50.54, 56.122, 60.5, 27, verily, in sooth; but it is hardly translateable into English, and in verse is often little more than a metrical expedient.

TRÁCHT, 42.9, 'tráig,' beach.

TREABH, sb., 48.12, 51.31, abode, home. As vb., plough; but *treabh le*, 52.69, devote oneself to. Compare the current *cluím le*, I stick to, devote myself to, lit. I dig with, where *cluím* represents Mid. Ir. *cladim*.

TREABHAIRE, 67.6, crops, farm-produce.

TREAGHD, 50.9, pierce, transfix, (fig.) torture, wring.

TREAS, 58.2, 'greas.' Cf. Gr. Tr. p. 91; Mac. Iolair, pp. 5, 13, 37; *treas ólachdáin*, "a fuddling bout," Begly, 240b; *do sheinm tressi*, "to play for a while," Lis. Lives, xiii; *mar thugas threis nguil | ac techt os taisibh Donnchaidh*, Gr. Tr. l. 1071; *tuc se tres mor admolta ar G.*, B. Col. 282.

TRÉITHE, 76.12, feebleness.

TRIALL, aim, set to, etc.; *dár dtriall*, 60.39, may (he) direct us.

TRILIS, 69.4, a head of hair; in 50.47 figuratively applied to the surface of the country. So *trillseach*, 51.3 (adj. used as noun), is applied to Ireland as a land covered with vegetation or with woods. Cf. *clúimh*, supra, and *mong* in Part I.

TROMOIRE, 52.100, 'ualach trom.'

TUAR, 50.31, 57.1, omen, cause.

TUILLEAMH BUIDHE RE, 72.9, paying court to, seeking the favour of.

TURA, 48.18, breadth. For. Feasa, ii, 4751. But it is just possible that *tura* in our text refers to the vessel's hold; cf. *i dturradh fá lig*, Seán na R., 7.

THUASÓD, 49.38, up there (i.e. in Ireland).

UAIGH, vb., 56.32, sew, join, bind together.

UAISTE, 52.4, over it (fem.).

UALLCHA, 44.27, comp. of *uallach*, proud, gallant, gay.

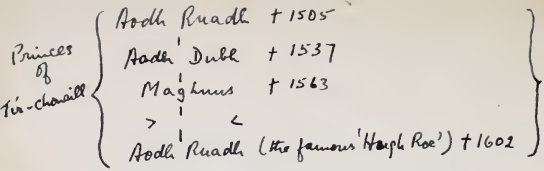
UCHT, (1) lap, bosom; *im ucht*, 50.27 (but the phrase may be no more than a variation of *ar mh'aghaidh*, 50.24). (2) an eminence, a cliff, 42.1, 52.21 (acc. pl. *ochta*).

UGHACH, 45.8, 13, abounding in eggs, = *oghach*, from *ogh*, now *obh* (*ubh*), an egg.

UILLE, an elbow, corner; in 50.35 (g. pl. *uilleadh*) probably hillside, brae.

ULCA, 42.27, 56.81, acc. pl. of *olc*.

USA, 78.15, 'furaiste,' easy. PH. 1005.



PERSONAL NAMES

Ábel, 66.6, Abel.

Ádhamh, Adam ; *clann Ádhaimh*, 66.71, the human race.

Alaxandar, 79.2, Alexander the Great (356-323, B.C.), son of Philip (79.14).

Aodh mac Aodha, 56.65, Aodh Dubh Ó Domhnaill, who succeeded his father, Aodh Ruadh, as prince of Tír-chonaill in 1505, and died in 1537.

Aodh Ruadh [Ó Domhnaill] : (1) 56.70, became prince of Tír-chonaill in 1461 ; died in 1505. (2) 56.134, the famous " Hugh Roe " of the late sixteenth century ; born about 1572 ; died, poisoned, in Spain in 1602.

Balar, 54.57, Balar Bailcbhéimneach, one of the legendary Fomorian oppressors of the Tuatha-dé-danann. He had a maleficent eye (cf. 55.65), the lid of which was never raised except in order to blast his enemies in battle. He was slain in the battle of northern Magh Tuireadh by Lugh Lámhfhada (RC. xii, 100).

Blod, 55.42, son of Cas (*q.v.*) and ancestor of the O'Briens and other Thomond families.

Ó Briain, 69.14 ; the reference is to Donnchadh Cairbreach, *q.v.*

Carthach, King of Cashel,† 1045, ancestor of the MacCarthys (*Clann Charthaigh*, 55.37).

Cas, otherwise Mac Táil, reputed ancestor of most of the Thomond families (hence called *Dáil gCais*, or *Clann Táil*) ; *ua Cais*, 69.17 and 20, = Ó Briain.

Cathal Croibhdhearg, 69.28 ; see Notes to poem.

Ó Ceallaigh, 55.60, ruler of Í Maine, in Galway and Roscommon.

Ó Cearbhaill, 55.60, ruler of the S.W. portion of King's Co.

Cian, see *Lugh*.

Cobhthach : *clann Chobhthaigh*, 56.108, the Irish people (here, more particularly, the people of Tír-chonaill). Cf. *críoch Chobhthaigh*, a name for Ireland, ITS. xx, 144 (§69).

Colum, 54.88, St. Columcille (†597). In the text *Coluim* is gen. of opposition.

CONALL, 55.29, 56.30, 58, Conall Gulban, son of Niall Naoighiallach, and ancestor of the principal families of Tír-chonaill. In 46.19 *Conall* means the descendants of Conall Gulban.

CONALLAIGH, 56.134, 'muintir Thír-chonaill.'

CONCHOBHAR : *síol gConchobhair*, 55.49, the O'Connors of Connacht.

CONN : *Uí Chuinn*, 54.87, the descendants of Conn Céadchathach, here used to signify the Irish people.

CÚL RE hÉIRINN, 42.24, 46.69, "Back turned on Ireland," the name which Columcille gave himself in his exile.

DÁLACH, 56.84, 127, ancestor of the O'Donnells.

Ó DÁLAIGH, TADHG, 52.65 ; the reference is to poem 49, *q.v.*

DALL, 65.12, 75.22, the Irish designation of the Roman soldier who pierced our Lord's side with his lance. ITS. xi, 24*n.*

Ó DOMHNAILL, MAGHNUS, 56.62, prince of Tír-chonaill, son of Aodh Dubh, and grandfather of Aodh Ruadh ; † 1563.

DÓNALL, 66.25, the prophet Daniel. The poet is here borrowing from Keating's Trí Biorghaoithe, p. 1.

DONNCHADH CAIRBREACH [Ó Briain], 69.22, prince of Thomond from about 1208 to his death in 1242.

DUACH GALACH, son of Brian, son of Eochaidh Muighmheadhóin ; a contemporary of St. Patrick's ; ancestor of the families of Ó Conchobhair (of Connacht), Mac Diarmada, Ó Ruairc and Ó Raghallaigh. It is uncertain who is referred to in *ua Duach Ghalaigh* quoted in the notes to 45. See also Part I.

UA DUINN, 41.17,* Diarmaid ua Duibhne, otherwise Diarmaid ua (Ó) Duinn. The latter, which is the popular form of the hero's name, is as old as the fourteenth century, being used by Gearóid Iarla. (In earlier tradition Donn was the name of Diarmaid's father ; thus he is called *Diermait mac Duinn i Duipni*, RC. xi, 129, and *Diarmaid mac Duinn*, ITS. vii, 62, also 45.)[1] The Hill of Howth is associated with the elopement of Diarmaid and Gráinne in the tenth-century tale, 'Úath Beinne Étair' (RC. xi, 125 sq.), although the place is not alluded to in the later 'Tóraidheacht Dhiarmada is Ghráinne.'

[1] In another poem in Duan. Finn (ITS. vii, 17) *Diarmaid ó Duinn* and *Diarmaid ó Duibhne* are used indifferently. He is called Diarmaid Donn in Ac. Sen., ll. 1529, 3519. In Rawl. B. 502, p. 121 a 32, the name of Diarmaid's father is given as Dubh (Meyer, Fianaigecht, p. xxiv, *n.*). A possible source (or perhaps result) of confusion is seen in the name of another member of the Fian, viz. Diarmaid mac Duinn meic Donnchadha, of the Erna of Munster, of whom very little seems to be known (Ac. Sen., ll. 206, 3029).

EACHTAR MAC PRÍMH, 54.74, Hector, son of Priam.

ÉANNA, 47.23, St. Enda of Aran.

ÉAVA, 72.25, Eve.

ÉIBHEAR SGOT, one of the imaginary ancestors of the Irish people; see FF. ii, 26.

EÓGHAN, 55.31, son of Niall Naoighiallach, and ancestor of the principal families of Tír-eóghain. In 43.19 *Eóghan* has the sense of "the descendants of Eóghan."

GEARALT, Gerald of Windsor, eponymous ancestor of the FitzGeralds, who are consequently referred to as *gléire Gearailt*, 55.36.

IAICHIM, 69.30, Joachim, father of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

ISRAHÉL: *Clann I.*, 54.65, the Israelites.

LUGH, 54.37, 72, Lugh Lámhfhada, king of the Tuatha-dé-danann; his father was Cian, hence he is called *mac Céin*, 54.70.

MAOISE, Moses; hence *athMhaoise*, 54.79, a second Moses.

MARTA, 52.106, Martha. The reference is to Luke, x, 42.

Ó MÓRDHA, 55.53, O'Moore, lord of *Laoighis* (Leix), which consisted of about half of Queen's Co.

MUIRE, the Blessed Virgin Mary. According to a medieval legend, St. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin, was married successively to Joachim, Cleophas, and Salomas, and by each of her husbands she had a daughter named Mary. This explains the invocation of the "three Marys" (*trí Mhuire*) in 61.33.

MUIRE MHAGHDALÉAN, 52.105, St. Mary Magdalen.

MUIREADHACH, 69.1, 24, Muireadhach Albanach Ó Dálaigh, as to whom see Notes on poem.

MURCHADH: *sliocht Murchadha*, 55.53, the Kavanaghs, descended from Diarmaid Mac Murchadha, King of Leinster at the time of the Anglo-Norman invasion. The head of the family was known as Mac Murchadha Caomhánach, and was ruler of a district in Cos. Wexford, Carlow, and Wicklow.

PILIP, 79.14, Philip, King of Macedonia, father of Alexander the Great.

PLÁTO, 63.24, Plato, the Greek philosopher (†347 B.C.).

RÓIGH, 57.6, 35; see Notes to poem.

Ó RUAIRC, 55.45, O'Rourke, lord of Bréifne Í Ruairc, the present co. Leitrim.

MÁG UIDHIR, 55.45, Maguire, lord of Fermanagh.

PLACE NAMES

It will suffice to call the reader's attention here to the variety of poetic names for Ireland. These fall principally into two classes. (1) Ireland is called ' the island (or land, dwelling-place, etc.) of Conn ' or of some other legendary or historical Irish king. To this class belong the following names occurring in poems 50-55 :—*inis na nArt, treabh Bhriain, treabh Chonnla, cathchró Criomhthainn, inis Criomhthainn, cathaoirlios Cuinn, inis Chuinn, arthrach Dhá Thí, inis Fhéilim, críoch Laoghaire, inis Logha, críoch ríNéill, ráth ríNéill, treabh na Niall, iath Úghoine.* (2) The name of some place or district well-known in Irish legend (especially *Breagha*, since it included Tara) is used for the whole country, or rather Ireland is called the island (or land, etc.) of such a place or district, e.g. *tulach Bhreagh* in 50, and *tír Bhreagh, inis Bhreagh, críoch Bhreagh, críoch Ghabhra* and *learg Taillteann* in 51. Other poetic names for Ireland are *Fiadh Fuinidh* (i.e. the western land), *Iath Fuinidh*, and *Inis Fáil* in 52 ; and *Fódla, Banbha*, and *an Gealghort* in 55. See further on this subject Miss E. Knott, ITS. xxii, lvii sq.

The Scottish place-names (mostly unidentified) which occur in 44 are not included here.

ÁRA, 47.1 etc., the island of Aranmore.

BAOI, 48.44, otherwise *Baoi Bhéirre* (*Baoi Bhéara*), Dursey Island, off the Beare peninsula.

BEANN ÉADAIR, 41.1, 16, the hill of Howth.

BÉARA, 55.57, the peninsula of Beare in S. W. Cork, formerly ruled by a branch of the family of Ó Súilleabháin. Earlier *Béirre*.

BÓINN, 54.67, 56.35, the Boyne. The *braoinlios* referred to is Brugh na Bóinne, otherwise called *an Brugh Braonach* (cf. Ac. Sen. 745, etc.), near Stackallan, where the Tuatha-dé-danann divinity, Aonghus, son of the Daghdha, was supposed to dwell in a subterranean palace.

CRUACHAIN, 56.34, Croghan, in the north of co. Roscommon, the ancient residence of the Kings of Connacht.

CRUINNE, 48.44 (*na C.*, gen.), Corunna, in Spain. In English formerly known as " the Groyne "

Doire, 46.5 etc., Derry.

Eadáil, 52.6, 55.11, Italy.

Eamhain, 56.16, 33, otherwise *Eamhain Mhacha*, the fortress of the early Kings of Ulidia, near Armagh.

Éighipt, 54.66, Egypt.

Forghas, 69.18, the River Fergus, in Co. Clare.

Fraing, 52.9, France.

Glais Áir, 58.1 ; see Notes to poem.

Gleann na Suan, 43 (Notes).

Gréag, 79.4 (dat. *Gréig*), Greece.

Í, 46.65, 47.22, Iona.

Iasgach, 56.80, the River Eask, flowing from Lough Eask into the sea at Donegal town.

Lighe, 54.21 (gen. *Lighean*), a river near Raphoe in east of Co. Donegal, probably the Swilly Burn (a tributary of the Foyle). Cf. *Druim Lighean* and *Cruachán Lighean*, both in the parish of Clonleigh, in the Lifford-Raphoe district (cf. TD. ii, 209). Cf. also *slógh lionn-adhbha Lighean*, applied to the men of Tírchonaill, IM. 1921, p. 373 (§8), and *flaith Lighean*, applied to Ó Domhnaill, ibid., p. 420 (§13).

Loch Feabhail, 46.18, Lough Foyle.

Magh Tuireadh Thuaidh, 54.69, Moytirra, near Lough Arrow, in the S.E. of Co. Sligo, where the Tuatha-dé-danann defeated the Fomhóraigh and Balar was slain by Lugh.

Máigh, 55.35, the River Maigue, co. Limerick.

Méinne, 55.35, Mayne, co. Limerick, between Newcastle and Dromcolliher. Cf. *Iarla na Seanaide, Callainne is Méine*, and *Gearaltaig Laighean is Gearaltaig Méine* in S. Ó Conaill's Tuireamh na hÉireann. "Pardon to Thomas Desmond alias Fitzgerald, of Meyn, co. Limerick, knt.," 1573 (Fiants Eliz. 2274). I am not certain of the form of the nom. of the name ; it is spelled *Méin* in DBr. i, 162, where, however, *Méine* or *Méinne* would suit the metre equally well. Possibly the name is of Norman origin, viz. Mid. Eng. *meine* (*meynee*, etc.), a family, household, body of retainers ; but Ir. *méin(n)* mine, seems more probable.

Monadh, the name of one or more mountain-ranges in Scotland (cf. *Dún Monaidh*, which Carswell identified with Edinburgh) ; hence *slógh Monaidh*, 47.19, apparently='fir Alban.'

Múr Té, a poetic name for *Teamhair* (Tara) ; hence in 48.10 applied to Ireland generally.

Oil Finn, 71.1, Elphin, co. Roscommon.

Róimh, 52.6, Rome.

Seanaid, 55.34 (where the MSS. spell *-nn-*), Shanid, co. Limerick, in the Earldom of Desmond

Sgithia, 54.94, Scythia.

Sliabh Síóin, 65.25, Mount Sion (or Zion), the holy hill of ancient Jerusalem, thought to be the place appointed for the General Judgment.

Spáin(n), 48.44, 52.7, 57.14, Spain.

Tailte, Teltown, between Navan and Kells, co. Meath; but in 54.63 it typifies Ireland or the hereditary possessions of Irish rulers. So *learg Thail(l)tean*, 51.24, denotes Ireland.

Teamhair, Tara; in 54.63 *fian Teamhra* means the Irish nobility, the hereditary ruling and fighting class.

Traoi, 54.61, Troy.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACL.	Archiv für Celtische Lexikographie.
Ac. Sen.	Acallamh na Senórach, ed. Stokes.
AU.	Annals of Ulster, ed. Hennessy and MacCarthy.
B.A. Ruaidh	Beatha Aodha Ruaidh Uí Dhomhnaill, ed. Murphy.
B. Col.	Betha Colaim Chille, ed. O'Kelleher and Schoepperle.
BNÉ.	Bethada Náem nÉrenn (Lives of Irish Saints), ed. Plummer.
CCath.	In Cath Catharda, ed. Stokes.
Celt. Misc.	Miscellany of the Celtic Society, ed. O'Donovan.
Contrr.	Meyer's Contributions to Irish Lexicography.
DBr.	Poems of David Ó Bruadair, ed. MacErlean (ITS.).
Des.	F. Ó Maoilchonaire's Desiderius (Sgáthán an Chrábhaidh), 1616.
D. Grá.	Dánta Grádha, second edition.
Eoch.-sg.	Keating's Eochairsgiath an Aifrinn, ed. P. Ó Briain.
FF.	Keating's Foras Feasa ar Éirinn, ed. Comyn and Dinneen (ITS.).
FM.	Annals of the Four Masters, ed. O'Donovan.
GJ.	The Gaelic Journal (Irisleabhar na Gaedhilge).
Gr. Tr.	Irish Grammatical Tracts, ed. Bergin; in course of publication as supplement to Ériu.
Hy F. Hy-Fiachrach	Genealogies, Tribes, and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach, ed. O'Donovan.
IM.	The Irish Monthly. All but one of the references are to poems edited by Rev. L. McKenna, S.J.
ITS.	Irish Texts Society.
Lis. Lives.	Lives of Saints from the Book of Lismore, ed. Stokes.
Mac. Iolair	Eachtra Mhacaoimh an Iolair, ed. Lloyd.
Meyer Misc.	Miscellany presented to Kuno Meyer.

Misc. I.A.S.	Miscellany of the Irish Archæological Society, vol. I.
O'Don. Spt.	O'Donovan's Supplement to O'Reilly's Dictionary.
O'Gr. Cat.	Catalogue of Irish MSS. in British Museum, vol. I, by S. H. O'Grady.
PCT.	Pairlement Chloinne Tomáis, ed. Bergin, in Gadelica, vol. I.
PH.	Passions and Homilies from Leabhar Breac, ed. Atkinson.
RC.	Revue Celtique.
Rel. C. / Rel. Celt.	Reliquiæ Celticæ, by Cameron.
SG.	Silva Gadelica, ed. S. H. O'Grady
TBC.	Táin Bó Cúalnge, ed. Windisch.
TBg.	Keating's Trí Biorghaoithe an Bháis, ed. Atkinson.
TD.	Poems of Tadhg Dall Ó Huiginn, ed. E. Knott (ITS.). In the absence of indication to the contrary, vol. I is referred to.
Timth.	Timthiridh Chroidhe Neamtha Íosa.
Top. P. / Top. Poems	Topographical Poems of O'Dubhagain and O'Huidhrin, ed. O'Donovan.
Wi. Wb.	Wörterbuch to Irische Texte, I, by Windisch.
ZCP.	Zeitschrift für Celtische Philologie.

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

(Parts I and II)

[" Fl. Cat." refers to Mr. Robin Flower's volume of the admirable Catalogue of Irish MSS. in the British Museum, which was published after the preceding pages had been prepared for press.]

Poem 4. It may possibly be worth noting that *Mór Chiar* was the name of the wife of Ciothruadh Mag Fhionnghaill, who transcribed, in Co. Donegal in 1513-14, the greater portion of 24 P 25 (cf. Walsh, Leabhar Chl. Suibhne, pp. xlv-xlvi).

Poem 6. There is a copy, written in 1720, in Eg. 133, fo. 86b (Fl. Cat. 39).

Poem 10. There is a copy in a MS. written by Seán Ó Murchú na Ráthíneach in 1722, and now in possession of Major Bryan Cooper; but its text is no better than that of some of the later copies I have used.

Poem 11. There is a copy in Eg. 187, fo. 29b, written in 1686 (Fl. Cat. 22). The scribe of F.v.3 appears to have copied from this MS.

Poem 12. There is an autograph copy in Eg. 139, fo. 101 (Fl. Cat. 96).

Poem 15. In *mhārbhas* (l. 15) and *shlēimhne* (l. 17) the macron indicates, not the modern pronunciation, but an artificial pronunciation which the poet seems to have intended, for the metre requires these words to rime with *fhághbas* (l. 16) and *céimibh* (l. 18) respectively.

Poem 26. For *mionmhagh*, l. 75, read *míonmhagh*.

Poem 27. A copy of Tadhg Ruadh's poem in the MS. by Seán na Ráthíneach alluded to above begins *Do bheartaibh an tsaoiguil shlím*.

Poem 28. There is a fuller version (23 qq.+1 st.) of this poem in Add. 40766, fo. 20, where it is ascribed to Aindrias Mág Uidhir, and where it is given as a reply to a poem by Diarmaid Mac Muireadhaigh beginning *A dhrong ga bhfuil an saidhbhrios* (Fl. Cat. 165).

Poem 35. The repetition *tonn : tonn* in ll. 6, 8 betrays a prentice hand.

Poem 38. There is a copy, written in 1720, in Eg. 133, fo. 75b (Fl. Cat. 38).

Poem 39. There is a copy in Eg. 164, fo. 30b, written in Co. Meath in 1726, and another in Eg. 208, fo. 79, written, in Co. Meath also, in

1826 (*ib.* 347, 136).

Poem 40. In l. 20 it is probable that, keeping closer to the MSS., we should read something like *surdghail laogh mbreacraidh mbeadhgaidh*, where *breacraidh* (gen. of *breacradh*, and in meaning equivalent to *breac*) would give a kind of rime to *creagaibh* (l. 19), and where *beadhgaidh* would be gen. of *beadhgadh* and would have the force of the adj. *beadhgach* (later *bíogach*).

Poem 49. In l. 28 read *do-rónamar*. In commenting (pp. 201-202) on the authorship of *Bean ar n-aithéirghe Éire*, I overlooked the fact that the scribe of 23 F 16 (viz. Fearghal Dubh Ó Gadhra) has written on p. 141 of his MS. a second copy of the poem which he there ascribes to Tadhg Camchosach Ó Dálaigh. There is no reason to doubt Fearghal Dubh's authority in the matter, and so we may place Tadhg Camchosach's *floruit* in the latter half of the 14th century.

Poem 55 was published by Prof. Bergin in 'Studies,' September, 1926, when the present book was in the printer's hands. In l. 16 read, with Bergin, *chrú*, blood, for *chur*. In l. 47 *cealgach* seems to stand for *calgach*, here used substantively, 'a thing that stings'; or rather it is probable that the original reading was *is calg a ccroidhe* (i.e. *i gcroidhe*), and that afterwards *calg* was changed to the current form *cealg*, and had the two following letters wrongly tacked on to it.

Poem 56. In l. 28 read *choimhidheach*.

Poem 61. In l. 81 read *bheathaidh*. In l. 82 for *cháidh* we should perhaps read, with the MS, *cháigh* (=*cháich*, gen. of *cách*); compare l. 64.

Poem 79. "The theme is taken from the supplementary chapter to the Historia de Preliis (the abridged Latin version of Pseudo-Callisthenes, cf. Ward and Herbert, *Cat. of Rom.*, i, p. 120) on the sayings of the eight philosophers at Alexander's tomb,"—Flower, Cat. p. 70.

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ré dorcha p. 144
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Cartheamh an Chapaill iasachd p. 32

[P 191]

Ac. Sen. 847-8 ; for seol read scol v. p. 107.

5700

+004 BC

1770

120, 128, 129